

Bound
Periodical

347066

Kansas City Public Library



This Volume is for
REFERENCE USE ONLY

PUBLIC LIBRARY
KANSAS CITY
MO

From the collection of the

j f d
y z n m k
x o PreLinger a h
u v q g Library
e b t s w p c

San Francisco, California
2007

YRARELL 31.0014

YTIC 2A2MAA

ON

Mr. [unclear]
The

Playground

COMMUNITY
SERVICE



PAL O' MINE

APRIL
1921

40
CENTS

YRABLL OLUBP

THE PLAYGROUND

The Playground

Published monthly at Cooperstown, New York
for the
Playground and Recreation Association of
America
1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Membership

Any person contributing five dollars or more shall be a
member of the Association for the
ensuing year

TABLE OF CONTENTS

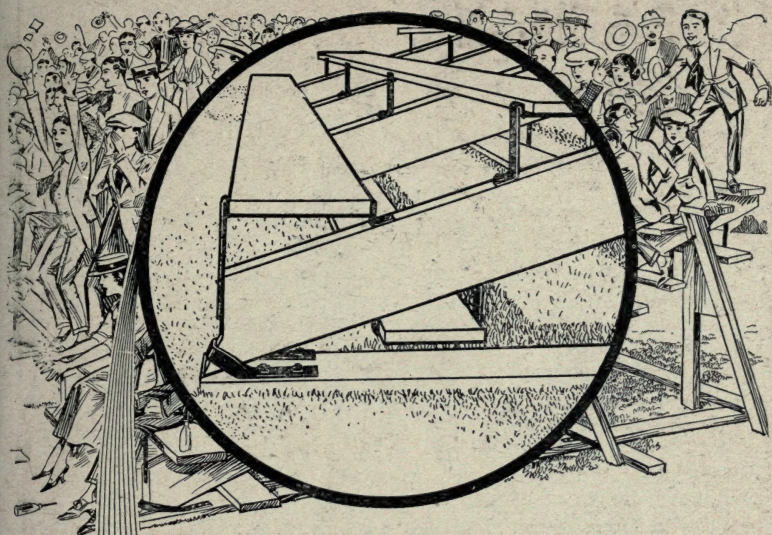
The World at Play	1
Construction and Maintenance of Municipal Golf Courses, II; by <i>A. A. Fisk</i>	8
Henry Ward Beecher on the Social Values of Music	13
Prizes for Photographs	17
A Church Community House	18
Recreation Developments in Detroit	20
A Year of Progress	22
A Year in West Chester, Pennsylvania	23
Community Service in Connersville, Indiana	24
The Socialization of Rural Communities	27
Serving the Rural Women	33
Rural Field Days	39
Rural Tournaments, by <i>F. B. Bomberger</i>	42
How the Community Service League of Fayette County Promoted the Community Service Idea	44
The Metamorphosis of a White Elephant, by <i>E. G. Vordenberg</i>	46
What Fifteen Hundred People Have Accomplished by Getting Together	48
The Janitor Speaks	49
The Spread of the Community Service Spirit	50
Community Service in Small Towns	51
As One Family	52
A Season of Outdoor Activity	54
The Summer Resort as a Playground, by <i>Henry S. Curtis, Ph. D.</i>	55
A Modern Swimming Hole	56
A Boy in Camp	57
Framingham's Health Camp for Children	59
Play for Crippled Children	61
Play in Institutions	64
An Outlet for Stifled Play Spirit in a State Reformatory	66
Children Hold Election for Playground Officers	67
A Founders' League of Children, by <i>Frank A. Connolly</i>	69
The Adult School Movement in England	70
Recreation in Denmark	71
New Courses in Baltimore Training School for Recreation Leaders	72
Fun for the Grown-Ups III	73
Armistice Day in South Bend, Indiana	74
A Community Theatre in Poughkeepsie	75
The Revival of Pantomime, by <i>Elizabeth H. Hanley</i>	77
National Social Workers' Exchange Broadens Out, by <i>Clare M. Tousley</i>	81
Dr. Finley in New Work	83
Playgrounds for Colored America, by <i>Ernest T. Atwell</i>	84
Song of the New Crusaders, by <i>F. A. Cummings</i>	90
Book Reviews	91

Entered as second-class matter August 8, 1916, at the Post Office
at Cooperstown, New York, under act of March 1, 1879. Copy-
right, 1921, by the Playground and Recreation
Association of America

Sound
Periodical

JUN 15 1922

347066



"Up for a day —or to stay!"

"Knock-Down" Bleachers are clear out of the circus seat class because they are built better than many permanent seats. See those irons at the base, the heavy seat board irons, the strongly bolted supporting horse or jack. The more weight you get on them the firmer they stand. Wildest crowds don't even strain them.

They are made in 14 ft. sections, 3 to 10 seats high. Sound lumber, painted one coat. Foot boards are below the seats—no soiling of clothes. Good for indoors or out. Won't mar floors. Used by colleges, clubs, Y. M. C. A.'s, high-schools and industrial plants large and small from ocean to ocean. Can be stored in small space. A good investment. Sale of extra seats at one big event pays for them.

Write for Particulars Today

Leavitt Manufacturing Company
363 Griggs St., Urbana, Illinois

KNOCKDOWN
TRADE MARK
BLEACHERS

Please mention THE PLAYGROUND when writing to advertisers



PULLING TOGETHER



ALL EYES AND EARS

Listening to stories told by a Community Service storyteller
in Eridgeport, Connecticut

The Playground

Vol. XV No. 1

APRIL 1921

The World at Play

Faint Not!—It has been suggested by one of our workers that the following quotation taken from F. W. Boreham's book *The Luggage of Life* may have some application at just this stage of Community Service.

"Someone has said that every movement has its bow-wow stage, its pooh-pooh stage and its hear-hear stage. Of these three phases the central one is infinitely the most difficult to negotiate. Between the howl of execration that greets the suggestion of a reform and the shout of applause that announces its final triumph, there is a long and toilsome stretch of steep and stony road that is very hard to tread. They are God's heroes who set a stout heart to that stiff braid, and walk and not faint."

Judge Lindsey Likes Community Singing.—"It was like getting into a tub of warm water instead of getting into a cold lake," said Judge Ben Lindsey, as he addressed a

group of leading citizens at Escanaba, Michigan, after a twenty-five minute community singing conducted by a Community Service song leader. Never before, said Judge Lindsey, had he had such a sympathetic audience and this he attributed to the community sing which preceded his lecture.

At a meeting on the following day, Judge Lindsey, in commending the work of Community Service, spoke in terms of high praise of the Michigan Community Council Commission. The law creating this Commission, Judge Lindsey said, should be duplicated in Colorado.

Intensive Cultivation.—The growth of the future—at least of the immediate future—must be in quality and spiritual value. And that can come only through the concentrated, intensified striving of smaller groups. The field for special effort should now be the state, the city, the village—and each should be led to seek to excel

THE WORLD AT PLAY

in something peculiar to it. If ideals are developed locally the national ones will come pretty near taking care of themselves.—Louis D. Brandeis in *The Survey* for November 13, 1920

Imagination.—When Canon Barnett was asked what he felt to be the greatest need of the people in London he replied, "Imagination."

With all the movements for giving more adequate charitable relief, for providing greater material comforts, it is gratifying to see the increasing recognition of the wisdom of spending public money and effort conscientiously upon direct efforts to give people a chance to use their imagination, to secure self-expression. The leisure time movement in America has as yet made only a very small beginning, but the recognition already accorded it is proof of the still greater recognition which will come with the passing of the years.

A Far Western Art Club.—A Community Art Club is the latest activity of the Silver City Community House conducted by local Community Service. A clipping from the *Silver City Enterprise* gives the following information regarding it:

"The Community Art Club,

which was organized at a meeting held several weeks ago, held its second regular meeting on Tuesday evening at the Community House with a good attendance. Samples of the work by various members of the club were submitted and are now on display in the window of the Agee Drug Company, where they have attracted a great deal of attention.

"The object of the club is the encouragement of art work in oil and water colors, charcoal, painting of china, crayon, clay modeling, stencilling and art photography. Special attention is to be given to western subjects.

"An invitation is extended to all artists and students of art in the county to join the club. Meetings are to be held on the first Tuesday of each month."

Open-Air Theater in Oxford, Ohio.—*School Life* reports that that plans for an open-air theater for Western College, Oxford, Ohio, are in preparation. The theater is the gift of Mr. Richard P. Ernst, of Covington, Kentucky, one of the Trustees of the College, and will be one of the most beautiful nature theaters in the country. The architect has utilized the natural contour of the land so that not only the usual grass terraces are provid-

THE WORLD AT PLAY

ed for the audience, but a rising hill back of the stage affords an opportunity for a second level, along which processions may approach, descending to the stage either by a winding path or a short flight of steps. A distinctive feature of the plans is a background of native foliage and flowering shrubs which will furnish spectacular color effects.

Pageant as a Unifier.—The celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims in November by the staging of Miss Constance Mackay's pageant *The Pilgrims* was one of the first accomplishments of the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Recreation and Playground Association.

The Recreation and Playground Association took the lead but the entire community took part. Groups from the following organizations participated: Independent Order of Redmen, Operatic Society, Young Woman's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Association, Donegal Chapter of D. A. R., McCaskey Camp No. 53, Spanish American War Veterans, G. A. R. Posts 84 and 405, Company B, Pennsylvania National Guard, High School boys and girls, Red Cross units, West End Children's Club.

The production more than

fulfilled its original purpose. It brought together groups of people and organizations in a common cause and served as a medium for bringing the aims and ambitions of the Recreation and Playground Association before the community, arousing and enlisting the interest and cooperation of the citizens in its work.

Music for Memphis.—Mr. Arthur Nevin, of New York City, has recently been called to Memphis as leader of Community Music. Mr. Nevin will work to bind together existing dramatic and musical organizations and get them behind new ventures.

More Music for Pennsylvania.—Dr. Hollis Dann, formerly head of the Music Department in Cornell University, who has recently become State Music Director of Pennsylvania under the Department of Public Instruction, is planning for a state-wide development along musical lines. Dr. Dann says: "A program will be planned which will include not only instruction in the schools but through the schools, community singing in every city, borough and school district in Pennsylvania. It is the intention to make music one of the greatest agencies in the work for Americanization."

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Selected Hymns.—The following hymns were selected by community song leaders as desirable for general use:

Come, Thou Almighty King
Nearer, My God, to Thee
Abide with Me
Lead, Kindly Light
Onward, Christian Soldiers
Rock of Ages
Now the Day Is Over
My Faith Looks Up to Thee
How Firm a Foundation
All Hail the Power of Jesus'
Name
I Need Thee Every Hour
Holy, Holy, Holy
Softly Now the Light of Day
God Be with You till We Meet
Again
Blest Be the Tie That Binds
What ones would you add
to these?

Like Our Music Book.—The *Musical Courier* prefaces a long quotation from the Community Music Handbook as follows:

Community Service, Incorporated, at 1 Madison Avenue, New York, has just issued a booklet of one hundred pages entitled Community Music, which contains invaluable suggestions for developing community singing, choruses, orchestras and other forms of community music. It would be an injustice to this careful compilation to attempt to re-

produce even an outline of its salient features within the limits of a review. It must be read, and carefully read, to be appreciated; and those, especially in our smaller cities, who are interested in advancing the cause of either serious or popular music in their community should not be without this useful guide.

Swim-Ezy. — Mr. Clarence H. MacDonald, National Director of Physical Education for the Young Men's Christian Association in Cuba, has prepared a little book called "Swim-Ezy" published by the Swim-Ezy Educational Bureau, Urbana, Ohio.

In issuing this booklet Mr. MacDonald has endeavored to compile a concise, simplified and non-technical manual which will be a one lesson method of teaching swimming en masse or individually. Swim-Ezy is practically a game in which the players end up by learning to swim.

Mr. MacDonald in writing the booklet has had particularly in mind the need of playground workers. The system described in "Swim-Ezy" is based on a ten year experience as Director of Swimming, Athletics and Playgrounds, and an equally long period of experimentation in all methods of swimming.

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Still for Fun—but More Healthful.—When prohibition put an end to the famous bar room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in New York City, it was turned into a library and reading room. The question of what to do with the wine cellar still remained to be solved. That, too, was soon settled by its conversion into a modern gymnasium in which shower baths have been installed. When completed it will have a running track and an indoor tennis court.

Sunday Club.—The Monterey, California, Community Service Commission has organized a Sunday Club which meets at five o'clock each Sunday afternoon at the club rooms of one of the churches. There is a fifteen-minute musical program, a ten-minute discussion of some interesting and worthwhile subject, followed by a social hour when refreshments are served.

Sixty-Seven Acre Gift.—Niles, Michigan, has been given a 67 acre tract of land upon which will be built a nine hole golf links, a playground and a gymnasium.

A Trunk Full of Recreation.—One of the Community Service workers in Michigan has in her equipment, in going from town to town to help

communities develop recreation, a portable victrola, a number of records and a trunk containing recreational material, such as volley ball and net, indoor baseball and bat, soccer balls and similar supplies. With this traveling apparatus she is able to conduct two-day Chautauquas.

For Better Hospitals.—Workers in the health field will be interested in knowing that the Hospital Library and Service Bureau of the American Conference of Hospital Service, 22 East Ontario Street, Chicago, is prepared to serve persons interested in the construction, equipment and operation of hospitals, sanatoriums, dispensaries, health centers and institutions of like nature.

Rifles and Revolvers at Play.—To usher in the year of 1921, a "Day of Sport" was held in Sacramento, California, on New Year's Day, under the auspices of the Sacramento Playground Department. A relay race, entered by nine teams, rifle and revolver shooting, and a soccer game were the main events on the program. It was the first time that a rifle and revolver shooting competition had ever been held in Sacramento as a part of any celebration. Small caliber

THE WORLD AT PLAY

and short range shooting constituted the events of this competition and much interest was evinced in this new sport.

A Hint to Americanizers.—From an article on *Glimpses of Siberia, the Russian Wild East*, by Cody Marsh, in the National Geographic Magazine for December, 1920:

However dull a Russian city may be by day, it is never dull at night, for the Russian blossoms out at his best after dark. There was one cabaret in Vladivostok that did not open until one in the morning. And yet, strange to say, no matter how tough the cabaret, no one ever sees anything lewd on the stage or hears trashy music, unless it is American "jazz," played as the tribute of hospitality to American patrons. Russians have too keen an appreciation for beautiful dancing and real music to tolerate anything unchaste in their enjoyment of these arts.

Additional Stanza for America.—The following stanza was worked out in connection with work with the foreign-born in Seattle.

Our chosen country, thee
Thou hast a welcome free

For all who come
Guide us forever on
Thou canst depend upon

Our steadfast loyalty
To thee, our own.

Americanization Bulletin.—*In Training Teachers for Americanization*, Bulletin No. 12, 1920, of the Bureau of Education, will be found a valuable outline of Americanization methods and activities containing suggestions helpful not only for teachers but for all community workers concerned with the foreign-born.

The booklet very wisely insists on participation on the part of the foreign-born in community recreation and other community interests and protests against all schemes for compulsory Americanization.

The information regarding industrial classes and home and neighborhood classes which the pamphlet contains adds greatly to the practical value of the booklet.

All for the Girls.—Camp Fire Girls to the number of 1000 hiked from all corners of Seattle to a recent National Girls' Day celebration in Woodland Park. Community Service was that day host to 10,000 girls.

Can You Do Anything About It?—During the last ten years many communities have been troubled because va-

THE WORLD AT PLAY

cant lots have become a nuisance and a menace to health and have considered plans for using such vacant lots for gardening purposes and for neighborhood playgrounds.

What use can be made of vacant lots in your city?

Playground Urged. — The City Council of Decatur, Alabama, recently purchased a tract of land for a municipal park and playground. A *propos* of this progressive step *The Albany-Decatur Daily* publishes the following poem by Devis M. McCarthy:

Give Them a Place to Play
Proud is the City—she finds a place,

For many a fad today,
But she's more than blind if she fails to find

A place for the boys to play!

Give them a chance for innocent sport,

Give them a chance for fun—
Better a play ground plot than a court

And a jail when the harm is done!

Give them a chance—if you stint them now,

Tomorrow you'll have to pay
A larger bill for a darker ill,
So give them a place to play!

Superintendent Benson of the Decatur schools, who sends the poem, thinks it fails to mention some lovers of play, and he adds two stanzas of his own:

And the girls, too, need the healthy glow

That comes from outdoor play;

And the old folks need somewhere to go

At the close of the busy day.

And the tiny tots will romp and run

When near to nature's heart,—

So open that park and start the fun,

We all will take some part.

A number of the volunteers attending Miss Burchenal's Institute held in St. Paul in November have agreed to go regularly to the St. Paul Association for the Blind to teach folk dancing. Blind people can do folk dancing if they have partners who can see and the form of service proposed by the St. Paul volunteers will bring great happiness into the lives of St. Paul's blind.

Construction and Maintenance of Municipal Golf Courses

II

A. A. FISK

District Representative, Community Service

A water system sufficient to water every green is absolutely necessary. I have seen this problem worked out by putting down a number of shallow wells near each green. This practice is not always possible for in many sections shallow wells are not to be had. Again, I have seen the greens watered by delivering the water to the green in a tank wagon with very broad tired wheels. This method is quite slow and used only to save the greens when water is needed badly during the dry weather. All such practices are but make-shifts. They are used because of lack of funds to install the proper watering systems. But if the watering system is properly designed much expense can be saved. I have observed much extravagance about the country in all kinds of construction work. If there is no financial problem involved, then you can make water run up hill. Let me say right here, that regardless of the fact that there may be no shortage of funds in the budget, the architect, designer or constructor who is not always actuated by the normal principles of economy, is a dangerous person to whom to give responsibility. A great deal of extravagance is encouraged by those who are always wanting to do things which they think and they hope others will think are very clever. I have seen so much of this. It may involve changing the course of a river or removing a hill. I will only say that it is never necessary and is a very bad practice. This statement applies with equal force to all construction work as well as the laying of a water system.

We have taken as our problem the laying out of a 9-hole course on fifty acres. If the grounds are out some distance and it is not possible to connect with the city water system, then a well must be drilled and equipped with power pump and water tank. I will not endeavor to discuss the size of tank or pump, for these depend entirely upon local conditions. It is essential to have good pressure; therefore the tank should have good

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES

elevation. But assuming that these are the special and always local problems, it will be necessary to discuss only the problem of getting water to the 9 greens as economically as possible.

Figure 1 of the plan presented shows the course laid out. There are just fifty acres in the entire tract. About 10 acres are taken up by very rough groves, shrubbery and club house grounds. Approximately five acres more are taken up by the rough ground between the fairways, leaving 35 acres of actual fairgreens and putting greens. Starting at the water tank, on high ground, we would endeavor to run the main water line so that it will divide the course into almost equal parts. Following the main line Figure 1 we have used 360 feet of three inch pipe, later reducing to two inch for 345 feet, again reducing to one and a half inch pipe for 500 feet. Note that greens 5-9-7 are watered by connection on the large main line. There are three laterals and only two greens served by each lateral. One inch pipe runs to the first green and then reduces to three-quarters inch pipe going to the second green.

There are two ways of laying the pipe of a water system. One involves the deep trench three and a half feet below the surface, which is below frost line. The frost line varies however from 0'-6', in various sections of the country. The other way utilizes the shallow trench which is only one foot under ground. To guard against the freezing and bursting of the pipes, small sump wells are built at the low points of the system. These sump wells are connected with the system by drips or bleeders provided with small gate valves so they can be opened or closed very easily. The number of sump wells needed will depend largely on the topography of the ground. It is essential that no water be trapped. If in the fall the connection at the tank and all the valves are opened, including the valves in the sump wells, the entire system may be completely drained in a few hours. The shallow trench system is much the cheaper. Its success presupposes that it shall be given proper attention at the right time. In the South, no other system should be used. With the deep trench system, it is necessary only to go below frost line.

The water system in Figure 1 has 3,210 lineal feet of pipe. Two-thirds of the pipe is only one inch and smaller. A three and one-half foot trench can be dug for fifteen cents a lineal foot, or \$391.50. The pipe will cost \$506.60. The labor of connecting

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES

the pipe and filling in the trenches will cost about \$150, making the total cost of the water system, exclusive of the well and tank, \$1048.10. This figure is in keeping with 1920 cost of material and wages.

If possible all drains and water pipe should be laid at the very beginning of construction, so that the trenches will settle and become firm before the final grading is done. Then, too, the water will be needed to develop the greens.

Sometimes there is a spring on the property, and by building a small dam it is possible to make a little lagoon or lake. If the flow of the spring is strong enough, it will furnish abundance of water. If there is a creek or river the same result can be accomplished. Under these conditions the expense of a well can be saved, unless a well is needed to furnish good water to the Club House.

PUTTING GREENS

The construction of the putting green is very important, if the best results are to be secured.

I strongly recommend large greens, if possible, about 10,000 square feet. In my judgment the undulating green is an improvement over the perfectly level green. I have, however, seen some undulating greens where too many and too abrupt hillocks and knolls have been introduced. The large green affords greater opportunity for moving the cup, which must be moved frequently, especially on a public course.

As with the fair greens, so with the putting greens, work should be started in the fall. If the greens are located, and if the soil is well trenched to a depth of eighteen or twenty inches, well mixed with rotted stable manure and permitted to go through the winter, much will be gained. In the spring the earth should be well worked again. In the preparation of the soil a good sandy loam should be well mixed with the soil and a top dressing of at least four inches of this sand loam given each green. All black earth is not suitable for a top dressing. Black muck or peat, which has a great abundance of humus, is not suitable. There must not be too much free nitrogen in a soil to grow the proper turf for a putting green.

A putting green must have the best of drainage. It should be so graded that no water will remain on the green for any length of time. A green should never be located where the turf

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES

does not get an abundance of sunlight, nor should it be built upon a mesh of tree roots. Under these conditions the turf will always be weak and poor.

THE TEES

It is a very prevalent mistake to make small tees on public courses. A good tee should be twenty feet wide and thirty feet deep. This gives opportunity for moving the markers about. Otherwise the playing is all done in one spot and it is impossible to keep the tees in good repair. The first essential to any good golf stroke is a good stance. Therefore, the tees should be perfectly level. They should be sufficiently elevated so that water will not remain long. A turf tee is the most agreeable. They must be made sufficiently large and kept in repair. If turf tees are not possible, good clay tees will serve very nicely.

FERTILIZERS

The question of fertilizers seems to be a much mooted one. There are, however, some fundamental principles which can be stated without danger of confusion. There are but three plant foods—nitrogen, potash or potassium, and phosphoric acid. Before any plant can use these foods they must exist in a free state, in solution, so to speak.

Barnyard manure is perhaps the best. Yet this will vary. Manure from the cowstable is better than that from the horse stable. Sheep manure is very excellent and is a well balanced fertilizer, rich in the three elements of a plant food. Sheep manure is generally procurable in a pulverized form, in fact, is usually sold this way. As such it is very excellent as a top dressing. Stable manure, however, has its drawbacks. It is sometime foul with weed seeds, and if used as a top dressing may fill the lawn with weeds. The best way to use stable manure is, perhaps, to plow it under and mix it with the soil. This has a tendency to improve the porosity of the soil. So again, let me say that the physical condition of the soil, its friability, is not second in importance to its fertility. But it is not always possible to procure stable manure. It is quite a task, too, to cover an entire golf course. So I would say that if stable manure is to be used, the time to use it is during the initial construction of the course when it can be plowed under.

There are many kinds of commercial fertilizers. I shall not

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES

attempt to discuss them fully, but shall mention only those which I have found by experience to be good. Let it be understood that all fertilizers have to go through a process of decomposition before the food elements become available to the plants. This process is much more rapid with some fertilizers than with others. It is quite obvious, therefore, that a mixture of fertilizers will give the best results. The ideal fertilizer is one that sets free its fertilizing properties in such quantities as required by the plants. There are other elements used which have no fertilizing properties but which assist in liberating the food elements from the soil and also act upon the prepared fertilizers used. Chief among them is air slacked lime. Ground charcoal is good as an absorbent and purifier. Sharp coarse sand is good and it should be used quite freely on the putting greens. Many good fertilizers may be compounded, but I will suggest the following mixture which should give universal satisfaction and which can be used on the putting greens as well as the fair greens:

Ground raw-bone	50 pounds
Raw bone meal	50 "
Dried blood	50 "
Nitrate of soda.....	5 "
Phosphate rock	25 "
Cotton Seed Meal	25 "
Air slacked lime	25 "
Potassium sulphate	50 "

These ingredients should be thoroughly mixed. The best way to do this is to work the pile over three or four times with a shovel on a clean smooth floor. When thoroughly mixed, it should be sowed broadcast at the rate of a quarter to three-quarters of a ton per acre, depending upon the present fertility of the soil. If the soil demands it, it will be well to have two or three sowings during the season at the rate of a quarter of a ton per acre.

ROLLING, MOWING AND WATERING

Each Spring when the frost is out and the ground is sufficiently dry, the lawns should be rolled with a five ton roller. With some soils a five ton roller may be a little heavy. Under most conditions a five ton tandem roller will be about right.

(To be continued)

Henry Ward Beecher on the Social Value of Music

A very interesting sermon of Henry Ward Beecher's on the religious uses of music has recently come to the Community Music Department through Mr. Geoffrey O'Hara. The sermon dwells in a very delightful way on the social values of music and no modern thinker along these lines has more tellingly analyzed the elements which make music the power it is, than did Mr. Beecher years ago. A few of the most significant passages in the sermon follow:

"The poorest tune or hymn that ever was sung is better than no tune and no hymns. It is better to sing than to be dumb, however poor the singing may be. Any tune or hymn which excites or gives expression to true devout feeling is worthy of use; and no music which comes to us from any quarter can afford to scorn those simple melodies which taught our fathers to weep and give thanks in prayer meetings and revival meetings. We owe much to the habit of the Methodist Church, which introduced popular singing throughout our land, and first and chiefly through the West, and little by little everywhere.

"The Jews were preeminently a choral people; and as the early church was almost wholly Jewish—that is, as the dominating characteristic was Jewish—the habit of song, as well as many other habits, passed over into the early church, and it was a singing church. By song it consoled itself in sorrows; it instructed itself; it ministered to its own patience; it created joy where otherwise there could have been none. All the way down through the early centuries there were exhortations to song like that of the apostle in our text, where he is teaching men how to maintain their faith under adverse circumstances.

"In the early church the hymn was the creed. It was at a later day, when music began to wane, that creeds took on philosophical forms, and men exchanged psalmody for the catechism. Not insignificant authorities have declared that the success of the German Reformation depended more upon the fact that the great mass of the common people were taught to sing, and that there was furnished them an immense natural literature of hymns, than upon any other thing.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON SOCIAL VALUE OF MUSIC

"Religious music, as distinguished from other music, is that which shall excite or express some inflection of the highest feelings. But in our use ordinary music is designed either to promote or to express what may be called the moral and spiritual feelings.

"There is a great difference in music itself; and yet almost any music can be so used as to express religious feeling. We have a right in the church to ask for such music as shall promote thoughtfulness, tenderness, devoutness, cheerfulness, aspiration, joy in praise, and hope.

"It is not the character of the music presented which always determines its religiousness. The nature and object of instrumental performance and singing in the house of God is the excitement or expression of religious feeling. That alone should limit and determine the character of the music which is employed. Much music is so mingled with what may be called musical gymnastics, that it inevitably will excite curiosity and admiration, rather than thoughtfulness and emotion. * * *

"So, that instruction which is derived from psalms and hymns is according to the Bible method, because it addresses itself through the imagination to the emotions, and through the emotions to the understanding. And it is better fitted for the inculcation of popular theology than sermons themselves.

"It is on this account that I think hymns and psalms will be among the great influences which will bring together the church of the future, and make substantial harmony between those who never could be reconciled by their confessions and by their catechism. It is remarkable to see how men will quarrel over a dogma, and then sit down and rejoice over a hymn which expresses precisely the same sentiments about which they have differed. A man will dispute with you in regard to the absolute divinity of Jesus Christ, but he will sing 'Coronation' with you because he carries out his own idea as he goes along. In general feeling you are united, though in special dogmatic statement you disagree.

"We sing from the same hymn book things about which we should widely differ if we were discussing systems of theology. 'The theology of the feelings,' as it has been aptly termed, the theology of the heart, brings men together. You can blend men by common experiences which touch common feelings; the bond

of union today is the hymn book and tune book of the congregation, which contains dogmas representing every conceivable variation of belief, which brings men together, harmonizing them and cementing them, and inspiring in them the feeling that they are brethren, and that alike they are children of the Father God.

"So too, it seems to me, that hymns and psalms render a valuable service, in that they remove those special hindrances and difficulties which obstruct the entrance of the truth into men's hearts. There is much truth which is clearly presented but which, being presented in a doctrinal form, or argumentatively, excites in the hearer a disposition to argue and dispute.

"There stands a controversial dog at almost every turn; and when you approach men on the subject of theology, this watchdog shows his teeth. Men call it 'conscience'; but a dog is a dog. Where a man is combative, he denies your propositions, and fights them. And much that is true never finds an entrance into men's minds because of the malign feelings which are in them. But there is that in music which has the power of putting these malign elements to sleep. We are told, you know, in the fable, that old Cerberus went to sleep charmed by music. However that may be, sweet hymns do allay malign feelings; and men who are rude and combative may be harmonized under their influence.

"It is the nature of hymns to quell irascible feeling. I do not think that a man who was mad could sing six verses through without regaining his temper, before he got to the end. You cannot have antagonistic feelings together. If a child is angry, the nurse tries to make him laugh; and he won't, he strives against it, because when the laugh comes, away goes the temper. Our feelings are set like a board on a pivot; and if this end is temper and that end is good humor, when the temper goes up the good humor goes down, or when the good humor goes up, the temper goes down. So it is in respect to all the feelings; they exist in opposite pairs; and the way to put down a bad feeling is to find out the feeling which is opposite to it, and stimulate that. This is in accordance with the law of the mind. And the singing of sweet hymns and tunes will go further to cast the devil out of men's minds than any other exorcism which I know of.

"The use of hymns, in singing, also, may be spoken of as

preeminently beneficial to individuals in times of sorrow and distress. I know of nothing that, on the whole, is more soothing to the thoughts and feelings of one who is in trouble, than the thinking of a song, if he cannot sing it; but if he can sing, it is all the better. The sweet sounds which men utter, seem to rise, and then descend again in dew and rain from the hand of God upon them, to cool and quiet them. I am sorry for anyone who cannot sing. I am sorry for anything in nature which cannot make music. I know not that the toad ever sings. Beetles do not sing. Worms do not make any musical noise. When we come up to the cricket and the whole cicada tribe, one sings in monotone, and another breaks into syllabic music—the katy-did, for instance—and their songs are limited in scope and low in quality. But when you rise above them to the region of the birds, music takes on more beautiful forms. And I know not what the summer would be worth without its birds. From their first coming in the spring I bless God, and find it easier to be devout and to aspire. After mid-August, when the nest has served its purpose, and the birds have prepared themselves for their southern flight, I can not repress melancholy and sadness that there is no music in the trees or in the forest. If they do not sing for themselves, I think they might afford to sing for me.

“The sweetest and richest experiences can be attained through the voice of music. Men can oftentimes find in songs, joys which the sanctuary itself fails to give them.

“If you would redeem the Sabbath, make it more cheerful in the household. Give it the exhilaration of song. Give it the social element which goes with psalms and hymns. If you do not make the sanctuary on the Sabbath day a place of joy and not gloom, you cannot express the spirit of such a people as ours; but if you inspire the sanctuary with a noble life of manhood, and with high conceptions that touch the whole range of faculties; if the reason, if the taste, if the moral faculties, if the deeper springs of the soul, are touched, and the mysteries of the world to come are sounded out, and men are thoroughly held, then no house will be large enough for the congregation that will be eager to participate in the services of religion. For under such circumstances religion has the power to make men’s sorrows lighter, their joys brighter, and their hopes more rapturous.

“When religion is made attractive; when it is made, by singing and other instrumentalities, to appeal to men’s best feelings;

PRIZES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

when it makes the sanctuary a place where men are so happy that they would rather part with their daily bread than with the bread of the Lord which they obtain there, then there will be no difficulty in getting men to observe the Sabbath day. Make it better than any other day, and then men will observe it of their own accord. But you cannot dry it, desiccate it, make it a relic of the past, and then get men to bow down to it and respect it. Make it a loving day, a heart-jumping day, a free-thinking day, a day of inspiration and of hope, and then you will redeem it.

"Though I smiled at the notion of a grand peace jubilee before I went to Boston, when I came away from there, I said, 'Whatever effect may be produced by this thing here, I am satisfied that it is in the power of music to have an international influence.' And the time will come when, by pictures, by mechanical arts, and by industrious affiliations, all nations shall be under one brotherhood, so that it will be impossible for ambition to rend them asunder, or lead man to destroy man.

"Let us, then, pray for the day of song. Sing, man; sing, woman. Or if you cannot sing, make a joyful noise to the Lord. Sing in your house. Sing by the wayside. Sing upon the sea. Sing in the wilderness. Sing always and everywhere. Pray by singing. Recite truths by chanting songs. Sing more in the sanctuary. All of you sing. Sing from city to city, from state to state, and from nation to nation. Let your songs be like deep answering to deep, until that day shall come when the heaven and the earth shall join together, and the grand and final chorus shall roll through the universe; when 'the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever.'"

Prizes for Photographs

A first prize of \$10 and a second prize of \$5 will be awarded by Community Service to the individual or organization sending the best photograph showing a leisure time activity.

Photographs submitted must be received by May 1, 1921, all photographs submitted if suitable for use by Community Service (Incorporated) to become the property of Community Service. The photographs awarded the prizes will appear in *The*

A CHURCH COMMUNITY HOUSE

Playground. The Committee appointed to review the photographs sent in will make their announcement through *The Playground*.

If this national contest is successful it is hoped that similar contests may be held at frequent intervals.

A Church Community House

A very interesting project under way at Forest Hills, Long Island, is described by Mr. Clarence Arthur Perry in *The Community Center* for July-September, 1920. If the experiment succeeds the church will have demonstrated that in Forest Hills, at least, it may take its place as a real community agency.

"Friends of the community organization movement are watching, with a great deal of interest and some concern, the 'community buildings' which are now being erected on church premises in many parts of the United States. The concern is due to a fear as to the effect which these enterprises, if they should fail to be 'community' in reality, would have upon the movement locally and at large. As human nature runs, is it practicable for one religious demonstration to constitute the auspices under which the members of a dozen other denominations and those of no religious faith at all come together for discussion, amusement and civic action? Can the Methodists, for example, run a community house in such a way that the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Catholics will not feel that the community house activities are creating new Methodists and in many ways enlarging the prestige and influence of a rival denomination? If a church community building fails, or drags along for years patronized by one clique and suspected by all the others, what will be the effect in that neighborhood upon a project to make the schoolhouse, or some other public building, a real community center? Will the community movement have received a 'black eye' locally or will it be spurred on to make a genuine effort? Can a church so communitize the management, policies, support and control of its community building that it will not arouse denominational antagonisms and will in effect help its neighborhood towards a democratic solution of its problems and provide it with new outlets for its secular interests and energy?

A CHURCH COMMUNITY HOUSE

"It is in respect to these questions that the community project of the Church-in-the-Gardens at Forest Hills, Long Island, is significant. This 'suburb' is geographically almost in the center of Greater New York, but in reality it is a little village located on the Long Island Railroad about fifteen minutes from Broadway. Its population supports five churches. One of them, the Church-in-the-Gardens, has a Congregational form of government but is otherwise very broad in its creed. The Forest Hills Community Council has for several years met in its church parlors and most of the other community meetings have been held there. Forest Hills has no large auditorium, gymnasium, club rooms or theatre, and it was the general need of such facilities which led to the project for the community house. A philanthropic member of the Church-in-the-Gardens gave a site for a community house on the condition that the church raise an equal amount of money toward the building. That condition has been met and additional funds pledged, making a total of \$70,000.00. Plans have been drawn for a structure which will cost when all completed upwards of \$250,000.00. They include the following facilities: A modern little theatre; a gymnasium and swimming pool; bowling alleys; and a number of club and social rooms. It is planned to build the theatre first and the other units as funds become available. The plan for governing the community house has been worked out very carefully with a view to securing the widest community control and at the same time safeguarding the church trustees in their responsibilities as the legal custodians of the property."

The plan of government for the new community house involves a Board of Governors consisting of 19 members, six of whom shall be appointed by the trustees to represent the Church-in-the-Gardens. The second group of ten members shall represent the ten leading non-political organizations in the community. The third group shall consist of representative men or women of the community and shall be selected by the members comprising the first and second groups. They shall represent the community as a whole and shall be appointed without regard to affiliation with churches or other organizations. This Board will assume the responsibility for the care and management of

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN DETROIT

the community house; the selection of the community house personnel to carry on activities other than religious; the duty of meeting the cost of maintenance and repairs; the responsibility for the character of entertainments conducted and for fixing the terms and conditions upon which the house shall be used by individuals or organizations.

In view of the ultimate responsibility of the church for any indebtedness which may be incurred in behalf of the community house, all acts of the Board shall be subject to the veto of the church. The Board shall not incur any indebtedness or obligation which may become a lien upon the community house or church property and shall not have the consent of the trustees to incur any financial obligations outside of a budget approved by the trustees. The Board shall have full power to act by a majority to establish its own by-laws and to determine its own manner of organization and action.

Through such a plan as this it is hoped to make the community house a democratically organized and managed community asset.

Recreational Developments in Detroit

Under the new Charter Amendment of Detroit, the Recreation Commission has been abolished and a Department of Recreation with a Commissioner of Recreation, created. Mr. C. E. Brewer, who was an Assistant Superintendent of the Commission and who was later associated with War Camp Community Service and Community Service, has been appointed as Commissioner.

Proceedings have been started, Mr. Brewer writes, for the condemnation of playgrounds and playfields as provided for by the \$10,000,000 bond issue for Parks and Playgrounds passed in April, 1919.

The Common Council has ordered 20 playgrounds and four playfields condemned. To date, six playgrounds and two playfields have been condemned and the title of the property vested in the City of Detroit. The condemnation of the others is proceeding as rapidly as possible.

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN DETROIT

Longer Hours

Through cooperation with the Board of Education, a number of school buildings will be opened from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 o'clock at night. Previously, they have been opened from 3 to 5 in the afternoon and from 7 to 9 at night. Three school buildings at the present time are open under these conditions. By cooperation with other municipal departments and local social service organizations, it is planned to establish service units in several sections of the city. Under this plan workers from the Department of Public Welfare, the Board of Health, the Department of Recreation, the Community Union, (the organization including all local social work organizations sharing in the Community Chest,) will have their headquarters in one building, preferably a school building. In this way the city will have a service unit which will function to the best ends of the people in that particular neighborhood.

The Department of Recreation has secured the money necessary to keep the buildings open under these conditions, and have three operating at the present time. The other agencies have not started their work as yet, but it is hoped that they will do so soon. The Department of Recreation is making surveys in other districts in order to determine the needs. When the needs are determined, a worker of the Department of Recreation will be sent in that district to organize activities and open a community center in the school building. Under this director, special workers will work for activities along educational, vocational, social and civic lines.

Either a Fire House or a University May Make a Good Playground

The Department of Recreation has three buildings of its own which are at the present time being used as community centers in addition to the school buildings;—the Northwestern Field House, located upon the city's beautiful 30 acre athletic field; the St. Clair Center, which was formerly the City Hall and Fire Engine Hall of the village of St. Clair before it was annexed to the City of Detroit, two years ago; the Elmwood Center, located upon the grounds of the former Detroit University School, which suffered a fire several years ago, and did not resume operation. The City purchased the property, remodeled the building, and the Department is making it an ideal community center with an athletic field, skating rink, playground, swimming pool, and other facilities in which a large number of organizations includ-

A YEAR OF PROGRESS

ing the American Legion, the Stranger's Club and other community clubs, hold their meetings. The offices of the Department of Recreation are also located in this building.

The Department of Recreation has supervision over the playground and athletic fields upon the beautiful Belle Isle, in the Detroit River. The Department of Parks and Boulevards is building a quarter of a mile cinder track, an exact replica of the University of Pennsylvania Track. This track will be turned over to the Department of Recreation when completed. This is the third cinder track which the Department of Recreation has, the others being located at Riverside Park and at the Elmwood Center.

A Year of Progress

The report of recreation activities for the year 1920 recently received from Paterson, New Jersey, is worthy of honorable mention in the work of progressive cities. The Recreation Commission of this city received an appropriation of \$18,000 for their work during 1920. In that year the number of children's playgrounds was increased from ten to twelve; baseball fields from one to five; playground baseball fields from one to twelve; three football fields were established and four new evening centers made available, increasing the number of centers to a total of seven. The twelve playgrounds operated had an attendance of 410,000 children under the age of fourteen during the six months they were open.

A Public Schools Athletic League was organized and 1250 contestants were brought together for group contest at the annual athletic meet. Demonstration meetings were held for school teachers and practice classes for playground directors. An industrial athletic association was organized with thirty large firms as charter members. The first general athletic meet with 600 entries was a huge success.

Streets near twelve schools were closed during certain hours for play activities. Volley ball and dodge ball were taught in all the schools. An athletic and dancing carnival and a baseball carnival were held during the year. Through cooperation with the Paterson Chess Club several clubs were formed throughout the city.

A YEAR'S WORK IN WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

American Day, Decoration Day and Fourth of July were celebrated with games and athletics and a Community Christmas tree seventy-four feet high was secured by the Commission, decorated with a thousand colored lights and placed in the city hall esplanade. Other activities included recreation for nurses and the transportation of children in motor trucks to enjoy the facilities for bathing in the Passaic River.

The recreation supervisor holds also the position of supervisor of school hygiene under the Board of Education. This makes it possible for these two departments to cooperate closely.

Many plans are on foot for the year 1921 for which an appropriation of \$25,527 has been requested.

A Year's Work in West Chester, Pennsylvania

The report of Miss Florence Hilton, supervisor of recreation of the Recreation Department of West Chester, Pennsylvania, with its statement of work conducted since the organization of the department and the inauguration of year-round work in June, 1919, tells a story of definite accomplishment of which West Chester may well be proud.

The playgrounds established were open evenings as well as during the day time. Hikes, nature study classes, storytelling, and dramatic activities were all included in the program. Through the courtesy of the Y. M. C. A. arrangements were made for the use of its swimming pool once each week.

A number of special occasions were arranged such as picnics, camp suppers, club day. Twilight baseball games were played between the men in the various industrial and mercantile houses. There were games for adults as well as for children. Community sings were carried on by volunteer leaders. The Westchester band volunteered its assistance and played each Monday night. From 2000 to 3000 people were present at each sing. A dance club was organized. There was a special celebration of Columbus Day and of Hallowe'en.

On November third the evening centers were opened. Various forms of recreation and physical education were carried on as well as special classes in cooking, sewing, English and other subjects. There were also musicals, lectures, sings, basketball games.

COMMUNITY SERVICE IN CONNERSVILLE, INDIANA

Organizations such as the Boy Scouts, American Legion, Home and School League held their meetings at the community center during the winter. Not only were there basketball games by boys and girls from the schools but also games by industrial teams from various factories.

Volunteers as well as paid workers served upon the faculty. One special evening arranged was a thrift night. Motorists were invited to a conference where the State Registrar of motor vehicles interpreted the technicalities of the new Pennsylvania motor vehicle law. On Washington's Birthday certificates were presented to relatives of those boys who had lost their lives Over There.

There was a visit from Cho Cho, the health clown. There were also several evenings given to an open forum of public questions. During the Christmas holidays carols were sung in three theatres and sections of the borough were visited by carol singers from the various churches, followed by a Christmas pageant around a lighted Christmas tree.

It is estimated by the supervisor that the cost per person for the playground activities for the season was \$.095; for social center activities the average cost per person was \$.042.

Community Service in Connerville, Indiana

The history of the development of Community Service in Connerville, Indiana, a community of ten thousand people, offers a practical demonstration of the progress which can be made when a community is thoroughly aroused to its leisure time needs.

Initial Steps

The beginning of intensive organization work in Connerville dates from August 21st, 1920.

After securing a sympathetic and interested nucleus as a preliminary organization around which to build a permanent Community Service council, an invitation was sent national Headquarters. During the first three weeks conferences were held with citizens and organizations and the group behind the work was materially increased. At the end of this period, a formal meeting was held, officers elected and the following standing committees appointed; committee on general activities; publicity; girls' activities; finance. Temporary committees on constitution and membership were created.

COMMUNITY SERVICE IN CONNERSVILLE, INDIANA

These committees immediately became active and six weeks after the community organizer had started work, the Community Service council had been increased to fifty members, the constitution had been adopted and a program of activities for men and women was under way.

Development of the Program

By September 4th a vacant corner lot, 78 ft. x 145 ft. situated in the heart of the city, had been transformed into a Community Service recreation center providing space for a playground, baseball diamond, volley ball and a horseshoe pitching court. The civic department of the Chamber of Commerce financed the work necessary in clearing the lot which had long been an eyesore, covered as it was with remnants of old basements, cisterns and wells, and with a heavy growth of weeds.

Two baseball leagues of seven teams each were organized, one a factory division, the other a downtown business men's division. The afternoons were reserved for younger boys and the evenings for adults. As the recreation center was lighted, it was suitable for evening activities which consisted of volley ball and playground baseball from six to nine, and open activities from nine to nine-forty-five for those not of any organized team. The average evening attendance was approximately four hundred.

The program for the opening night of the recreation center was as follows:

1. Music by band
2. Address by president of the Rotary Club, explaining the work and aim of Community Service and formally presenting the center to the community
3. Special feature ball game—presidents of industries vs. downtown business men (none under thirty-five years eligible)
4. Ball game—first scheduled league game
5. Horseshoe pitching contest—president of Community Service vs. an old time player

The special feature ball game proved tremendously popular. Each sensational slide brought forth many hearty laughs; the spirit of youth was renewed and the value of participation demonstrated.

COMMUNITY SERVICE IN CONNERSVILLE, INDIANA

Preparation for Winter Activities Long before the summer activities were over, the community was beginning to think of activities for the winter months. So confident were the citizens that a place would be forthcoming for winter activities that constitutions and by-laws for a permanent indoor association and basket ball association among the factory and business men, were approved and adopted.

Industrial Recreation As a result of the activities of Community Service, recreational activities for men were introduced into factories, the factories building volley ball courts and providing equipment.

A Play Festival A play festival in which the school children of the grades participated was held the last week of September, the superintendent of schools declaring a quarter holiday for the occasion. Two thousand children took part in the program which occupied only an hour. This was the first affair of its kind ever given by the school children.

Institutes Institutes of eight sessions for the training of game and song leaders were held. Seventy-five people representing churches, industries, schools and other agencies were enrolled. The graduates of the course have rendered valuable service in conducting activities in their own organizations and in assisting with programs on public occasions.

A special class in song leading was conducted for the teachers of the schools, the superintendent of schools taking an active interest and becoming a member of the class.

Other Activities Community singing in connection with several industrial meetings and public celebrations has done much to develop community spirit. A Community Hallowe'en celebration in which several hundred participated and furnished amusement for several hundred more proved a great success. The program consisted of progressive activities held at five centers, the evening's fun ending with an immense community bonfire and sing.

The Budget By November 21st, a program of activities for a year and a budget of \$12,491.21 had been planned and approved, \$7000 had been pledged, thus assuring the continuation of the work. On November 29th,

THE SOCIALIZATION OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

a general meeting was held and the balance of the budget raised. Meanwhile, an organizer and an assistant had been employed to take charge of the work for the coming year.

The Present Program

The faith of the citizens and the community that a place would be forthcoming for winter activities was justified when an old skating rink was secured and put into condition for use as a center. This was opened in November. Physical recreation activities in the schools, the organization of Girl Scouts, the development of a social recreation program and of a program of indoor baseball and basket ball, activities at a girls' center, community singing and other forms of music, a story hour and winter sports, are making it possible for the citizens of Connersville to enjoy with their neighbors good times of all kinds.

The Socialization of Rural Communities

The Third Annual Conference of the American Country Life Association held at Springfield, Massachusetts, October 16th-19th, 1920, was notable for the scientific spirit with which the students of rural life, including college professors and practical workers in the field, in government departments and private groups, attacked the many-sided problems which were presented. Subjects ranging from good roads to rural psychology were discussed, but throughout the conference the emphasis was always on the human values involved, the socialization of the people living in rural districts and a more effective functioning for a richer life, of the physical and spiritual phases of living.

A few of the many significant things expressed at the conference have a special bearing on Community Service.

Music in Town Planning

A contribution of special interest to Community Service workers was made in the discussion of town planning, in the statement that in planning the Mormon farm villages Brigham Young stressed the opportunity for music in every village as strongly as he did agriculture. Music helped to revolutionize rural Denmark. Can it not, the question was asked, be made a more important feature of American country life?

THE SOCIALIZATION OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

The Rural School Grounds

Practically one-half of the children of America are being educated in rural schools—hence the importance of making the school and its grounds a real social center. Not one per cent of rural school grounds, said Prof. Arthur Cowell, of the State College, Pennsylvania, have sufficient space, there being not more than fifteen square feet per pupil. The great majority of buildings and grounds are poorly planned with complete disregard for their use for recreational and social purposes. The desirability of providing at the schools, games, lectures, picnics and fairs was stressed and of having, if possible, a grove of trees which may be used as a picnic ground to which adults will come. The importance of the school as a center for the social life of the community cannot, it is felt, be over-emphasized.

Art in the Open Country

Mr. Lorado Taft, the sculptor, so well known to Community Service workers who have attended the training school at Chicago, pointed out the necessity for developing in a child from his earliest years an appreciation of the beautiful. To this end Mr. Taft advocated that the school child shall be taught to use his hands. "Nothing is more pathetic," said Mr. Taft, "than that people shall live in a world of beauty without seeing it." Every rural community has something of value that will make it interesting to itself. The important thing is that people shall be made to open their eyes to the particular manifestation of beauty which their town has.

Mr. Taft advocated a community house for every rural community which shall be the social center of the town. "Every town can have such a building" said Mr. Taft, "if it wants it badly enough." He cited the example of Brimfield, Illinois, a community of 500 people which has erected a \$30,000 house. Eighty per cent of the stock has been taken by the farmers.

Every town should have community drama and pageantry, so important a channel for self expression—and there should be an art gallery, however unpretentious, in every rural community. To make this possible, in Illinois a committee has been organized made up of people most enthusiastic about art—one member from each town. This committee is getting together traveling exhibits of pictures and prints which may be sent to towns and villages at a cost not to exceed \$5. These exhibits may be

THE SOCIALIZATION OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

housed in community buildings, libraries, town halls, schools or other places centrally located. The committee will also work for better art teaching in the school and will stimulate competition through such means as the offering of prizes for Kodak pictures which will get people to see the chief beauty in their own communities.

Importance of Spiritual Values

Dr. Kenyon Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, as President of the American Country Life Association pointed out some of the important factors in rural life, and the purposes and trend of the movement.

"The world needs a new spirit more than it needs a new economic system. If you want a successful agriculture," Dr. Butterfield said, "You must have a better community." The possession of wealth by farmers does not mean that rural communities will be better. The human elements in rural life do not take care of themselves and more attention must be given spiritual values. We cannot think entirely in economic terms, important as that is. The means and goals are concerned with problems of home, of education and of being satisfied with the life of the country. Danish high school students were taught art and music and Danish history and when enthused with these ideals they were taught methods of agriculture.

The Negro and Rural Life

A very large proportion of negroes, it was brought out in the address of President Moton of Tuskegee, are located on farms and there are certain principles which should be urged in connection with their problems.

The negro farmer should be encouraged to own his farm and should be given an opportunity to cultivate with profit. Farm life must be surrounded with the advantages which will make life attractive and recreation should be provided. Methods of education must be improved and federal appropriations made available. The importance of the church should be emphasized and ministers who are competent to lead trained in social life.

The Social Aims of the Coopera- tive Movement

Mr. William P. Everts, of the New England Educational Committee of the Cooperative League of America, pointed out that there had been an encouraging development in rural districts of coopera-

THE SOCIALIZATION OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

tive buying and selling. This was confirmed by Mr. Brunner of the Interchurch World Movement, who stated that the rural surveys of that body show the cooperative movement springing up in a most interesting manner through the efforts and planning of the farmers themselves in many rural districts.

Mr. Everts stated that two years ago there were only 800 communities having some form of the cooperative movement. Today there are at least 3,000. An interesting experiment in cooperative housing is now being worked out in Boston where 28 units have joined in forming a housing and building association and the first house to be erected under this plan is nearing completion. This form of producers' cooperation will result in a reduction of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ in the cost.

Types of Rural Community Organization

The Clarke County Ohio Red Cross Organization—an experiment in rural community organization, largely related to the recreational life of the county, which is being worked out by the Clarke County Chapter of the American Red Cross, was described by Mr. R. C. Agne, who is rural community organizer for the County.

In October 1919 the County Chapter of the Red Cross, an unusually strong group who had been particularly active during the war, finding itself with a large sum of money remaining from the war work and eager because of the keen interest of the members, to "carry on," determined to try to work out an experiment in rural organization based on the greatest needs in a number of rural communities. Two communities were first set up as demonstration stations and in working out the experiment the "natural" community was considered.

Method of Organization.—The method of organization was, briefly, as follows: A group of citizens was called together in each community by the Red Cross chairman. A community get-together meeting was held, in preparation for which a list of families was invited who would ordinarily come together for parties of various kinds. The invitations were sent out unsigned in order to arouse the interest of the people. The program of this meeting consisted of one-half hour of community singing, a one hour program of motion pictures, consisting of a travelogue and some other more or less educational features, and ending with a comedy. This was followed by a forum in

THE SOCIALIZATION OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

which the question, "What Is the Matter with Our Town" was discussed. Open discussion was encouraged. Refreshments were served.

As a result of the first meeting a "steering" committee was selected by the audience, which was representative of all community interests. An organization called a Community Club was invariably suggested; a sample constitution was drawn up, a nominating committee chosen and plans made for a second community meeting at which reports were given and a social program put on. Subsequently, such social meetings were held once a month, together with a business meeting.

The committees in general created to carry on the work—not all of these operating in one community—are as follows: Program Committee; Improvement Committee; Library Committee; Health Committee; Athletics Committee; Music Committee; Literary Committee; Boys' Work Committee; Girls' Work Committee; Lyceum Course Committee; Religious Education Committee; Exhibit Committee and School Committee.

Results.—Fifteen or sixteen communities have been organized in the county into Community Clubs and in each one something very positive and definite has been done. Christmas celebrations have been held; abandoned churches, an old schoolhouse and a jail have been turned into community centers; playgrounds have been established; roads have been improved and in one town a lighting system has been installed.

As a result of the community experiments an informal county organization has naturally grown up. A county conference was held with representatives from all Community Clubs. County baseball teams of men have been organized, the communities providing the time and place to play, usually Saturday afternoon or Sunday. Leagues of basketball and other games have been formed. There is a Music Association meeting at Springfield, the largest center, and a county picnic has been held at which various community club activities were demonstrated.

There are funds enough on hand, Mr. Agne stated, to carry on the work for approximately another year. It is hoped that at the end of that time the clubs may be brought to a basis of self-support or funds will be available from a county-wide community chest.

Other agencies have cooperated, it was stated, and found

THE SOCIALIZATION OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

their place in the general scheme. The County Young Woman's Christian Association worker, for example, is working with the Red Cross community organizer. Some opposition, it was pointed out, by a member of the conference present who is familiar with the situation, has arisen because of the limited control of the work.

Fundamental Principles of Rural Organization

A great deal of attention was given at the conference to the question of rural organization and the fundamental principles involved. The question of the rural psychology involved in rural organization was discussed by Prof. Ernest R. Groves of Boston University, who emphasized the desirability, in many instances, of substituting the "latent" leader for the "established" leader who is always to be found in all communities and who is not always socially minded. For such a "latent" leader opportunity for self assertion should be provided and the element of self assertion made to minister to the good of all the people. Here the church and the school have a large opportunity. Organization of country life should first of all emphasize the fact that in everything it ministers to the children and that parental interests must not be separated from those of the children.

In rural organization, Miss Mabel Carney, of Teachers College, pointed out, the county should be the supervising unit, the community the local unit and for practical purposes the rural community, according to Miss Carney's definition, is the group of farms served by the same trade center. It must be large enough to answer the fundamental needs of life. The program may be organized by experts coming from outside the community but must be endorsed and accepted by the community itself and all members must share in the work. Activities should be based on the most urgently felt needs. The realization of needs will lead to cooperation. When people are set to work on something they really want to do, there develops a natural federation. The mere cleaning of the school in one community brought about federation. It will soon be realized, however, that the idea must be fixed through a community council, committee or some such organization, and this will lead to a request for service. The discovery of conditions which such service involves points the way to the formulation of a workable community program.

SERVING THE RURAL WOMEN

The community or rural district, Miss Carney felt, should be left free to choose the agency it wishes as the centralizing force, whether it be the church, school or other agency.

Serving the Rural Women

Rural Communities have received through their experience in working together in war activities a very real impetus for peace time community service and some interesting outgrowths of war work are being reported. A brief sketch of the rural club movement in Marathon County, Wisconsin, is typical of the thing which is happening in many rural districts.

The following account comes to us from Miss Mary A. Brady, Home Demonstration Agent of the Agricultural Extension Service of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

"Not long after the signing of the armistice, the necessity for Red Cross work became less urgent and many of the local auxiliaries in our county were about to dissolve. While attending one of these local meetings one day in April, 1919, the women said, 'We are sorry these Red Cross meetings are about over. Our getting together every two weeks meant as much to us as the good we knew we were doing for the Red Cross. We have learned to know each other and we find we are much nicer folks than we ever knew we were.'

"This seemed the logical moment to suggest the idea which had been simmering in our minds for some time—that of reorganizing the Red Cross Auxiliaries into Women's Neighborhood Clubs. That suggestion was enthusiastically received, and so the first club was formed in May, 1919, with twenty members.

"The number has grown until now there are eighteen such women's clubs, with a membership of four hundred and forty. Four of these are the outgrowth of Red Cross Auxiliaries. The others wished to be organized because they had heard of the enjoyment and good which resulted from such group work. These clubs are distributed well over the county. A few are centered in rural villages but most of them are out in the country."

SERVING THE RURAL WOMEN

Their constitutions are very simple; a typical one follows:

WOMEN'S CLUB OF TOWNSHIP OF RIB FALLS

CONSTITUTION

Article I—Name

This organization shall be known as the Home Demonstration Club of the Town of Rib Falls.

Article II—Object

The object of this club shall be the mutual improvement of its members in home-making and the community interests of the day.

Article III—Members

Any respectable woman resident of Rib Falls Township shall be eligible to membership in this organization.

Article IV—Officers

The officers of this organization shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer.

The officers and an executive committee of three shall constitute a Board of Managers to conduct the affairs of the club.

Article V—Meetings

Sec. 1. There shall be regular meetings of the club on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

Sec. 2. The annual meeting of the club shall be held on the first regular meeting in January.

Article VI—Dues

Each member of the club shall pay, on or before the annual meeting, an annual fee of twenty-five cents.

Article VII—Refreshments

There shall be served not more than three articles of food at any one meeting.

SERVING THE RURAL WOMEN

Article VIII—Amendments

Any section of this constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote, due notice having been given at a previous meeting or by letter, two weeks in advance.

* * * * *

"The meeting places are the homes, except in two instances where the membership is over forty-five, and so one of these clubs meets in the village hall and the other in the men's club rooms in the village. The business meetings are carried on according to parliamentary rules, after which comes the program, and the afternoon closes with a social hour and the serving of a lunch.

"A year's program for the clubs is made out by a committee of club women appointed by the president of the County Federation of Women's Clubs and assisted by the Home Demonstration Agent. Each club retains the privilege of making such changes in the program as would best make it suit the local needs, but in the main it is the same for all. The clubs rely upon themselves and the Home Demonstration Agent to carry out their programs. They have few outside speakers in the course of a year, with the exception of the members of the Home Economics Extension Department of the State University who give their cooperation at all times.

"In September, 1920, the Clubs of the county formed the County Federation of Women's Clubs, which has semi-annual meetings. Any questions of general interest to all of the clubs are discussed and settled at these Federation meetings, to which every club sends two delegates.

"The clubs have grown to be quite powerful agencies in their communities. They are the nucleus for all community activities, and assist and support the Home Demonstration Agent in every community enterprise.

Some of these activities are:

1. The Get-Together meetings of which we have two each year. These are open to all the women of the county and are held in the county seat as the geographical center of the county. There is a noon luncheon served by the Ladies' Aid of some church in the city and this is followed by a community program

SERVING THE RURAL WOMEN

given partly by the women themselves, and partly by outside speakers. The attendance at the last one was two hundred, representing nearly every township in the county. It was one merry day—the women said it was a real treat to be entertained for one day instead of having to help entertain themselves.

2. The first County Short Course in Home Economics to be given in Wisconsin was held in the county seat on April 19th to 24th, 1920. Forty girls from the county attended. This was the limit of the number we could accommodate. They were instructed in cooking, sewing and household management. The cooking lessons centered around the preparation of a meal and the last lesson was the preparation and serving of the same. In the sewing classes a gingham dress was completed by each student. Demonstrations of house decoration, proper dress, and poultry culling, occupied the afternoon sessions. An interesting feature of this course was made possible through the generosity of the local business houses. They contributed the funds necessary to give these young folks a banquet at the leading hotel, followed by a theatre party. This was part of the week's training, for many of these girls had never been in a large hotel before and had never attended a banquet.

This course was planned for the country girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one—those who had graduated from the country school and who had no vision of what the future held for them. But now they have a vision! They are going to High School, Vocational School, Teachers' Training Schools, and Business Colleges, and the new light in their eyes shows that they have had an awakening.

3. As a result of the Girls' Short Course the women asked for one of their own, and such a course was planned for them on November 3rd and 4th, 1920. One hundred county women attended and learned much from the lectures and demonstrations on household topics. Because of the large number of women who attended, this course had to be one of lectures and demonstrations instead of having the women actually do the work as the girls did in their course.

Several letters have come in appreciation of this course. Two of them follow:

Dear Miss Brady:

The Short Course for Women of Marathon County was

SERVING THE RURAL WOMEN

one of the very best that has ever come under my notice. It was very helpful indeed, for it gave the women expert advice and knowledge on subjects nearest their hearts—that of happy home making. I venture to say that no woman present left without feeling that she had spent the days to a great advantage and could go home feeling that she had learned a great deal that would prove to be of actual value to her.

If the women who did not attend knew what they were missing they would surely regret it. My hope is that before long we may have another such course and that many more may profit through it.

Sincerely,

Mrs. A. F. Harter,
Chairman of the Home Demonstration
Work in Marathon County

Dear Miss Brady:

The Women's Short Course certainly was worthwhile. I surely gained much valuable information. It was not only the good things we learned by getting out to confer with the members of the adjoining clubs and to hear instructors of the meeting, but it led us to find out through the invitation to visit the Vocational School, that we really had something in our County we know but little about. I feel sure that these who heard the talks and demonstrations are all the more anxious to attend another meeting of its kind. Every one of us came home with so many new ideas, which we are going to try to put into effect, and we hope to attend another course where those who could not attend this year will profit as we have done. I have in mind so many more good points in favor of the Short Course that I wish I could say more, but space limits me.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Mike Strycharske,
Secretary of Women's Club, Town of Plover

Already plans have been made for repeating these short courses for both the girls and the women in the spring. They are established annual activities now as are our Get-Together Meetings and our County Federation Meetings.

If we could only bring you with us to our community parties and have you enjoy with us these whole-souled gatherings

SERVING THE RURAL WOMEN

and get to hear and to know of the hundred and one kindnesses which these clubs and communities are always doing to promote good fellowship and to be material assistance to their less fortunate neighbors, you would agree fully with Edgar Guest when he said:

"When you get to know a fellow, know his every mood and whim,

You begin to find the tissue of the splendid side of him;
You begin to understand him and to cease to scoff and sneer,
For with understanding always prejudices disappear.
You begin to tell his virtues and his faults you cease to tell,
For you seldom hate a fellow when you know him very well."

This is only a brief sketch of some of our rural activities, but perhaps it will be sufficient to help "blaze the trail" for other rural communities.

SUGGESTED YEAR'S PROGRAM

October	First Meeting Discussion and selection of Programs Second Meeting Voting Methods and Procedure of Elections Address by outside speaker Open Meeting (In evening if preferred)
November	First Meeting Discussion of Results of Election Second Meeting Origin of Thanksgiving
December	First Meeting Planning for Community Party Second Meeting Community Party
January	First Meeting Annual Meeting—Election of Officers Second Meeting Prominent American Writers of Today
February	First Meeting Prominent American Artists of Today Second Meeting Patriotic Program—Washington's Birthday

RURAL FIELD DAYS

March	First Meeting The Woman's Club and the Community (Planning community program for summer) Second Meeting Motion Pictures—Their Use and Abuse
April	First Meeting Spring Election Second Meeting Community Interests Outside speaker from Madison
May	First Meeting Health Talk—by County Nurse Second Meeting Sanitation in the Home or Visit to the School by the Club
June	First Meeting Discussion of Programs for the coming year Second Meeting Annual Club Party for Club Members

Rural Field Days

Much interesting material is reaching the Playground and Recreation Association regarding field days and other recreational events which are being held in connection with rural schools. Brief descriptions of some of these special days may prove suggestive to principals and teachers in rural schools.

School Field Day at East Aurora, New York

For seven years the Third Supervisory District of Erie County, New York, in charge of Mr. W. E. Pierce, has held school field days. The program of the 1920 field day held at East Aurora in May follows:

Program

10:00 A. M. Spelling contest (pupils will please provide themselves with pencils)
Ball game—two inning game for each group of boys attending rural schools. Players selected so that

RURAL FIELD DAYS

boys from the school of one town will play against boys of another town, the order of play being determined by drawings. Winners will continue playing until defeated or until series of games has been played.

- 11:15 A. M. Schools form for grand parade starting at 11:30 A. M., parade being headed by band, physical directors, visiting superintendents, principals, boards of education and trustees of rural schools, teachers to accompany pupils. It is suggested that each school carry a banner and have some insignia on the sleeve which will facilitate recognition. At the park and at the close of the parade flag salute will be given and one verse of the *Star Spangled Banner* sung.

At this time awards for the spelling contest will be made from the grand stand. Immediately following, successful contestants in spelling contest, also pupils who have been neither absent nor tardy, as certified by the teachers, will be photographed.

- 1:30 P. M. Free play by groups under direction of regular teachers
Pageant, *America, Yesterday and Today*

Dashes for Pupils below High School Grade

Fifty Yard Dash—Boys four feet and under

Fifty Yard Dash—Girls four feet and under

Fifty Yard Dash—Boys four feet four inches and under

Fifty Yard Dash—Girls four feet four inches and under

Sixty Yard Dash—Boys four feet eight inches and under

Sixty Yard Dash—Girls four feet eight inches and under

Seventy-five Yard Dash—Boys five feet eight inches and under

Seventy-five Yard Dash—Girls five feet eight inches and under

RURAL FIELD DAYS

Dashes for Pupils of High School Grade

Seventy-five Yard Dash—Girls—E. A. H. S. vs.
O. P. H. S.

(Three from each school)

Seventy-five Yard Dash—Boys—E. A. H. S. vs.
O. P. H. S.

(Three from each school)

Boy Scout Demonstration.

Three Hundred Yard Sprinters' Race—Male members of faculty—three in team. E. A. H. S. vs.
O. P. H. S.

Thirty Yard Dumb Bell Relay Race—Fifth Grade pupils. E. A. vs. O. P.

Girls' Relay Race—E. A. H. S. vs. O. P. H. S.

Boys' Relay Race—E. A. H. S. vs. O. P. H. S.

Awards

The awards offered include money prizes offered by Erie County Trust Company to winners in spelling contest. Awards for dashes and other events consist of middy blouses, pearl handled knives, tennis shoes, caps and similar articles contributed by local merchants and a cup given by the Bank of East Aurora to the high school winning the most points during the day.

Township Educational Day

Mr. Walter Elwood, District Superintendent of Schools, Second Supervisory District, County, New York, writes of the Second Annual Township Educational Day held for the schools of the town of Amsterdam in May, 1920.

The activities of the day were divided into three periods:

- (1) Contest in reading, spelling and arithmetic
- (2) Exhibit of work in drawing, writing, handwork, nature study
- (3) Field Day and exhibition of work in physical education—setting up exercises, folk dances, games, races

A nature study playlet, health playlet, singing, home project demonstrations, a picnic lunch, an exhibit of pupils' work, folk dancing, games, and races, filled the day with interest both for children and their parents.

Rural Tournaments

F. B. Bomberger, Assistant Director and Specialist, Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Maryland

The tournament is a form of contest which for many years has been very popular in Southern Maryland. It probably had its origin in the fondness of landholding gentry for fine horse flesh and the general inclination to formal gallantry so common in this and other Southern sections of the country.

The contest is a pale imitation of the jousts of the armed knights which played such a large part in the chivalric exercises and combats of the Feudal Days. Each Knight is mounted upon a charger (not, however, the heavy war horse of medieval days, but a smaller, swifter beast) and armed with a wooden lance bearing on its end a long slender point.

Usually each Knight wears a sash of his favorite color or colors. Usually, too, the Knight assumes some fictitious name based upon the old, Colonial name of his homestead or upon some point of local historical interest, such as the Knight of Birmingham Manor, Knight of Rosedale.

The contest takes place in the "lists" which are usually three arches, placed at suitable distances apart, from which are suspended small metallic rings, one ring to each arch.

The Knight rides his charger from a starting point, perhaps a hundred paces from the first arch, under the arches at a pace which will enable him to complete the course in a prescribed minimum of time, at the same time endeavoring to pick off with the point of his lance the rings suspended from the arches. As the rings are never over an inch or inch and one-half in diameter it will be evident that, with the horse moving at a gallop, a certain amount of skill in horsemanship is required to "take the rings."

If all of the Knights are successful in taking all of the rings in the first contest, smaller rings are substituted and the contest goes over. If any of the Knights fail in the first contest they are eliminated from future trials.

As the rings become smaller and smaller, the test of horsemanship, keenness of vision and steadiness of hand becomes keener and keener until finally one Knight emerges victorious from the tournament.

RURAL TOURNAMENTS

There is a considerable amount of formal ceremony attending the tournament. At the outset a "Charge to the Knights" is delivered by some orator, usually chosen because of his known ability to "make the welkin ring". Perfervid and flowery oratory is strictly "the thing" on such occasions. The age of chivalry and all of its romantic possibilities furnish the basis of these charges and many a rising young attorney or politician makes his first public impression upon his future constituents in his "Charge to the Knights".

At the conclusion of the tournament, usually in the evening, a dance is held and during the course of its proceeding, the victorious Knight is permitted to crown the "Queen of Love and Beauty" while his nearest competitors are privileged to crown "Maids of Honor" as a reward for their prowess in the tournament. This ceremony of "Crowning" furnishes another opportunity for florid oratory, after which the cry is:—"On with the dance".

How the Community Service League of Fayette County Promoted the Community Service Idea

For several years the Civic League of Fayette County, Kentucky, had had a vision of community undertaking. Its members felt that if the community could be united in its activities, both recreational and social, the whole county would reap the benefit in a better and more useful community life. There were, of course, the usual advantages and disadvantages typical of most communities to be encountered, but the chief difficulty was lack of leadership of experienced workers. There was the usual disadvantage in particular, an indifference to community affairs and a lack of knowledge of what a real community spirit could accomplish.

When the Civic League, appreciating the fact that Community Service fostered the ideal of community betterment toward which they themselves were striving, effected an amalgamation of the two and called it the Community Service League, they found the way to making Fayette County a receptive field for community service. The Community Service League inaugurated only those activities which would reach the greatest number of people, won the confidence of the few sceptics and encouraged and strengthened the desire on the part of others to establish a spirit of unity and cooperation.

Playground Activities

The opening of the playgrounds in the spring and the enforcement of the law requiring physical education in the schools offered an opportunity to promote playground activities. Here the Community Service League saw an opportunity for demonstrating one phase of their program. Workers were employed and put in charge of playgrounds and sent to children's institutions. Definite daily schedules were made out. New games were introduced and inter-playground meets and contests were arranged. Through the success of these efforts the superintendent of schools and the teachers became convinced of the usefulness of directed play with the result that the schools installed home-made apparatus in the playgrounds, laid out baseball diamonds and held field meets. These demonstra-

FAYETTE COUNTY PROMOTES COMMUNITY SERVICE

tions carried on in the city and school playgrounds made a favorable impression upon the people in the community and will open the way for the establishment of neighborhood centers for the cultural, social and recreational activities of adults.

The fact that Fayette County was the first county in Kentucky to employ a director of physical education may be credited at least in part to the interest stimulated by the Community Service League. The County School Board has employed the Community Service organizer in this capacity and is sharing equally with the Community Service League the expense of the salaries for the physical directors of both white and colored work.

Community Music

The development of the neighborhood center idea was materially assisted by the successful introduction of community singing by the Community Service League. Sings were held at the county schools and on playgrounds to promote neighborhood gatherings. Sunday afternoon sings were held in the parks in connection with the band concerts and twilight sings were held in different neighborhoods. The popularity of these sings is shown by the fact that they reached between 4,000 and 10,000 people every week.

Cooperation

In order to bring the different groups of the community together on a common ground and to develop a more universal interest in all community affairs the cooperation of the various organizations for some common purpose was sought. The opportunity for such cooperation was presented in preparing for the celebrations of holidays such as Armistice Day or Independence Day when such organizations as the American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, War Mothers, Boy Scouts and Community Service, joined forces and made these celebrations events long to be remembered. Special mention should be made of the church groups that were urged to cooperate in the promotion of activities such as socials, sings and athletic events. Among such organizations are women's and men's bible classes, Sunday School, and Fellowship Clubs.

The assistance of the Rotary Club was enlisted in the recreation work and the members became much interested in boys' work and gave material assistance in the promotion of

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF A WHITE ELEPHANT

athletics at the Greendale Reform School and also in making it possible to reach a gang of boys in the city not touched by any other agency. A ball team was to be inaugurated composed of members of the Rotary Club to play a team from the Reform School. The Young Men's Christian Association is also cooperating, in developing teams of grammar school age and also older boys, that these may go out and play the teams at the Reform School.

A Wider Sphere Ahead

The success of this cooperation of organizations is seen in the actual results accomplished but is indicated also in the fact that sentiment is crystallizing in favor of the creation of a Council of Social Agencies in Lexington. The Community Service League has been asked to assume the position of a diplomat in the formation of such a council by taking up the matter with the various organizations and leading in the various steps necessary to the perfection of such an organization. This invitation to assist in the inauguration of this large program of social welfare shows that the Community Service League of Fayette County has made a place for itself in the county and is recognized by the older social agencies as a force in community life. Individuals also are beginning to take some cognizance of the League's existence and many who have not been won over to its philosophy are beginning to ask questions as if it were something concerning which they should have a definite understanding. The program proposed by the League has been put on a firm basis by seizing opportunities as they were presented for demonstrating the possibilities of a Community Service organization and in this way creating a sufficient community demand. After such a demand is created the working out of the program becomes a simple matter. A community service league backed by a wide awake community spirit need set no limit upon its future work.

The Metamorphosis of a White Elephant

E. G. VORDENBERG

Community Service

In a city of the size of Marion, Indiana, with a population of less than twenty-five thousand, one does not often find a

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF A WHITE ELEPHANT

commodious building, municipally owned and suitable to serve as a community center.

Community Service discovered such a building in Marion, located in the very heart of the city and known as Civic Hall. It was erected less than ten years ago by municipal funds, to serve the civic, social and recreational needs of the people. We are told that its history is interesting, but of this the people have little to say. We do know that Civic Hall was never a success and in recent years it has been practically a white elephant on the hands of the city. To the people it represented a large investment doing no service, lying idle, dormant and useless. To its guardians, the Board of Public Works, it represented expense, and on account of this expense the rental charges for the use of the hall, fixed by the board, were considered by the people as excessive and prohibitive.

With these facts and conditions known to us, we were advocating an extensive indoor athletic program and many groups including the American Legion, the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., the Y. W. C. A., the High School, the Church League and others were planning with us for volley ball, basketball, and other indoor activities. Not one of these groups had a place to play. The use of Civic Hall was a necessity.

We went before the City Board and presented our case, arguing that Civic Hall should be opened as a community center on the same basis as parks and playgrounds are operated by other cities, free to the people. We further presented the argument that unless the board took favorable action, our plans would fail and the life of the various groups would be crushed out. Our request for the free use of Civic Hall was a staggering blow to the board. The matter was taken under advisement.

We went ahead, "Why not open Civic Hall" was our slogan. We first won over the local press, then we enlisted the Association of Commerce, the Federated Labor Council, the Kiwanis Club, the Rotary Club, the lodges, the churches, and every club, organization and group that we could reach. We played the game hard for a few days, then we went before the board again. Still there was no action on the part of the board, but our forces stuck to the job and daily we gained supporters. On one Sun-

WHAT 1500 PEOPLE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED

day nine churches voted unanimously in favor of our cause; petitions from many sources were sent to the board; the newspapers presented our case daily, and finally after ten days of this bombardment the board could hold out no longer, and reported that Civic Hall would be opened at once.

Action taken by the board provides for the free use of the hall to groups, organizations or persons, for social, educational and recreational purposes, when permission of the board is obtained and no admission is charged. This means that the hall is now open at all times, heated, lighted and otherwise made comfortable to serve the people. It also means the employment by the city of a director in charge of the hall and an appropriation by the city to meet this expense and the added expense for the upkeep of the hall.

Marion has won another victory. The hall is being used every day and every evening. The action of the Board of Works is in popular favor with the people. Civic Hall is no longer a white elephant.

What 1500 People Have Accomplished by Getting Together

A bakery, a restaurant, a meat market and grocery store, a pool room and two apartment houses of their own—this is what the Finnish Cooperative Trading Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., with its 1500 members has accomplished in four years. It was just four years ago that they began to organize their society, every member buying as many \$5.00 shares as he could afford and subscribing every cent he could in addition to swell a loan fund.

The Finnish cooperators began their attack on the high cost of living by building an apartment house which provides light, modern five-room apartments at the moderate rental of \$26 a month. Just as soon as they could afford to, they built another apartment house like unto the first and next door to it. It was about a year and a half ago that ground was broken in the same block for the \$96,000 building which houses the Association's other business ventures, and on last May day 2,000 people gathered to celebrate its completion. Every part of this building is as white and shining as if it had been taken right out of a Spot-

THE JANITOR SPEAKS

less Town advertisement and set down in Brooklyn without being touched by a speck of dust in transit. It is the scene of bustling activity, too. Two eight-hour shifts of workers are employed in the bakery and four trucks are kept busy delivering not only in Brooklyn but in New York and even in New Jersey.

The food in the restaurant bears witness to what cooperation can do—fresh eggs and bacon for thirty-five cents, a cup of coffee for five cents! Doesn't it sound like the dear departed days before the war? And if you eat there regularly you get weekly meal tickets at a reduction! To trade at the market is an education in buying pure food—only the best quality of meat and groceries being carried, no frozen meat, no cold storage meat or eggs, and everything spotlessly clean and scrupulously under glass. The big light pool room on the top floor is well patronized and, like the stores and restaurant, is open not simply to cooperators but to everyone who wishes to take advantage of it. Of course, members of the society get back a larger percentage of the profits when dividends are paid, however.

Nor does this little group of coperators devote itself exclusively to business; they are well aware of the value of play. Old and young, they get together in a hall two blocks below the store for lectures, entertainments and dances. Successful economic cooperation seems to lead to very much the same kind of "everybody neighbors" spirit that Community Service is fostering.

The Janitor Speaks

At the first meeting of the citizens of a district in a Pennsylvania community in which year round recreation has recently been inaugurated, the President of the School Board and other citizens discussed what they felt would be the values of the wider use of school buildings as recreation centers. Some of those present were a little skeptical but said they were open to conviction. Finally the janitor rose from the back of the room and said:

"I am not the President of the School Board, I am only the janitor, but I want to say that I believe I have been closer to this here game than what the President of the School Board is.

THE SPREAD OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE SPIRIT

It was me who put in the first pipe for equipment for the playground at the Moravian Track for Miss Williams. I was surrounded by four nationalities and the biggest squabbling you ever heard. I wondered if the pipe would stay in over night! When I watch Miss Williams handle the whole thing I want to tell you I would not take her job for \$10,000 a year! I have seen that there playground change from a rowdy district into an orderly one. Then you take this here community center and the district where I myself live. The first night the young people came into this building wild; I thought there would not be any schoolhouse left. They tried to unscrew the bubble fountain. Such energy I never saw! The eighth night they walked in so quiet, you would not know them. It was marvelous! I did not have to lock any of the classroom doors. I know what order means in a school building, and I am here to tell the citizens and the President of the School Board that the recreation evening people pass in and out better than the school children do now.

"This here Bull Frog Alley gang of young men that was so busy unscrewing the bubble fountains and taking off the plates of the electric lights say that they had never seen a basket ball floor and they had never played anything. You ought to see them now sitting round and playing checkers and the bubble fountains as safe as they be in church. We have an attendance between 200 and 250 every Saturday night.

"And I want to say one thing more, I come here not only as the janitor, but as a citizen. Now I play three or four musical instruments and they have started a community orchestra, and I want to tell you just as a citizen in the orchestra, I find that this here experiment of keeping the school doors open in the evening is a pretty good proposition."

The Spread of the Community Service Spirit

Up in the hills about thirty-five miles from Portland is a little rural postoffice at Trenholme where forty or more families receive their mail. Not far from there is a logging camp employing more than 300 men.

Not long ago a young girl who had been connected with the groups of young women organized by Community Service in Portland, consented to become postmistress of the little office

COMMUNITY SERVICE IN SMALL TOWNS

in the hills in order to save the rather desperate situation which threatened to rob the district of mail service. This girl, possessing a real vision of community service, felt the need of a common interest for the little community aside from the unceasing toil of daily living, the need of a common joy and the development of a companionship even greater than that existing in cities where there is at least the human touch of daily intercourse.

She found that one day was like any other; that the daily routine of work continued even on Sundays; and so she writes: "I have preached community service from the minute I arrived and I want to know if I have the authority to start community service up here. Everyone is interested."

And now the postoffice promises to become the community center; the office proper is to be moved into one corner; a piano is to be donated; several young men in the vicinity have offered to paint the interior of the office and the postmistress is to be community organizer, song leader and recreational director all in one. Picnic Sunday programs and dances to include the men in the logging camp are already being planned and the advent of the loyal new postmistress imbued with the spirit of service promises to work a real transformation in lives hitherto deprived of the joy of playing together.

Community Service in Small Towns

A very encouraging feature of Community Service lies in the way in which people in small communities catching the spirit of Community Service are contributing personal service to make possible a richer play life for the entire community.

The community organizer of Bellingham, Washington, who is visiting the small towns adjacent to Bellingham talking Community Service, tells the story of a small town of about 500 population. At a community meeting it was decided that the school system needed a play shed but the people at the meeting considered the cost of such a building prohibitive. The community organizer asked how much lumber would be needed to erect a building 50 by 90 feet with a packed dirt floor for all sorts of games at recess and after school. When it was announced that 15,000 feet of lumber and 18,000 shin-

AS ONE FAMILY

gles would be necessary he suggested that a call be made upon one of the prominent mill men and the needs laid before him. This was done with a result that the mill owner said he would give 9000 feet if the people could get the rest of the lumber from the other mill. The proprietor of the second mill said that his lumber was just as good as his rival's and gladly gave the remainder.

The owner of the shingle mill near town who was next approached said on learning of the gift of lumber that it would be too bad to have all that good lumber spoiled so he would give a roof.

Some of the townspeople got together and did all the hauling of material. The nails were given free.

Notice was sent out through the school children that there would be a community meeting on a certain day to which every man was invited to bring his saw, hammer and square. About 50 men responded. The women of the community appeared about supper time with chicken pies and other good things to eat and a real community picnic followed.

In this way the building was finished without cost to the community. Next came the question of lighting. The manager of the Stone-Webster plant who was interviewed said he would be glad to furnish men to wire the building and also to provide the light. In a very short time the building was ready for occupancy.

At a community meeting in another small town it was decided to use the high school for boys' work. One man started the ball rolling by giving \$400 for equipment. Another man matched this while others increased the amount with smaller sums. Then the community organizer suggested that if they had any real love for boys in them they would plan to give one night a week to boys' work. A doctor with a large practice was the first volunteer and others followed his example in pledging their services.

As One Family*

About two months ago the San Mateo County Welfare Committee secured the services of Miss Caroline Fiedler to assist in

* Courtesy of San Francisco Community Service Recreation League Bulletin

AS ONE FAMILY

the improvement of living conditions in the smaller towns of the county. Reports of a rather difficult situation induced Miss Fiedler to go to Pescadero first. Prior to taking up her work there she called at our office and had an extended consultation with our Executive Secretary, and also studied the workings of Community Service in several districts in San Francisco.

After two months Miss Fiedler called again and I am sure that her story will be as fascinating to our readers as it was to the Secretary.

Here it is:

"When I went down to Pescadero I looked around to see what kind of constructive and preventive work I could do, and I began to study Community Service and thought it would be the best program for the community. I wrote to the people who sent me there that I believe in it more and more, and even more than it ever seemed possible to believe in it. To me it is a vital and creative force that if started in the right way goes ahead and builds itself.

"When I went into the town I would not listen to any tales of dissensions or factions of any kind, although I knew the town to be full of them. After being there six weeks, when the Center was going by itself, I discovered that upon the House Committee were two very influential women who had not spoken to each other in over twenty years, and they had been on this committee working together for over six weeks, and I did not even know of their former differences.

"Father Kevany, the priest at Pescadero and Half Moon Bay, said to me one day, 'The Community Center is the strongest influence that has ever come to this town and I don't exclude the church when I made that statement.' Early in the history of the Center Father Kevany spoke of it from his pulpit and asked a blessing upon it.

"Father Kevany now devotes all his time to Half Moon Bay. His successor in Pescadero is a Portuguese. He attends the Center every night, as he finds it the best means possible to get in touch with his people.

"Friday nights from 150 to 175 people attend out of a total population of 600, and we call it 'Family Night.' On that night the children have sway, but the older people are so interested in the Center they will not stay away, but come in and continue their

A SEASON OF OUTDOOR ACTIVITY

games around the edge of the room, while the children play in the center. On Saturday night about 200 attend and the place is always open to 12 or 1 o'clock. There are two very large tables, four collapsible and two smaller ones, and all are kept going as game tables, beside the billiard table and other forms of amusement. When we opened we decided to close at 9. But now this is impossible. And on Friday and Saturday nights it is going continuously from 1 in the afternoon until 1 in the morning, dancing and all sorts of amusements.

"We organized on the 12th and went into the building on the 20th, not one word was said about money until the 18th, two days before we occupied the place. Everybody offered their bit and we charge 25 cents a month dues and have a monthly income of \$35 from this source, besides a considerable number of sustaining members at large amounts."

A Season of Outdoor Activity

A season of outdoor activity unexcelled in the history of the city closed Bridgeport's summer of play for 1920. Nearly all forms of organized play in which boys and girls are interested were included in the varied program—kite flying, boat sailing races, doll shows, a pet show, a vaudeville and a track meet were added to the activities of the preceding year. The wandering gypsy storytellers were assigned to various districts on a rather definite schedule. Adults and children together listened to the tales told on the street corners, in back yards and on corner lots. Stories over, games were played before the gypsy said goodbye.

The weekly band concerts, because of their high cost, were confined to two parks. Early in the spring requests for block parties had come from all sections of the city and a schedule was arranged so that there was a block party in the east, west, north and south parts of the community each week. Very often the storytellers who were in the district where the party was to be held would begin about supper time and work toward the street which was roped off for the dance concluding with circle games in the space to be used later for dancing. Sometimes a children's waltz opened the block party.

Steeple Chase Island was turned over to the Board of Recreation by the Park Department as a municipal camp site. Tents to

THE SUMMER RESORT AS A PLAYGROUND

accommodate from sixty to seventy-five people were put up and week-end parties were housed at a nearby cottage which was also made available. Several large industrial groups made good use of these facilities throughout the summer. Efficiency tests were conducted for the regular campers, the requirements for the award calling for much valuable information. For example, the girls' test included besides athletic stunts, knowledge of flowers, two folk songs, two folk dances, first aid, swimming and Schaffer's method of resuscitation. The honor system which was introduced at the beginning of the summer worked very successfully.

The volley ball season, opening the first of June, was filled with practice and challenge games between the teams, each of which had their own home grounds. An indoor league for the winter was definitely planned for at the close of the season. Baseball and tennis also kept the diamonds and courts busy, and the bath house at Seaside park was open every day in the week to the crowds that enjoyed the refreshment of being away from the city.

Cooperation with the other organizations of the city has been the aim of the Board of Recreation. This year because of the plan for putting over a "better baby" campaign the Recreation Board arranged a Baby Show at each of the playgrounds, at which time nurses from the Board of Health were present to talk to the mothers and to encourage them to bring their babies, well or sick, to the health centers.

The Summer Resort as a Playground

Henry S. Curtis, Ph. D., Oberlin, Ohio

There has been a good deal of objection and some ridicule on the part of the uninitiated of the idea of organized play, and one hears the term "unbossed play" often used with approval. But no undertaking that amounts to much is ever carried through without someone to organize it, and while there will be spontaneous activities here and there which will provide the needed recreation for individuals, nothing which is not planned, ever reaches the group as a whole.

The greatest weakness of the summer resort is undoubtedly the lack of such a play organizer as is found on the

A MODERN SWIMMING HOLE

modern playground. Very many people go to the summer resort and sit about on the verandas or spend their time in playing whist or poker, simply because they do not know anything else to do, and there is no one to show them. People at summer resorts need to get away from the type of activities which they have followed during the year, to live out of doors, to use their large muscles and stabilize their nervous systems. They need to play golf and tennis and ride horseback and walk, and camp out and swim, and do many other things of this sort, but if there is no one to get these things started, they are apt not to be done.

Comparatively few summer resorts have any list of things to see or do in their neighborhood, and as a rule the hotel clerk is both without knowledge or imagination in the matter. If the people at a summer resort are to have a good time, they must become acquainted and have something to do together. There are summer hotels that are full every year in spite of the fact that they have few natural advantages, because there is someone there who sees that the guests have a good time, while there are many other resorts that have gone to smash simply because there was no one who perceived the opportunities for recreation or organized the people to secure it. Every summer resort ought to have a recreation director similar to the play leaders on our city playgrounds. He might well be the most important person in the summer colony and double the popularity and value of many resorts.

A Modern Swimming Hole

Theodore Wirth, Superintendent of Parks, Minneapolis, Minnesota, writes in the September issue of *The American City*:

"Camden Baths, in the north section of Minneapolis, is as close to the ideal swimming hole as a modern bathing place can be. Shingle Creek is dammed at a certain point, and the pent-up water is given outlet through the bathing pools proper, and allowed to empty into the creek below the dam. It is truly the old-fashioned swimming hole, with the snags and treacherous uncertainties eliminated, the bottom concreted at certain and uniform depths, and the dressers of green foliage replaced by fixtures of more safety and security. It is the swimming hole without the

A BOY IN CAMP

dangers, chances and inconveniences, and made modern by walled dressing space, steel lockers, concreted pools and adequate supervision. The pure, fresh air remains, for there is no roof.

"The construction of a concrete dam, having a head of 8 feet, caused a lake to form, the overflow from the dam being run through pools. A fishway is provided on one side, and on the other two sluiceways with hand-operated gates, each about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, are constructed to aid in the rapid disposition of flood waters. The spillway is about 24 feet long and the crest slightly above the intake of the pools.

"The pools, one shallow and one deep, are located above the dam, their length parallel with the spillway of the dam, and the natural flow of the creek about 45 degrees to the dam and also to the pool. The pools are flanked on one side by the locker rooms and on the other by a memorial field house, and an 8-foot concrete wall functions for the green foliage of boyhood days, in obstructing the view of the intruder. About 40 feet upstream from the dam the water is let into the shallow pool through a 20-foot passage. The pool itself is from 3 to 4 feet deep, 60 feet wide, 125 feet long, concrete-lined, with a 10-foot concrete platform all around it. At the lower end the water is allowed to pass into the diving pool, which is likewise of concrete, 9 feet deep, about 45 feet wide and 45 feet long, allowing the excess water to flow over as in dam construction and falling 10 feet to the creek below the dam.

"As has been mentioned, the locker rooms are at the side of the shallow pool, and it is through these rooms that bathers enter the baths. In the men's side there are 22 dressing rooms and about 250 lockers, most of the men using the benches between the lockers in preference to dressers. The women have 24 dressers for about 175 lockers, all using dressers, there being no benches in this department. There are showers in connection with the dressing-rooms as well as toilet accommodations.

"These baths are always well attended, and on hot days as many as 3,000 bathers have made use of the facilities.

A Boy in Camp

The following letter taken from the *School Union* published by the *Sacramento Union* tells what a vacation spent at Sacramento's Municipal Camp meant to one small boy.

A BOY IN CAMP

Last summer our family went on a camping trip into the mountains. We went as far as Sayles Flat. You all know that is where Sacramento city has its camping grounds.

The camp is operated by the playground department, and gives the people of Sacramento a vacation, including board, housing and transportation to and from the camp. This costs only \$25 for two weeks, for it is a non-money-making enterprise.

The camp site is a 25-acre tract, leased to the city by the United States government without cost. It is located on the beautiful South Fork of the American River, just at the end of the famous "Slippery Ford grade."

It is divided into two meadows, the upper and the lower. The upper meadow is about 30 feet above the river which flows idly through the camping ground. The location of the camp is called "The Center of the Sierras."

No Dragging Hours

The river is shallow and is supplied with trout. There are no snakes within miles of the camp. There are many hikes from the camp, both long and short. On these hikes, one can go to Desolation Valley, to Fallen Lake, Leaf Lake or by easy trail to Ralston Peak, from which may be seen Tahoe and many other lesser mountain gems.

We stayed there three or four days. We cooked our meals on some iron rods and in a little stove. We kept the camp in order. While there we took a trip to Lake Tahoe. There were a great many campers at the lake, as it was the Fourth of July. Some of the children had firecrackers and other fireworks, and it gave us a feeling of patriotism.

After leaving Sayles Flat, we went to Camp Echo which is about a quarter of a mile from Echo Lake. The altitude is so great at this beautiful lake that the climate is very cold. A hermit made his home here, and his place was very interesting. His house was low and he had different kinds of labels from cans on the ceiling and walls. He had snowshoes in his bunk. Outside we saw heads of animals carved from wood.

There is a saw-mill near the camp and I watched the men run several large logs through. It doesn't take long to make lumber out of a log.

Paths of the Pioneers

We took a long hike through the mountains, going over the trail that the immigrants took on their way to California "in the days of old,

FRAMINGHAM'S HEALTH CAMP FOR CHILDREN

the days of gold, the days of '49." It looked almost impossible for them to come up those steep and rocky grades. We all know that they did, however, and their children and grandchildren are following their example in ever pressing on to make California one of the greatest states of the Union.

We made a trip to beautiful Lake Tahoe. The water seemed to be of several different colors—blue, green, reddish and clear. The water was so clear we could see little trout as we stood on the wharf.

We went back to Sayles Flat to hear the Sacramento boys' band. The band had been given its vacation by the Chamber of Commerce. The boys were practicing for the State Fair.

When we came home from our pleasure trip it was Fair time. After the Fair, school began, and the vacation came to an end.

Charles Schirmer, 8-B,
Leland Stanford School

Framingham's Health Camp for Children

To provide special care for delicate children, to alleviate the burden of mothers who find it advantageous to work, to demonstrate to the town the value of the general health program by serving as an index of the town's health,—these are some of the purposes of the Framingham Children's Summer Camp. It is not solely a local affair because it is being conducted as a special demonstration through the National Tuberculosis Association and furnishes a study to other communities desiring to offer hygienic as well as recreational opportunities to their children.

Since 1917 when the first camp was held in an old school building on the outskirts of the town,—the Framingham Park Department has made available an old fair grounds building which was advantageously situated for camp needs. Here the children stay during the day, returning to their homes in the late afternoon by cars. They are kept busy from nine until four-thirty through supervised and free play, wading pool, sand pile, hand-washing and toothbrush drills.

During the day medical and dietary facts are being gathered from which the child's record is made. Of course a

FRAMINGHAM'S HEALTH CAMP FOR CHILDREN

thorough medical examination has preceded his admittance to camp so that his exact physical condition is known from the beginning. All measures that will strengthen resistance, build up physique and encourage hygienic living are followed closely so that despite unfortunate home conditions each child is noticeably benefited.

The food preparation and dietary of the children are under the direction of an expert dietitian and although the children have their own breakfasts and suppers at home, the nourishing menu at camp supplies the needed balance,—the final results of the summer showing that the average gain in weight was one pound, fifteen ounces.

Educationally the camp routine emphasizes hygienic living. The children are provided with individual towels and separate wash basins and are encouraged to wash their hands before eating, brush their teeth regularly and sleep and rest adequately. Home visits are made not only in the selection of the children but in the follow-up work after the camp period. A careful record is made of home conditions and an effort made to correct undesirable conditions, thus making home life supplement the hygienic life of the camp. Many of the mothers were appreciative of the camp advantages; and some of them, because of their own ill health, stated that they believed the children were better cared for at the camp than would have been the case at home. One mother requested an interview with the nurse to inquire into the camp routine so that she might play the game of "Children's Camp" with her three children at home. In a more recent visit it was learned that the mother's own experiment was very satisfactory, the children showing a marked gain.

The question might arise whether or not it is a physical loss for the children to return to their homes every evening. It has been found that the contact with the home which this daily return furnishes is a splendid opportunity for studying and benefiting the home conditions affecting the lives of the children; the mothers are more content for their children to be away regularly every day if they return at night; and the careful records of the housing conditions which are obtained prove in the end to be more valuable than would the extra time spent by the child in camp.

Play for Crippled Children

Providing play for crippled children is largely a problem of finding among the games which all children play, games which are possible for each individual child. If a child has the normal use of his legs or if he is only slightly lame, most of the regular games are possible for him. When all the children in a group are crippled, as in homes or hospitals for crippled children, it is not difficult to play ordinary games for each child has some handicap but one crippled child in a group of normal children is at an unfair disadvantage.

For children who will not be injured by strenuous exercise, the problem is simple. Just as with normal children a leader is necessary to encourage inactive children to enter into the games and to create a better spirit of fair play among those inclined to be rough or selfish or to disregard the rules of the game. Children can not be depended upon to choose the right kind of games for themselves for the child who needs more strenuous exercise may probably be timid and unaccustomed to such activity and a child who should play only quiet games is quite likely to be more energetic and so sensitive about his deformity that he will try to disguise it by taking an active part in all games.

As far as possible it is better to make no changes in the games to adapt them to the use of crippled children for they will prefer to play them just as other children do. Tag, hide-and-seek, prisoners' base, puss-in-the-corner, indoor baseball, playground ball, volley ball and other playground games are played by these children with enthusiasm and skill. One person who was greatly impressed by the ability of these children to overcome their handicaps has said, "To witness a game of baseball in which every player wears a brace or carries a crutch and to see the life and enthusiasm which animate the games is a revelation".

Apparatus work is exceedingly beneficial for crippled children: traveling rings, swings, horizontal bars, slides and teeters can all be used by children who have very little use of their legs. Coasting is always fun for these children and the ones who can walk will help the other less fortunate ones pull their sleds to the top of the slide. Some of the institutions for crippled

PLAY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

pled children have inclined walks in place of steps on the porches by which the children on crutches or in wheel chairs can more easily get in and out of the building. These walks make an excellent place for coasting if no toboggan is provided or if there is no available terrace or other natural coasting place. Lame children can also enjoy roller skating and they sometimes have roller skating races.

Group athletics are just as important in a home for crippled children as they are in a school. The object is to get everyone to participate. The children may form themselves in several groups, those from one ward competing against those in another, or perhaps the play leader may suggest some other way of dividing the children so that they may be as evenly matched as possible. In these contests that group wins whose average is best. For example, instead of competing the best jumpers of one group against the best jumpers of another group, all, or nearly all, must jump and the victory goes to the group which has the best average. Some good events for group athletics are running, jumping, chinning, and throwing for accuracy, or for distance if space permits.

Outdoor games requiring less strength and vigor are quiet ball games such as teacher or pass ball, bean bag games, quoits and croquet. "Teacher" is a very simple game and may be played with an indefinite number of players who stand in a line all facing the teacher. The latter throws the ball to each in turn. Each one missing goes to the foot of the line and the one at the head of the line takes the teacher's place when the teacher misses. The action should be as rapid as possible.

Pass ball is also simple. The players form a circle and count off in two's. Two medicine balls are given, one to 1's and one to 2's; the balls are passed to the right. 1's passing to 1's and 2's to 2's. As soon as one ball overtakes the other the side whose ball was overtaken loses.

Bean bag games may be played by the children who will think up many varieties of the original game. The bags can be easily made, perhaps by the children themselves, and a simple target made of two boxes one about a foot and a half square, and the other somewhat larger. The smaller box is fastened in the larger one. The boxes are then put up at the proper angle and a line drawn a certain distance from the

PLAY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

boxes past which the children must not step when they are throwing. Of course it counts more to throw the bag in the smaller box. Ring toss is another game which does not require so much exertion. The apparatus for this may be bought or made at home. If made at home heavy rope will be found to be very practical for the rings.

For children who are confined to their beds or to wheel chairs, still less active games must be suggested. Board or card games, dominoes, and puzzles are suitable. Teddy bears, dolls, soldiers, wagons, horses and other simple toys will be a comfort to them and be suggestive of imaginative play. Scrap books, especially those containing puzzles and jokes will amuse the children and if they are able they will love to make these books themselves. With a number of old magazines at their disposal they can work out lots of interesting schemes. Some children may make a collection of animal pictures, some may collect pictures of flowers, some will want pictures to illustrate favorite stories, some may collect pictures of prominent people, men in political affairs or perhaps baseball players. Girls will enjoy making houses for paper dolls in their scrap books. Each double page may represent a room and the completeness and gorgeousness with which a room may be furnished will make up for any faulty perspective. Invalid children who are at home will receive help from friends and relatives in making their collections. In institutions it may be a little more difficult to obtain enough magazines to supply all the children but there are always individuals or groups of children who are very glad to help if the desire for pictures is called to their attention. Sunday school classes, boys' and girls' clubs of various kinds are frequently looking for some concrete expression of service and will be delighted to know of such a simple form.

Drawing and painting will be interesting occupations in connection with making the scrap books. Crayons or water colors may be used and what some of the children lack in talent they will make up for in enthusiasm. Making posters and programs for an entertainment which is to be given in the institution will prove quite an incentive. Many other forms of manual training may be taught them if it is possible to have an instructor for this sort of work. Perhaps public school

PLAY IN INSTITUTIONS

teachers might volunteer their service occasionally and in this case some of the articles made might be sold and the proceeds from such sales would be sufficient to keep the children in materials.

The children will enjoy reading, storytelling, victrola music, or more formal entertainments such as interesting lectures or concerts. Anything which can be called a "party" no matter how unpretentious will always be greeted with enthusiasm.

A good idea for a rainy day is to propose some sort of party and let the children help with the preparations. The impromptu idea will appeal to them. Anticipation, however, plays a great part in the enjoyment of the Christmas and Thanksgiving parties and if the plans for the celebration are kept a secret they will love the uncertainty of not knowing just what is going to happen. It will also be fun to celebrate a birthday of one of the children or one of the nurses. Some philanthropic people have established the custom of celebrating their own birthdays by giving a party in the children's ward of the local hospital.

Play in Institutions

Experiments which are being worked out by local Community Service groups in providing play for children in institutions are briefly reported here as indicative of a few of the things which can be done by interested local groups in cooperation with the heads of institutions in their communities.

A Mission Program

At Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, the Community Service Girls' Worker began early in the spring to think about recreation for the children of Anchor Mission, and was successful in securing the interest of a committee of girls who agreed to help with the program. The first regular activity instituted was a weekly game hour conducted by the worker and four of her volunteer assistants.

Plans were then made for producing a play, the *Enchanted Garden*, for which a dramatic teacher offered her services as coach. The girls of one of the department stores made the costumes for the children, and the Boy Scout troop volunteered to decorate the Mission for the night's entertainment. Two very

PLAY IN INSTITUTIONS

successful performances were given, the second on the Park School playground before an audience of two hundred. The Community Service Quartette assisted at both occasions.

Perhaps the biggest event of the season for the children of Anchor Mission was a picnic given by the Rotary Club in August. Eight motor cars and three boats were provided, and after a joyous ride and a sail the children were taken to the Country Club for games. Community Service furnished the leaders for this part of the program. Supper was a delightful affair, at which favors of crackerjack, fancy caps and toy balloons were given to the children. The Rotarians declared that they had enjoyed every minute of the day.

Camping Trips The Bay County (Michigan) Community Board has been performing a distinct service for the children of the Juvenile Home and the Orphans' Home by arranging for them a week's outing at the Fresh Air Camp conducted by the Board. During August groups from two orphanages in Saginaw were taken to the camp for a day's fun. The Sisters in charge of the orphans, in expressing their gratitude, said that this had been one of the pleasantest occasions in the lives of the children.

Other Work in Orphanages Community Service in Cincinnati has begun work in five orphan asylums. The present program consists of a story and play hour largely in charge of volunteer assistants. The superintendents of these institutions are giving hearty cooperation.

At Union Hill, New Jersey, arrangements have been made with the head of a nearby orphan asylum so that the children are permitted to join in the street play activities for half an hour each evening.

Community Music Programs In Seattle plans are under way for a program of community music in the orphan asylums and reformatories. At the Orpheum Theatre recently the Community Service director of music led twelve hundred inmates of these institutions in mass singing.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce Chorus is giving a series of programs at some of these institutions. The first place selected was the Mother Ryther Home where the chorus sang for the children and the children in turn sang for them. As a result of this

OUTLET FOR STIFLED SPIRITS IN A REFORMATORY

the Home will furnish song books, the piano is to be tuned, and sings will be held frequently.

At the Recreational Centre for Homeless Children in San Francisco Community Service has introduced mass singing, and plans are now being made for producing an operetta. A hundred boys and girls are reached through this center.

Guests at the Circus

The American Legion in Denver cooperated with Community Service in entertaining at the circus nine hundred children from various institutions in the city.

At the Kentucky State Reform School

At the invitation of the Superintendent of the State Reform School at Greendale, Kentucky, the Community Service League has been conducting recreational activities for and with the wards of this institution. Ten baseball teams have been organized among the boys. The girls have become interested in volley ball, basket ball and croquet, all of these activities being conducted under volunteer leadership. A motion picture machine is soon to be installed, and this will introduce a new type of recreation. The Community League song leader conducts sings regularly.

These experiences by no means represent all the activities which local Community Service groups are carrying on. Other efforts at meeting the problem are finding expression in the sending of volunteer storytellers into children's institutions and homes for the aged and in sending soloists and quartettes to institutions of various kinds. More frequently, however, efforts are directed toward active participation on the part of those within the institutions in indoor and outdoor recreational activities.

An Outlet for Stifled Play Spirits in a State Reformatory

Suppose you got up at four-thirty in the morning, watered and fed the cows and fed the chickens, went to school, came home to another round of farm chores, ate your supper and went to bed at seven-thirty six days a week, week in, week out, would you feel like a human being? Suppose the only break in the week's work was a Bible class on Sunday morning and a sermon every other Sunday afternoon and suppose you were any-

CHILDREN ELECT PLAYGROUND OFFICES

where from twelve to fifteen years old, would you feel you were getting much fun out of life?

It sounds like a tale of the pioneer days of the country when life was necessarily bleak and bare and childhood was cut short for the grim business of helping to tame the wilderness. But it isn't. The time is right here and now; the place, one of our state institutions for correcting children who go astray in the eyes of the law; and the children are very much like any other children. They are simply products of bad home conditions. There are two hundred of these children and they live on a big farm of several hundred acres, the work of which is done largely by them.

Fortunately a minister who has been preaching the Sunday afternoon sermons seemed to realize that these hard-working children needed something on Sunday besides Bible classes and sermons. One day, he asked the local Community Service worker to take charge of the Sunday afternoon program. For an hour, the children sang together and played simple games together. There had been nothing like it in their lives for many a day and they showed it not by disorder but by entering into the singing and playing with enthusiasm and intelligence.

There are going to be more afternoons of song and play at this institution; for members of the school staff have joined the Community Service class in game leading and song leading and are going to see to it that the lives of their charges are not quite all work and no play in the future.

Children Hold Election for Playground Offices*

With all the paraphernalia commonly used at a real election, even to the registration books, embryonic citizens of Newark, New Jersey, voted yesterday afternoon for municipal officials of the City Playground in Canal street. Ronald Smith, a thirteen-year-old colored boy of 111 South Canal street, was re-elected Mayor after serving in that capacity for six months. Before the polls opened Ronald was asked what he thought of his prospects.

* Courtesy of Newark Evening News, Nov. 2, 1920

CHILDREN ELECT PLAYGROUND OFFICES

"I don't know," he replied. "It's up to the boys and girls. If they want me again I shall be pleased to serve them."

The Mayor-elect declared he hadn't asked a single one of his constituents to vote for him, but a diminutive Italian boy volunteered the information that it would be a hard job to beat Ronald, as he was one of the boss athletes of the bunch and everybody liked him.

Three tickets were in the field—the Independent, on which the successful Mayoralty candidate was a nominee; the Suffrage party and the Progressive. Each party had its slogan. The Independents promised, if elected, to help make the playground the best in the country. Here is the way the girls sought to get the votes for their ticket: "You have given us the right to vote, now give us a chance to prove our worth by electing us to office." One of the playground officials declared the most enthusiastic of the leading suffragists in Essex could not have put out a more expressive appeal for votes. The slogan of the Progressives was: "If you want a square deal, give us one on election day, November 1, and we will promise you that we will make good."

Suffragists Show Poor Strength

The number of ballots cast was 278 and only two of them were rejected by the judges. The names of all the candidates appeared on the ballot, which was typewritten, and there were spaces for crosses. The Suffrage party, as shown by the result, could not muster sufficient strength to elect a single one of its candidates. Not only did the Independents win in the contest for Mayor, but they also put over Joseph De Santi as commissioner of athletics and William Torello as commissioner of sanitation.

The Progressives elected Louis Calessimo as judge and Michael Grosso as commissioner of police. Jennie Resnick was the suffragists' nominee for Mayor.

Majorities of the successful nominees were: Smith, 27; De Santi, 34; Torello, 29; Calessimo, 24; Grosso, 23.

The ballot box was formerly used as a container in potato races. It was wrapped in red, white and blue bunting. In lieu of booths a small place was curtained off in the office. Here the youngsters marked their tickets—with a black pen-

A FOUNDERS' LEAGUE OF CHILDREN

cil, of course. Joseph De Santi, candidate of the Independents for commissioner of athletics, was the first boy voter, and Regina Cerefice was the first of the girls to cast a ballot. Only those twelve years old or over who were registered were allowed to vote.

Plans for the inauguration of the winning candidate, which will take place in a few days, are already under way.

A Founders' League of Children*

Frank A. Connolly, City Commissioner, New Brunswick, N. J.

For many years the city of New Brunswick, New Jersey, has had a pretty park, the gift of a former wealthy citizen, that seemed to supply many civic needs satisfactorily but lacked certain "human" factors that other city parks have. For a long time no one seemed to realize just what this lack was, until finally someone decided it was because there was not enough attraction there to interest children.

The *Sunday Times* of New Brunswick took the matter up and through its columns asked for petitions from local children who wanted a playground established in the city park, and the result was an avalanche of names—thousands being sent to the office during the first two weeks.

So a program was planned that called for about \$5,000 worth of equipment and devices. Subscriptions and contributions began to come in and every child who earned a dollar and gave it to the *Times* for the Playground received a button badge that gave him a life membership in the Playground Founders' League of New Brunswick. Over a hundred Founders joined before July Fourth.

Under course of construction at this time is a wading pool of concrete, 30 feet across, with a sand "beach" two yards wide all around it. This pool is two feet deep in the center and about two inches deep at the edge, so arranged that the water can flow continuously or be changed every so often by means of convenient valves. When finished, this pool will be one of the finest in the state. The entire project bids fair to create more than an ordinary amount of interest, inasmuch as the movement was practically started and carried out by the children of New Brunswick, and

* Courtesy of *The American City*

THE ADULT SCHOOL MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND

it is seldom, if ever, that so extensive an enterprise has been accomplished in this way.

Even if the complete program is not realized this summer, there is little doubt that next season the city will take the matter up and put it through, as the move is far too popular to die out—indeed, it is very doubtful if the energetic youngsters who are backing the plan would allow it to do so.

The Adult School Movement in England

“Men come to the Adult Schools not to be preached at, or to be amused, but to learn. There is an earnest facing of difficult questions, not always leading to their solution, but always arousing fruitful thought on the great issues of life. Above all, there is that real interchange of life and experience which comes from true fellowship. The educational methods and the practical subjects arouse keen interest.”

This extract taken from the latest Year Book of the Adult Schools gives an idea of the earnestness permeating the Adult School Movement, which occupies a high place among voluntary organizations doing educational work for adults in England. This movement is unsectarian, having as members people of all religious persuasions; it is non-political, its members agreeing to disagree in party politics; and it is democratic.

The modern development of Adult Schools dates back to the year 1852. The need for a national and undenominational organization brought about the formation of a National Council in 1899 and at present there are affiliated with this Council, thirty Adult School Unions, throughout England and Ireland, comprising 1500 Schools, with 50,000 adults, both men and women. Many of the Schools have sections for Juniors and, of late, there has been a tendency to form separate schools for young men and women. In the Men's Adult Schools, the group usually meets on Sunday morning, and in Women's on Sunday afternoon or a week night. Many Schools consist of members of both sexes.

Through class work, study circles, discussion groups, field excursions, visits to galleries, fireside talks and above all through association, friendship and practical service, men and

RECREATION IN DENMARK

women are taught the humanities. An attempt is made to draw out hidden faculties, to educate by doing and to strengthen and guide the will. The great truths of life are brought out through studying the elemental facts in biology, citizenship, literature and the Bible, and application of these truths is made through discussion and social service.

Each year the National Adult School Union publishes a Lesson Handbook for the use of the schools. It also publishes a paper, "One and All", in which suggestions are given for Adult School study and service. A correspondence study course with tuition has been recently established.

The movement relies mainly on the services of volunteer workers for leadership of classes and study groups. The local educational authorities also assist in providing lectures and study circle leaders. Much of the work in the schools is carried on by the members themselves.

Meetings are held in settlements, schools, meeting houses, village halls, members' houses and other available buildings. There are six Adult School Guest Houses which are used as holiday homes and also for week-end lecture schools, summer schools and study groups. The use of these houses is not, however, confined to Adult School members.

Practically every Adult School undertakes some form of social work and the variety of service activities, carried on by the schools as a whole, is amazing. Among those listed in the Adult School Social Service Handbook are girls' classes and clubs, free law service for the poorer people, ambulance and hospital work, preventive and prison work, work amongst the blind and crippled, girls' summer schools, hostels for girls, home nursing, exhibitions, festivals, handicraft classes, maintenance of coffee carts for early morning workers, the promotion of mothers' rest homes, school clinics, and cooperation with other organizations doing social service work.

Recreation in Denmark

(As described by a Danish woman now a citizen of Seattle.)

In Denmark we have the big gardens. The king and queen, the laboring man, everybody goes there; and there is absolutely

NEW COURSES IN BALTIMORE TRAINING SCHOOL

no feeling that one is better than the other while they are there. There is a big concert hall, and a big open air platform, where fifty musicians play band music, an open air theater where they have pantomime, Columbine, Pierrot, and the little French plays. There is also a closed hall for vaudeville. There are restaurants with little tables out in front.

The children come in by ticket, which costs, for the whole season, about \$1.25 in American money, and admits the child and one older person, the mother or the nurse, any time after two in the afternoon. There is music, and there are swings and places for the children to play. The mother brings a basket of lunch, and leaves it with the waiter and reserves a table. After work the father comes in—for an admission of about 12½ cents and the family have a supper together. Every hour there are amusements going on. There are over a hundred thousand persons in this garden, divided among the various entertainments, everything that you can think of. I have been there hundreds of times in my childhood.

And in the old country we have art in the schools, we have museums, statues, paintings, most of them given by the rich people of the community. How fine it would be if the rich people in Seattle would give to the art of the city these things which last hundreds of years instead of spending their money for the selfish enjoyment of a day!

New Courses in Baltimore Training School for Recreation Leaders

A Special Course in Modern Stagecraft began in January, 1921, comprising studies of the many phases of the theatre. It is designed especially for educational directors, students of the drama and those who are interested in the present day theatre and the mechanics of modern stagecraft, but will be of value too to any one who expects to be connected, as producer, assistant or actor, with professional or amateur dramatics. The course treats of the trend of the theatre today with emphasis upon commercial drama, the Little Theatre, the Community Theatre, stage design and setting, the selection of plays, costuming for amateur productions, selection of textiles,

FUN FOR THE GROWN-UPS III

dyeing and cutting of costumes, scenery and lighting effects and other forms of dramatic interest.

The Course in Handicrafts is designed primarily for graduates and students who wish to become specialists in craft work in the playground and presupposes no previous training in the handicrafts. Under the capable directorship of a designer who has studied design and the crafts here and abroad, the student will receive instruction in toy making and chip carving, basketry, pebble dyeing, weaving, knotting, bead work and in the theory of the handicraft which includes color, design and technique in art and handicraft work and its relation to playground work.

Fun for the Grown-Ups—III*

Medley Relay

If large group—have four teams—First in every line run from starting point to objective point and back to starting point—touching off second player who hops on right foot all the way and returns,—Third hops on left—fourth on both feet,—fifth runs backwards.—Repeat routine from the beginning—i. e., 6th runs as first—7th as second, etc. After each competitor gets back and touches off next in line—he returns to rear of line—side whose last man returns first wins. Variations done to music—stopping still when music stops, and starting immediately when it begins again.

Going to Jerusalem

The music should be lively march music and full of surprises. If entertaining a very large group get as many chairs as possible. If a small group get one more chair than players. Place the chairs in a line so that one faces one way and the next the other way. The players line up close to the chairs. When the music starts they march around the chairs, and when it stops most unexpectedly they scramble for a chair. If a very large group is playing all who did not get chairs drop out of line. One chair is removed each time, with the unsuccessful players

* Games given by Miss Louise French at Baltimore War Camp Community Service Institute

ARMISTICE DAY IN SOUTH BEND INDIANA

dropping out one by one until the two last players try for the remaining chair. Girls or men may be substituted for chairs, each standing with right hand on hip.

Partner Tag

All of the players but two hook arms in couples. Of the two who are free, one is IT or chaser, and the other the runner. The runner may save himself by locking arms with either member of any couple he chooses. Whenever he does so, the third party of that group becomes runner and must save himself in like manner. If the runner be tagged at any time, he becomes the chaser or IT and the chaser becomes thereby the runner.

To get the proper sport into this game, the couples should run and twist and resort to any reasonable maneuver to elude the runner, who is liable at any time to lock arms with one of them and make the other a runner.

For large numbers there should be more than one runner and chaser.

Eric Dan Tucker

Form one large circle all hands joined—8 slides right—8 slides to left—8 walking steps to center lifting arms—8 walking steps return. Face partners—grand right and left—giving hand to partner—left hand to the next person—alternating hands marching around circle until whistle—Dance with partner you have at whistle signal. On second whistle form new circle and repeat from beginning.

Armistice Day in South Bend, Indiana

Just how to celebrate Armistice Day without interfering with business was a problem that had to be faced in South Bend, Indiana. Because of peculiar local labor conditions there had been no celebration last year and the "Boys" who had been overseas were insistent in their demand that something be done in 1920.

The Municipal Recreation Committee came into the field with a program that met with great approval.

The local post of the American Legion and the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary and the Kiwanis Clubs were asked to cooperate. The Legion agreed to look after the evening program, the

A COMMUNITY THEATRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE

Chamber of Commerce circularized its members to get a 100% endorsement of what was proposed and the two Clubs—representing the business firms of the city—pledged their support.

At precisely eleven o'clock every whistle in the city as well as all the church bells announced far and wide that South Bend was about to pay tribute to her heroic dead and to all who had served. Immediately all business ceased; all traffic came to a standstill. For eleven minutes commemorative services were held throughout the city, ending with a salutation by the bells and whistles which had proclaimed the beginning of the observances.

In the principal stores the services consisted of community singing under the direction of leaders appointed by the Recreation Committee. In all factories, and in all the schools, both parochial and public, there were specially prepared programs. Where community singing was not feasible tribute was paid to the valor of the men who fought, by brief speeches, calling upon those living to be true to the flag for which those others had died.

The exercises in front of the Court House, the gathering place for the people in the heart of the city, were opened by a bugle call to "Assembly" after which the High School chorus of one thousand voices, accompanied by the High School orchestra, sang *The Star Spangled Banner*. At the sound of "Taps" everyone faced east while a prayer of thanks for the heroism of those who died on Flanders Field was given by a local clergyman. At the close all united in *America the Beautiful*.

The evening program consisted of brief addresses by a Roman Catholic priest, a Jewish Rabbi and a Protestant clergyman. There was also community singing conducted by volunteer leaders and dancing in the largest pavilion and in the lobby of the largest hotel.

A Community Theatre in Poughkeepsie

Vassar Dramatic Workshop

The first class in play-writing at Vassar College decided in December, 1916, to present before the college a Christmas play written by two of its members. This play adapted from Selma Lagerlof's charming story, *A Christmas Guest*, was produced and acted wholly by students in the course with no assistance from outside.

A COMMUNITY THEATRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE

From this developed the Vassar Dramatic Workshop to serve as an experimental laboratory for the play-wrights of Vassar College. The most promising plays written are tried out by actual production, thus giving them a practical test and furnishing a definite writing standard. Every member of the audience at a Workshop production is pledged to send in after the performance some criticism or comment on the plays which will be of real service to the writers in their task of revision.

Another by-product of the Workshop is the training given a group of thirty students already somewhat skilled in acting, stage setting, costuming, lighting or any of the arts of the theatre, who organized as the Workshop Players to present these plays before the college. They have no traditions of production or of acting: each play is a new problem in interpretation.

From this has developed the Vassar Workshop Bureau of Plays organized to meet the need for crisply-written dramatic plays for amateur production outside the college. This list of 20 available one-act plays, most of them tested by a Workshop production, may be secured on application to Miss Gertrude Buck of Vassar College. A small royalty, usually five dollars, is divided between the writer of the play and the Bureau.

And Now a Community Theatre

As a result of the activities of the Vassar Dramatic Workshop, Poughkeepsie is now to have a theatre which is of the community, by the community, and for the community. In Vassar Brothers' Institute, which the trustees have generously given rent free for this purpose, a play will be presented for adults every Saturday evening, beginning November 6th, and one for children every Saturday afternoon, the bill to be changed at the end of each month. These plays are acted and produced by men, women and children of Poughkeepsie with the help of a paid director, Miss Harriet Miller, who has had marked success in organizing dramatic activities both in Vassar College and at a summer camp. There is no idea of building a theatre at present, but merely of making a modest beginning with the facilities at hand.

The plays produced by the Community Theatre will be "popular" in the best sense. Such clean and satisfying recreation as War Camp Community Service gave our soldiers will

THE REVIVAL OF PANTOMIME

thus be provided for the entire community. At the same time an opportunity will be offered to all who have some skill in acting, scene painting, stage setting, costuming, or any of the arts of the theatre, to use these gifts for the public benefit and to satisfy their own desires for artistic expression. No other organization is at present supplying these needs for the entire community or with any regularity. A few amateur plays are given in Poughkeepsie every winter, but participation in them is not open to general public. Neither the movies nor the occasional plays given by professional companies at the Collingwood Opera House offer a chance for active participation in dramatic work.

No admission fee will be charged but all who support the enterprise in any way, either by money or by service, may secure tickets for themselves and their friends. Anyone who makes a yearly contribution toward its expenses, and anyone who acts, paints scenery or furniture, designs or sews costumes or works on any committee, will receive a supporter's ticket exchangeable at the box office for two tickets of admission to each production, in either the adults' or the children's series.

The audience will thus be a cooperative part of the enterprise. It will not passively see plays provided by some outside agency, as it does in the commercial theatre, but will feel an intimate, responsible connection with the entertainment offered.

The advantages of such a plan are:

1. It brings together different groups of people in the town in cooperative work for the community.
2. It gives first-rate dramatic entertainment regularly to all who care for it enough to make even a small contribution of either money or service.
3. It develops the artistic and dramatic talent of all classes in the town, and gives an outlet to the repressed artistic instincts of many routine workers.

The Revival of Pantomime

ELIZABETH H. HANLEY

Bureau of Educational Dramatics
Community Service

All over the Old World, the pantomime has made a place for itself, and while it has had fluctuations of favor, it has always been a potent factor in the entertainment of the people. The exact period when the pantomime attained its popularity is so remote that it is lost in obscurity, but it undoubtedly goes back to a very early age, for records of it are found in India, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. It is also known that the Pantomimi of Julius Caesar introduced the art into Britain at the time of his invasion, 52 B. C., for both the Roman writer, Martial, and the British Queen, Boadicea, mention that the conqueror brought these players with him. Indeed, he never travelled without them, as they provided for him his favorite form of amusement and relaxation. Even their name was unchanged until the early seventeenth century, for before that both Ben Jonson and Bacon wrote of them as Pantomimi, and Dr. Samuel Johnson first mentions them as Pantomimes.

In America, however, the pantomime has never been of more than passing interest until the productions of Gertrude Hoffman and Rheinhardt about ten years ago. Since then, there has been a steady growth of the ancient art, not only because of its artistic value, but for the training it affords to the actor. As it has to be "gotten over" entirely by posture, gesture, and expression, not only of the face but of the entire body, it imposes the most careful preparation and must be presented with absolute precision and perfection. The action must co-ordinate with the idea, and no movement must be made that does not convey a pertinent meaning, thus inducing the habit of restraint, control and careful analysis of a part with all its inner motives and aims. It also develops the imagination, does away with self-consciousness, and teaches the artist the knack of "getting over" the particular points he wants to make. It is conducive, too, to physical development, as there must be muscular as well as emotional control in order to give effective expression to an idea or a passion.

THE REVIVAL OF PANTOMIME

As Mr. William Lee Sowers wrote in *Drama* of May, 1919: "Pantomime training would considerably raise the level of acting. Improved knowledge of gesture, facial expression and miming with the body would enable an actor to make fewer demands on the voice, would give more rhythmic movement, and more beauty of pure design in pose and grouping."

The benefits of the pantomime, however, are not restricted to the actor, but extend to the entire personnel of the theatre, to the director, who is enabled to experiment with new material adapted to express the fantastic, whimsical, poetic and beautiful; to the designer of scenery and costumes who may give rein to unlimited imagination in the employment of all the picturesque background and habiliment of the past; to the electrician who may work out effects in lighting that will reach from the realms of the celestial to the inner depths of the Inferno; to the musician who may set to music the entire gamut of emotions, supernatural as well as human, that can be given body and shape, sense and sound. It may be that one person would combine all these and so at last would be developed the Ideal Director.

For a number of years, the Little Theatres in the United States have recognized all these values of the pantomime, and many of them, notably the Washington Square Players and the Neighborhood Players of New York, have made some exceptional productions. Others that have worked along the same lines are the Portmanteau Theatre, under Stuart Walker; the Workshop, of Chicago; the Stage Society, of Philadelphia; the 47 Workshop, Harvard University; the New England Conservatory, of Boston, under Clayton D. Gilbert; and Sam Hume, at Harvard, and in the Toy Theatre, Boston. It is, perhaps, because of their activities that the movement is becoming so wide-spread, and has especially interested the amateurs of all grades and classes. Teachers in schools and directors of clubs, alike, are employing the pantomime as an approach to the spoken play, and this alone is a good augury for a better drama in all its forms and phases.

The appended list has been made in graded form beginning with simple pantomimes for children and progressing to selective pantomime productions of the Little Theatre groups.

THE REVIVAL OF PANTOMIME

GRADED LIST OF PANTOMIMES FOR AMATEUR PRODUCTION

The Shadow Garden of Shut-Eye-Town, Sleeping Beauty, Hiawatha with full instructions for production, lists of music, description of costumes, all may be obtained from the Neighborhood Players, Neighborhood Theatre, 466 Grand Street, New York City

The Penn Publishing Company, 925 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and Walter Baker, 5 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass., issue books of Pantomimes especially adapted to children and junior groups.

Four Humorous Pantomimes and a movie, *Wild Nell*, are to be found in *Icebreakers* by Edna Geister. Obtained from Brentano, East 27th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City.

Tony Denier's Parlor Pantomimes with two productions to each pamphlet mostly of humorous nature, may be obtained from Samuel French, price 35c per pamphlet. Pantomimes especially recommended from these pamphlets are:

The Vivandiere or *Daughter of the Regiment*. Peasants, Hungarian soldiers, Cossacks, etc. 8 males and 1 female

Dame Trot and *Her Komical Cat*. Very amusing. In same pamphlet with the *Vivandiere*

M. Dechalumeau or *The Birthday Fete*. French court costumes. 5 male and 3 female characters

The Demon Lover or *The Frightened Family*. In same pamphlet with *M. Dechalumeau*

Jocko or *The Mischievous Monkey*. Brazilian Comedy. The monkey is played by a boy or man. 5 male and 2 female characters

The Conscript or *How to Avoid the Draft*. In same pamphlet with *Jocko*

Cat Fear by Marion N. Gleason. Music by Harold Gleason. Japanese story of a girl who saved her lover by playing on her guardian's fear of cats. 1 interior setting. 2 male and 2 or 6 female characters. Dance introduced. 20 minutes. Obtained from The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. C. Royalty \$5

Fashion Review down Petticoat Lane. Music and posture. 1 setting. 39 characters. Obtained from The Woman's Press. No royalty

The Potter's Dream by Clara E. Sacket. Art contributions

THE REVIVAL OF PANTOMIME

of all the nations brought to the Potter who seeks to find their message. Imagination reads the story of each as it is posed against a vase. 1 scene, 1 interior. 1 male and 13 female characters. Obtained from The Woman's Press. Royalty

Rameses Dreams by Marion N. Gleason. An Egyptian romance of a watchman and the daughter of Rameses. Dancing and a musical accompaniment. 1 act, an interior. 9 or more characters. Obtained from The Woman's Press. Royalty \$5.00

Scenes and Songs of Home by Marion N. Gleason. A love story and bits of humor developed to the accompaniment of familiar songs. 6 male and 5 female characters. 15 to 30 minutes. Obtained from The Woman's Press. Royalty \$1.00

Three Pantomimes by Betzner. *The Fortune Teller*, *The Awakening of Spring*, *Celestial Love*. All good but the last rather exceptional. Obtained from The Woman's Press, price 45c. Royalty

The Mistletoe Bough by Henry R. Bishop. A story of Ginevra, a bride who hides in a chest and could not be found. Obtained from Drama Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

Seven Gifts by Stuart Walker. A Christmas pantomime of unusual beauty may be obtained from The Playground, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City

The Shepherd in the Distance. Produced by the Washington Square Players of New York City, is in press and may soon be obtained from the Drama Bookshop, 7 East 42nd Street, New York City

The Neighborhood Players. The Neighborhood Theatre, 466 Grand Street, New York City, have some especially artistic pantomimes which they would consider releasing upon proper application

The Romance of the Rose by Sam Hume. Produced in Cambridge and elsewhere by the author. Application for production must be made to Sam Hume, University of California, Berkeley, California

National Social Workers Exchange Broadens Out

Clare M. Tousley

Recently two hundred social workers came together, at the Russell Sage Building, New York, to discuss plans for reorganizing the National Social Workers' Exchange.

For some time friends of the Exchange had felt that employment, as its sole function, was not a broad enough one to enlist the backing and interest of the great rank and file in social work. The feeling had also been in the air that some national social work body must shortly take up the larger task of working out the problems in the various fields of social work, that are blocking our attainment of a common goal, recognized professionalization.

A concrete plan was advanced at the meeting that day, which suggested that the employment work become simply one of several departments of the Exchange, instead of the star performer.

First, a Recruiting Department was suggested, whose functions would be to plan a coordinated, broad recruiting program.

Secondly, a department should be organized to start each branch of social work to defining and analyzing its functions. With this data Vocational studies should be begun by experts in this department to start formulating the demarcations between these various fields and work out the relation of one to another. This would involve the consideration of such questions as, What training and back-ground are advisable for each field?

A third department would add to the placement work, that of intensive vocational advising. This would entail the compiling and distributing of all such information for constant use of members of the Exchange.

An Extension Department of the Exchange was also advised. A monthly bulletin called *The Compass* will be published.

The above plan was enthusiastically indorsed by those present at the meeting and a Central Council of sixty members, selected to represent as many kinds of social work as possible, was elected at this meeting.

Working committees from this group have already started putting plans in action. The Exchange will have a general director and associates besides an enlarged staff, to undertake the

DR. FINLEY IN NEW WORK

new program. A budget of \$50,000 is needed. There are 2000 social work members of the Exchange now. We want 5000 by Spring.

If you will send your \$3.00 (or more) yours will be the privilege of backing this national movement, for, by and of social workers, as it starts. The shoulder of every additional social worker will give the wheel of progress increased momentum. Come and help us move forward more quickly. *Tempus Fugit* and we have a long way to go.

Dr. Finley in New Work

Dr. John H. Finley, for many years a member of the Board of Directors of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, first President of the Recreation League of New York, and an able and sincere friend of the recreation movement in many phases, has recently resigned as State Commissioner of Education of New York to become identified with the *New York Times*. The *Times* comments on Dr. Finley's resignation as follows:

DR. FINLEY'S RETIREMENT

Dr. John H. Finley, who retires as Commissioner of Education at Albany and now joins the staff of *The Times*, has labored with energy and success during his seven years' service to bring the State department and system of education to a condition of high efficiency. To supervise the workings of a department or bureau at Albany, to see to it that the clockwork of an office operates in an orderly and methodical manner—that is easy. Dr. Finley has made it his personal business to inspect and direct the working of the school system in all its branches. His former secretary, Mr. Andrew Ten Eyck, in a brief review of Dr. Finley's administration of the department published in *The Evening Post* of yesterday, tells how he once discovered him "walking through the south central section of the State incognito, visiting country schools. He played with the children, photographed them, queried them about their homes and their parents, asked them what they had to eat in their dinner pails." The little country school was his special care. Mr. Ten Eyck tells further of his achievements in organization:

PLAYGROUNDS FOR COLORED AMERICA

"Mr. Finley's seven years at Albany have been a period of important educational progress for the State of New York. Education has become a matter of deeper State concern and vastly greater State support. Provision has been made in this period for promoting the health of the school children through medical inspection, physical training and health education; for the training of boys and girls up to 18 years of age who have left school to go to work; for wider agricultural and industrial training; for the consolidation of city school laws, for the encouragement of higher education through university scholarships; for the improvement and enrichment of teacher-training; for the better compensation of teachers and for their pensioning; for the raising of professional standards and for the special training of illiterate adults throughout the State. In the opinion of those who are competent to appraise, this work is an achievement that might well have required twenty years for consummation."

The *Times* would not like to feel that in inviting Dr. Finley to another field of activity it has altogether deprived the State of his invaluable services. The knowledge and experience he has gained in practical service will still be put to public use. His interest in the educational system of the State will not be amiss; with counsel, advice and suggestion he will be in a position to promote and develop whatever is found to be good and sound in education. But it is of manifest importance that, in choosing the new Commissioner, the Board of Regents seek out a successor to Dr. Finley who will be able to continue to the best advantage of the State the work he has done so well.

Playgrounds for Colored America*

Ernest T. Attwell, Community Service, Incorporated

It has long been assumed that so universal a worker as the colored man has not time for play either in youth or thereafter. For his salvation and for the solving of his problems we have long heard of the value of religion, of education and of work, but until lately we have not heard much of his need for recreation.

Recreation is by far the quickest approach to the colored man. He is deeply religious. He is eager to learn. But like all other

* Reprinted from *Park International*, November, 1920

PLAYGROUNDS FOR COLORED AMERICA

peoples of all other times, he likes to play. And communities are learning that it is just as necessary to find wholesome outlets for his play instinct as it is to foster his religious and educational life—that parks and equipped play spaces are just as necessary for his development as are churches and schools.

The keen desire on the part of colored people for proper recreation facilities in towns and cities is in evidence in every locality, but as yet comparatively small provision has been made for his need in this respect. Playgrounds and recreation parks are entirely lacking in many neighborhoods in the North where colored people reside, and in many sections of the South play facilities have not been developed for any group. Of the seventeen hundred cities to which inquiries were recently sent by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, four hundred and twenty-eight municipalities claimed to maintain 3,969 playgrounds and recreation centers under paid leadership. Fifty-six of the cities reporting maintain one hundred and eight playgrounds for the exclusive use of colored children. In addition, fourteen cities reported that their playgrounds were used by both white and colored children. These reports indicate, as undoubtedly full and complete returns would show, that about three per cent of all of the playgrounds now operated in America, beckon colored inhabitants to participate in the activities incident to their use. Thus far, only seventy cities provide open recreation spaces for colored people.

New York City suffers from lack of equipment in the playgrounds and recreation space in its colored district—North Harlem. The hundred and twenty thousand or more inhabitants in that district live in an area without the provision of community recreation space or facilities expected of the modern town. For many years the people of North Harlem have been petitioning for a playground. Last year such a petition contained more than five thousand names.

Play streets are the only recreation facilities provided by the city in this district. These streets were developed this year by a number of welfare organizations, by placing in charge recreation leaders who instituted games for the children. Parts of 140th and 131st streets were set aside in this district, the first street being organized by Community Service leaders.

Early in July, Community Service workers appeared with Alderman George Harris before the commissioners of the Sinking

PLAYGROUNDS FOR COLORED AMERICA

Fund for the purpose of placing before them the claims of this district for a playground. The spot had been selected at 139th Street and Fifth Avenue on a piece of ground that had been occupied by the city water department as a storage ground. It is a small plot probably one hundred by seventy-five feet, fenced in. The water department opposed the granting of the privilege. The commissioners unanimously agreed, however, to allow the plot to be used as a playground, after one of them had pointed out that healthy children are much more valuable to a community than rusty iron pipe. The place has not been equipped but it is expected that the workers will start next spring installing regular equipment. It is rumored that this is but a beginning of contemplated improvements in this district and that eventually the entire river front from 138th to 145th streets (adjacent to the North Harlem colored neighborhood) will be given over to be used as part of the park system.

Philadelphia, with its splendid Fairmount and other parks has not neglected locating a much used playground in one of the thickly settled sections almost wholly occupied by colored folks. The McCoach Playground is not specifically designated as a colored playground, as Quaker sentiment would not permit a public plant maintained by the city to exclude any racial group. The grounds occupy a full city block. The space permits of baseball diamond, sliding boards, swings and an open swimming pool, the latter being an especially popular part of the McCoach Playground equipment.

The city maintains a regular corps of trained colored workers to supervise, organize and encourage the fullest use of the grounds. Here, during the summer season at night with some regularity a free motion picture entertainment under community club auspices was offered the neighbors of the playground. Hundreds were in attendance.

In Charleston, S. C., a new playground was recently opened on the grounds of the Colored Industrial School. An appropriation was made by the city for the maintenance of the playground, but the funds for the equipment were contributed in small amounts by the negroes themselves. The whole is under the direction of the general supervisor of playgrounds for Charleston.

Macon, Georgia, the population of which is largely white, aims to provide equal recreation facilities for white and colored, there being four white playgrounds and one colored. Reports go to

PLAYGROUNDS FOR COLORED AMERICA

show that the recent establishment of the latter is appreciated by both white and colored.

In Kansas City, Missouri, a part of the Parade, a playfield situated in the midst of the colored district, is used largely by negroes, and has facilities for various kinds of recreation, such as football, tennis, track work, skating and swimming. A bath house located in the midst of the area has been turned over for the exclusive use of the colored. The latter is of the "Open Air" type, being surrounded by a building which houses the administration offices, showers and dressing rooms. The pool is forty by seventy feet and is constantly in use.

The Park Board of Louisville, Kentucky, is maintaining three supervised playgrounds for colored children. Two are interior squares owned by the Board, each a city block square, with shelter houses, two tennis courts each, playground apparatus and wading pools. Ballard Park, the newest, has a fine concrete shelter house with shower baths in the basement and comfort facilities. The third is on a city block loaned for a period of three years with an option to buy and is equipped with a variety of playground apparatus with play supervisors in constant attendance. The experiment has proved a great success, both from the viewpoint of colored and white citizens.

Newport, Kentucky, recently secured a small but well equipped playground for its colored children. Some of the adults of both races debated as to what means they might employ to keep out white children who have been attracted to this most alluring spot. But while the old folks debated the problem, a mixed group of white and colored youngsters shared and enjoyed the equipment together without fear of friction.

Memphis, Tennessee, has made provision for the recreation of its colored population by a tract of fifty-three acres called Douglas Park.

Washington, D. C., provides for the recreation of its colored population by setting aside certain of its park baseball diamonds which may be used by them. The new golf course in Potomac Park may be used by negroes at certain periods of the week. Willow Tree Alley Playground, on the site of a group of ramshackle buildings which were demolished for the construction of the playground, has proved a boon to a densely congested colored neighborhood.

In many communities where the problem is not being handled

PLAYGROUNDS FOR COLORED AMERICA

by civic authorities, recreation areas are being provided through other agencies. One type of playground being utilized by communities for colored people is the vacant lot, where the owner of such a lot loans his property to be used as a play space. Chester, Pennsylvania, has one or two such play spaces, equipped with apparatus for basket ball and other games at a nominal cost. Several sites for recreation centers and playgrounds have been donated by white people for such use in various sections of the South. City governments in some instances are including the expenses of the supervision and maintenance of these grounds in their yearly budgets.

Many playgrounds have been installed in southern industrial plants employing a large number of colored people. The United States Steel Company the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, the Fairbanks-Morse Scale Company, and the Aluminum Company are among private industrial concerns which have recognized the needs of their colored employees for wholesome recreation opportunities.

The causes and prevention of juvenile delinquency in large cities have been a matter of serious study during recent years. Conservative estimates indicate that from sixty-two to seventy-five per cent of the delinquency in the average city arises from the lack of wholesome recreational provision. A recent survey of a city in Tennessee discovered recreation centers and playgrounds amounting in space to about thirty acres. In the neighborhoods where these playgrounds and recreation centers were located, fifteen per cent of the violations of the city's laws were committed by young people between ten and twenty years of age. In other sections where no playgrounds existed, eighty-five per cent of the statute violations were by children between these ages. These calculations covered playground sections for the white population only. The town has fifteen thousand colored residents. There were no community playground or recreation facilities available for the colored people of that city.

Some time ago the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago reported that one-eighth of the boys and young men and one-third of the girls and young women confined in the county jail were colored. This toll of delinquents came from a group said to be one-fortieth of the population. Lack of public recreation facilities and the absence of equipped playgrounds in the colored districts is no doubt a prime factor in causing these conditions. The

PLAYGROUNDS FOR COLORED AMERICA

predominating recreation facilities available to the colored people are commercialized and the colored youth are left to develop as best they may in a hazy moral atmosphere.

An effort has been made in some cities to reduce to actual figures the beneficial influence of a playground. In one western city, after the opening of a playground, delinquency within a half mile radius decreased twenty-eight and a half per cent. In sections unsupplied with similar grounds the increase at the same time was eleven per cent. From this standpoint, playgrounds must be considered as essential for colored communities as for white.

Not only in the large cities, but also in sparsely settled districts is there need for some diversion and directed recreation to vary the monotony. "A supervising teacher in Kentucky," said Charles H. Williams, Physical Director at Hampton Institute, "went to one of the remote country districts with the idea of teaching the colored children some games. She asked them what they did for amusement at night and one answered, 'We jes sets and thinks and sometimes we jes sets.' Another said, 'We jes go to bed.' Though sad, it is nevertheless true that this story too often represents the actual condition, and it is this state of affairs that is making our young men and women discontented to remain in the country."

Some colleges and state schools for colored people are now providing training for recreation leaders. Colored students are increasingly taking such courses in the other colleges and universities. And as they go out in life they will teach their people a keener appreciation of the need for play and for play space and play facilities.

Colored people are intensely human; live in similar environment; have similar aspirations; require the same infusion of influence and impulses to promote joy; and need preventives and curatives as advocated for other groups. So far we have discovered nothing essential for their industrial, spiritual, recreation and sentimental development dissimilar from the analysis of Dr. Richard C. Cabot of what men live by. In the four square institution of "real life" based upon Work, Love and Worship, there may not be omitted for the colored man more than for the white the fourth cornerstone of normal existence, Play. For in the words of Dr. Cabot, "Work, play, love and prayer are open to rich and poor, to young and old; they are of all times and all races in whom character is an ideal."

Song of the New Crusaders*

Words by F. A. Cummings

Music by Joseph Haydn

Glorious o'er the distant mountains
Dawns the great world's Day of Days,
Touching purple hills and fountains
With a sweet and tender grace.

All the forms of darkness fleeing
Cast away their coats of night,
And in gloom with eyes unseeing
Hasten on their earthward flight.

In the harbor proud and stately
Rides our good ship fair and free,
Sails are set and prow turned outward,
Outward to the boundless sea.

On the shore all eager hearted
Stand our maids and men of war,
Our Crusaders, strong, undaunted,
Led by Love and by a Star.

Come then, Brothers, up and onward—
To the mighty vision true:
Ours a task for heroes worthy
Not for craven hearts to do!

With our Chieftains, wise and valiant,
Leading on where battle doomed,
Stubborn stand the hosts of darkness,
Human hearts by Night entombed.

O Crusaders, noble hearted,
Mount the high waves with a will,
Deserts drear and seas uncharted—
Every clime where shadows fill.

Ours no lifeless tomb to conquer,
But a nobler, greater doom—
Onward to our quest unending
Life for human hearts entombed.

*Written for the School of Community Service, Chicago, Illinois
Hymn for Quartet, C Major, Opus 76, No. 3

Book Reviews

THE GIFTS WE BRING

By Nina B. Lamkin, published by T. S. Denison and Company of Chicago

Here may be found a very delightful Christmas pageant suitable for production by school children or high school and college students. From 50 to 200 or 400 may take part. The directions for production are very definite, and the material for the dances can be easily worked out. Directions are given for simple and artistic but inexpensive costumes, and music is suggested.

MUSIC FOR EVERYBODY

By Marshall Bartholomew and Robert Lawrence. Published by The Abingdon Press, New York, Cincinnati

Out of experiences during the war in providing "music for everybody," the authors developed a faith and a technique which they pass on in this little handbook. In many places and under varying conditions, they have proved that "That mysterious combination of rhythm, melody, and harmony which we call music is not merely a pleasant diversion for the elite; it is a fundamental human need."

The chapters deal with The Training of Song Leaders; Technique of Song Leading; Rhythm Drills and Other Practice Work; The Organization and Types of Community Music; A Sing Wagon.

NEW RATIONAL ATHLETICS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

By Frederick J. Reilly, Principal Public School 33, The Bronx, New York City. Published by D. C. Heath and Company, Boston, New York, Chicago. Price, sixty-four cents

The system of athletic training outlined in this little book is the outgrowth of years of effort to put into practice the ideal upon which the New York Public School Athletic League was based: "to stimulate and encourage the average boy (and girl) to so train his body that he will become erect, healthy, and strong, and his mind, so that he will become manly, alert and honorable." Public School 33, The Bronx, has succeeded for some years in getting all its boys and girls into athletics, no small achievement in a school of the size and situation of this one. True, many champions have been developed, but far more important to the school faculty—and to America—is the fact that every boy and girls has attained a minimum standard.

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND RECREATION FOR GIRLS

A Handbook for Girls and Volunteer Leaders. By Mary E. Moxcey. Published by The Methodist Book Concern, New York. Price, \$.60

This pamphlet is written in a manner sure to prove interesting to anyone looking for recreational material suitable for girls' work. The title of the first chapter "How to Hike Happily" makes us feel with what sympathetic understanding of girls in the "teen-age" Miss Moxcey approaches the subject of their proper physical development.

The very excellent chapter on "Keep Individually Fit" closes with a paragraph on maintaining girls' interest in their exercises, suggesting several ways in which this may be done. Remarks such as "what girls 'have to' or merely 'ought to' do they are very apt to 'hate to' do or 'leave undone'"—and "not only progress but recognition of it is usually needed to keep up enthusiasm," show that the little book is at once humanly as well as purposefully written.

BOOK REVIEWS

The selection of recreational material including Track and Field Sports, Playground Games, Team Games and Folk Dancing, was made on the basis of eliminating anything which could involve any danger to normal, healthy girls, even if done without expert supervision.

Workers with girls should find in this clearly written, attractively illustrated handbook a very practical guide to recreation for girls.

REPORT OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TO SECRETARY OF INTERIOR

Report of the Director of the National Park Service to the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1920, and the Travel Season, 1920. Published by the Government Printing Office, Washington.

The vastly increased interest and enthusiasm of the American People for their national parks is proved by cold figures in this report. "One outstanding feature of the year's achievement undoubtedly is the fact that, while trying economic conditions throughout the country, inflated valuations, increased prices of labor and materials have caused disturbance in every line of human activity and contributed to the general unrest of the masses, our people have turned to the national parks for health, happiness, and a saner view of life. Our final returns show that the volume of tourist travel to our national parks and monuments this year exceeded the million mark.

"In the last analysis, this travel is the deciding factor as to whether or not the parks are measuring up to the high standard that has been set for them and all that is being said about them as the great recreational and pleasure grounds of the American people. Our travel figures indicate that our people have enthusiastically and spontaneously accepted these national wonderlands as their own. They are taking a personal interest in them. They are using them."

The most notable accomplishment in 1920 in the good-roads movement in its relation to the national parks has been the establishment and designation of a great connected highway between the major national parks of the Far West.

SCHOOLING OF THE IMMIGRANT

By Frank V. Thompson, Superintendent of Public Schools, Boston, Massachusetts. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York and London. Price, \$2.00

This volume is one in the series of Americanization studies made by the Carnegie Corporation under the direction of Allen T. Burns. It presents a comprehensive survey of the state of immigrant schooling, searching for the basis of successful work and the reason for such evident failures as are represented in the huge turnover each year in immigrant education. Distinguished collaborators have contributed certain chapters in the book.

Regarding "social supplements" to schooling, the author writes:

"We need to take into consideration the kinds of appeal that are effective with the foreign born. We now make the mistake of assuming that the immigrant comes to the school simply to receive instruction. In general, the immigrant is a more social being than is the native, but we are inclined to assume that what suits the native is pleasing to the foreign born. The efforts which New York and Pittsburgh make to socialize their evening schools for immigrants are significant and suggestive for other cities; in these cities the usual instruction for foreign born in English and other common branches is combined with recreation, play, dancing—in other words, it is a socialized scheme of schooling. Increased interest, achievement, and persistence are concomitant results."



FIG-1

R. H. F. S. M.

FIGURE I.

Showing Water System on Municipal Golf Course See page 9.

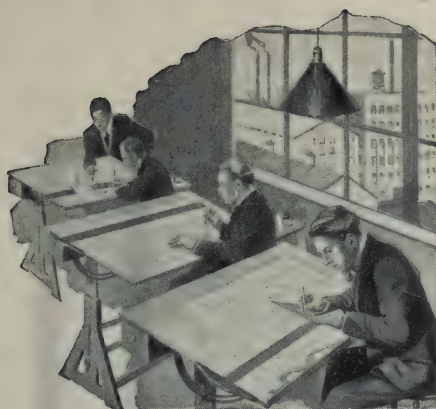


A RACE FOR QUADRUPEDS



PLAYING BALL IN THE ANDREW COMMUNITY CENTER,
NEWPORT, KENTUCKY

This center was formerly a bar-room and gambling dive. It was given to Community Service by Mr. Joseph Andrews, President of the Newport Steel Mills



Expert Engineering Advice on all Playground Installations

The Medart Plan and Engineering Department is constantly adding to its 50 years of accumulated experience by devising and planning playgrounds so that the greatest good will follow through their use. Add to this an honest effort to plan every installation, no matter what its size, so that the maximum benefits are obtained at the minimum cost—and the result is a service which under no circumstances you can afford to be without.

No Cost or Obligation

Send for Catalog L

Medart Engineering Service is given without cost or obligation of any kind whatever. It is a service of which you should avail yourself regardless of what your playground problem may be. Whether your plan is extensive or limited, you will always find it decidedly to your advantage to get the full benefit of our experience



Send for our catalog L. It is perhaps one of the most complete treatises available and is recognized everywhere as a text book on modern playground planning. When you send for it please outline in brief just what your problem is—you will have our earnest and intelligent co-operation.

FRED MEDART MFG. CO.

Potomac and DeKalb Sts.

New York, 52 Vanderbilt Ave.

St. Louis, Mo.

San Francisco, Rialto Bldg.

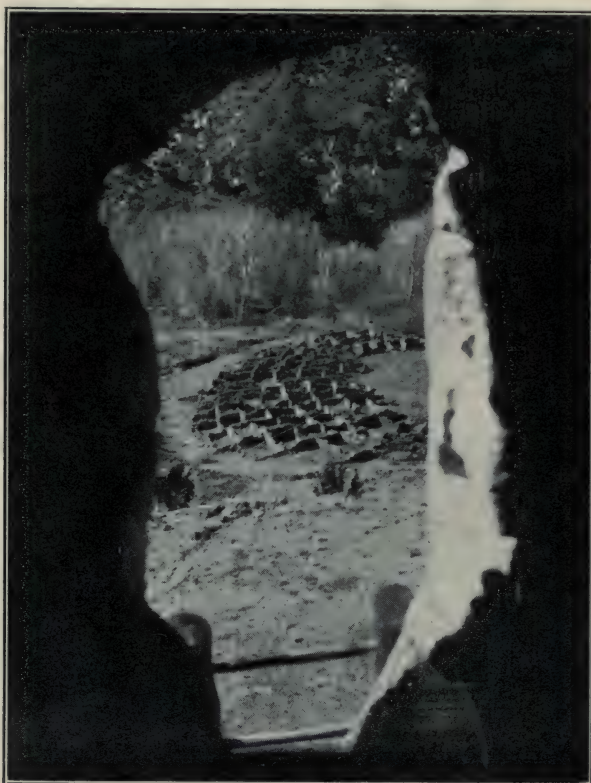
MEDART

Please mention THE PLAYGROUND when writing to advertisers



AMERICA'S FIRST COMMUNITY CENTER

A Khiva at That Marvellous New Mexican Cliff-dweller Community, El Rito
Los Frijoles (See page 113)

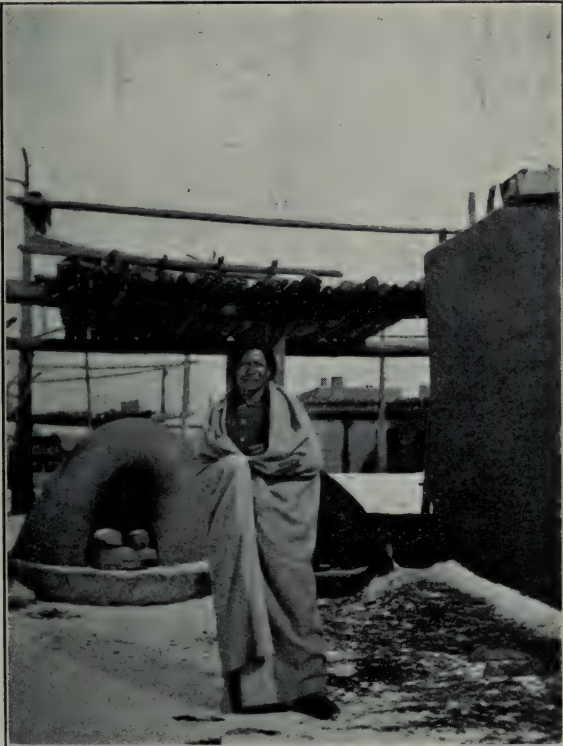


PART OF THE GREAT "APARTMENT HOUSE" AT THE RITO

This Photograph was taken out of one of the rooms of the Sun Clan



ON THE WAY TO THE RITO
(See page 113)



A MODERN TEWA INDIAN



A MUNICIPAL GOLF HOUSE
(Figure 2—See page 170)

The Playground

Vol. XV No. 2

MAY 1921

The World at Play

From Dr. Eliot.—At the Conference of New England Educators in Boston, January 22, 1921, Dr. Charles W. Eliot said physical training was the most important movement of the day.

"We are leading hasty, busy—too busy—lives," he continued. "It is a great, threatening blight. It threatens not only the mental health of the people, but the physical health as well. More and more we see men in active business breaking down, and we see the reduced capacity of women for child-bearing, all due to this hurrying, bustling life to which we are subjected."

Not Longer but Richer.—Recently Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk of the Life Extension Institute was asked by a very prominent physician, "Do you really think it is worth while to extend human life?"

He replied, "No. You may think so from the business I am engaged in but I do not unless we can put more into it."

Makes a Difference to the Employer.—The following questions appear on the form of application for the professional staff of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Philadelphia.

"What leisure time have you?"

"What use have you made of your leisure time and what results have been accomplished thereby?"

The Need Apparent.—Honorable E. C. Stokes, chairman of the Republican Committee for New Jersey, formerly Governor of New Jersey, in an address before the New Jersey Women's Club at Newark spoke as follows:

"There is one field that needs supervision which has never been touched upon by reformers, however zealous. It is a field which needs attention of both church and state. Let us drop a word of praise for what has been accomplished in passing child labor laws, laws regulating employment for women,

THE WORLD AT PLAY

laws for proper sanitary conditions and other legislation for the working hours of our people.

"But the field which has never been touched is the leisure hours of the people, the most important hours of life so far as education and morals are concerned. Few people have temptations in the hours of toil. They come in hours of idleness and play. It is when we go to the seashore on Sunday that we are apt to remain away from church. It is the hours when they are not working or not at school, in the social hours, that the young people are apt to fall into temptation.

"Here is a field that legislation has practically never touched. It is a wonderful opportunity for those interested in the welfare of the race and an opportunity to provide for sane, healthful and educational amusement, an opportunity to provide proper entertainment and instruction for the leisure hours of the nation.

"Our forms of amusement could be wonderfully improved and our people could be taught to love the right thing as well as the wrong."

Court Holds That Boys Must Climb.—A boy saw a pigeon's nest on a girder of a railroad bridge in the Bronx

and a bird sitting on the wire nearby. The temptation was alluring. The boy climbed to the girder and reached out to seize the bird. The wire was charged with electricity, and when he touched it he was thrown to the ground and so badly burned that his arm had to be amputated.

The boy and his father sued the railroad, a jury in the federal district court awarding the boy \$10,000 and the father \$1000. The jury was instructed to find for the boy and his father if it believed the railroad had erected trestlework which might entice children to climb it and had not taken measures to prevent the climbing.

The railroad appealed, but the higher court ruled in favor of the boy and his father.

The Downward Road.—A former convict aided by Thomas Mott Osborne, has written a moving picture scenario, showing how thwarted play instincts lead to prison doors.

Judges Seek Causes.—Judge Wadhams, of New York, says:

"Lack of play facilities for the youths who make up the largest percentage of first offenders causes much of the crime that surrounds us."

And another judge, charging a grand jury, ordered it to inquire most specifically into the

THE WORLD AT PLAY

causes that deteriorate youths. He mentioned the bad living and recreational conditions as chief sources of crime which the grand jury should handle in presentments to the legislature, calling for new laws and possible constitutional amendments.

Life Serious Proposition for Boy Who Grows Up in New York.—"Being a boy in New York is a serious problem. There are too many 'Don'ts' and 'Keep Off' signs and unnecessary rules surrounding the play life of a city child. Life with the city boy is one 'chase' after another.

"The boy who attempts to play is chased by the janitor, the storekeeper and finally by the policeman until he is imbued with the idea that every one is against him. I have known of instances where play toys such as skates, baseball bats and foot-balls have been confiscated by the policeman assigned to the park because the boys attempted to play on space other than that assigned by park rules.

"We have at the present time over 3,000 children under our probationary supervision. Many of them, through lack of proper play facilities, have found juvenile delinquency more attractive." *From a letter to The Evening Mail by Bernard J. Fa-*

gan, chief probation officer of the Children's Court

A Picture of Roosevelt Offered.—The American Defense Society offers to distribute to schools of the country, free of charge, a portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, who among his many activities was Honorary President of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. The portrait bears his last message to the American people which is a stirring appeal to Americanism. Any school superintendent or other school official can obtain a picture by writing to the American Defense Society at 116 East 24th Street, New York, stating that he will frame and hang the portrait with appropriate ceremonies and exercises. This is the only condition attached to the offer.

Opportunities for Business Women.—The Playground Department of Sacramento is meeting the recreational needs of business women through a recreation center. Some phases of the service offered are as follows:

- Provision of club rooms
- Arranging of house parties
- Use of a game room open throughout the day and evening
- Furnishing of meals at the canteen at reasonable cost
- Offering of opportunities for

THE WORLD AT PLAY

those interested in dramatics, music and other leisure time activities to become members of groups having similar desires. organization of classes at which simple dance figures and group dances are taught.

New York State League of Women Voters Studies Children's Play.—The New York State League of Women Voters through its Child Welfare Committee is making a general study of conditions affecting children throughout the state in order that the members of the League may be informed concerning the enforcement of existing laws affecting the welfare of children and of the need for their legislation.

A part of the questionnaire which is sent out in an effort to secure information regarding the health of school children has to do with recreation. The questions asked are as follows:

Use and Supervision of Play Time

1. Is there a playground connected with the school? a. Is it well equipped? Large enough for baseball? b. Is it much used? c. Are games taught? (1) By whom?

2. Are school entertainments encouraged? a. Dances? b. Plays? c. Clubs? (1) Boy Scouts? (2) Girl Scouts? (3) Camp Fire Girls? (4) Any

others? d. Who supervises the entertainments?

Training Play Leaders in Louisville, Kentucky.—The Community Council of Louisville, Kentucky, as a part of its work has been paying particular attention to the problem of promoting leisure time programs in places other than regularly constituted recreation centers. In supplying leadership for such programs, the attempt has been made to reach people who like to play and have ability to teach others how to play—the parents, for instance, and those individuals of the community who are sufficiently endowed with the social sense to make excellent volunteers.

To give these people technical knowledge, a series of play institutes has been held by the Council in which story telling and the management of boys' clubs are two of the chief subjects offered for study. Many volunteers registered in these courses, and it is interesting to note that a large proportion were mothers and fathers. The new leaders trained through the institutes are asking for material which to a large extent may be used in the home. In view of this demand, the Community Council is preparing a pamphlet entitled "Games for Play Institutes" containing a hundred or

THE WORLD AT PLAY

more games, stunts and forfeits for young or old which have been demonstrated at the play institutes.

Each month a little paper called "Community Council News" is published, telling of the activities of the Council which now has seventy-four affiliated members and fifty-two organizations which are cooperating while not officially affiliated.

New Bedford Training Workers.—The Department of Community Centers, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, is closing a very successful series of training classes. Round table discussions, assigned readings and lectures have helped to widen the students' conception of community service. But field work has been the backbone of the course.

Bibliography for Girls' Workers.—A very complete and carefully selected bibliography is to be found in the Catalog of Literature for Advisers of Young Women and Girls compiled by Anna Eloise Pierce, Dean of Women of the New York State College for Teachers, Albany, and published by H. W. Wilson and Company, New York.

The Catalog is intended for the use of deans and advisers

of women and girls; instructors of young women; women's clubs; Young Women's Christian Association secretaries and workers; leaders of Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls; settlement workers; physical directors and supervisors of athletics; and parents.

Hygiene, health, education, useful and fine arts, recreation, ethics of amusement, professional and business ethics are only a few of the subjects on which sources of information are given. The Catalog should have a wide field of usefulness.

Physical Education Handbook.—"Physical Education," the official handbook of the Physical Department of the Y. M. C. A. may now be secured from the Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, at \$1.50 a copy. The book not only presents the history and scope and ideals of the department and its relation to the Association objective, but gives detailed, practical suggestions on many aspects of the work. The department program; the physical director; amateur athletics and their administration; training and supervising agencies; physical training in the army and navy; hints on organizing summer programs are a few of the topics discussed in this very practical handbook.

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Cooperate in Play.—The play institute held in Chicago, Illinois, in January proved exceedingly valuable in that it provided the occasion for bringing together for the first time in their history various Catholic churches—Polish, Austrian, German and Lithuanian.

Through the cooperation of the Polish priest the attendance of the Sisters of the parochial schools was urged. A splendid response was secured. The Sisters who attended were very enthusiastic and requested further instruction.

International Athletics and International Goodwill.—The depth of good feeling which may result from playing together is indicated by the reception given the Cornell University Cross Country Team in Cambridge, England. The Cornell coach said of it:

"It was a wonderful experience in every way. Our men trained, ate and slept alongside our opponents. As a result, during the race, the best of feeling prevailed. When Captain Seagrove of the Cambridge team was beaten out by one of our runners he gave him the directions for reaching the finish line, for our team had never been over the course. Captain Montague of Oxford got caught in a barbed wire fence and a Cor-

nell runner stopped and helped to pull him clear before going on.

"These were but two of a score of sportsmanlike acts that marked the running of the race. Our runners were invited to all parts of England for week-ends, made honorary guests at the London clubs, and were quartered in the Prince of Wales' apartments at Oxford University. It will be hard for us to equal the many acts of courtesy shown when Cambridge comes to Cornell."

A Pageant of Unusual Significance.—A pageant, entitled *The Open Door*, written by the wife of the president of Atlanta University, has already met with great success in Boston, and is to be seen in many other cities in course of time. It is a pageant of the progress of the colored race. The open door is the opportunity education offers the negro for entering upon a life of greater fullness and beauty.

King Ignorance, the leading figure at the beginning of the story, demanding tribute from his subjects, is at last overcome by the winning personality of Queen Education, who drives away Hate, Prejudice, Greed, Indolence, Smattering and Philander, and aided by Truth, Beauty and Love usher the for-

THE WORLD AT PLAY

mer slaves into the land of freedom and larger opportunities.

Negro "spirituals" or dialect songs are given as a prologue at each performance.

Commissioner Claxton, head of the United States Bureau of Education, feels that this pageant should do much for furthering interest among white people in the progress of the colored race, besides giving the colored people themselves renewed hope that the ambitions of their leaders may eventually be realized.

Recreation for Farm Boys.—

From Mr. Charles William Pussy, Minister of the Community Church of Sherman, New York, comes the following note:

"You will be interested to know of one piece of good work that has been undertaken by the teacher of Agriculture of the High School and myself. The last Friday of each month we have several boys come in from the rural districts. The day is spent in talks, class work, and demonstrations in rural problems of various kinds. After this part of the program is over the boys all go over to the Community Centre building—indeed 'go' is too mild a word to use, they literally 'beat it' as the boys say, as fast as their legs can carry them. They spend an hour or more in all sorts of rec-

reational activities. The emphasis, of course, is placed upon games and contests that are in the main best suited to the needs and conditions of the open country. It is very gratifying to see the wholehearted manner in which these boys enjoy themselves and we feel that we are doing our bit to make farm life attractive for one group of boys at least. We have from 30 to 60 boys coming to these gatherings. At present we are making plans for a big Demonstration and Field Day some time in the spring."

Ball-Playing at Ypsilanti, Michigan. — The Recreation Commission of Ypsilanti is giving everybody who wants it a chance to taste the joys of a good old-fashioned ball game. Girls and boys of the high school and those who no longer rate as the youth of the city, but as male voters with the responsibility of civic affairs on their shoulders, are already members of flourishing ball teams.

Not only is the Central High School Gymnasium entertaining a steady procession of boys' as well as girls' basket ball games, but the churches also are extending a cordial welcome to this form of sport. Twice a week the Sunday School basket ball league has regular games.

As for the men, they have

THE WORLD AT PLAY

formed themselves into the Ypsilanti Winter League of eight teams, play twice, and specialize in baseball and volley ball. Such groups as Peninsula Paper Company, Business Men, East Side Athletic Club, Masons and the Bug Club, comprise membership of this league, which was organized to promote inter-city, non-professional base ball in all its glory.

In addition to furthering opportunities for ball-playing the Recreation Commission of this city, with a staff of twenty assistants, has arranged for lessons in swimming for women and girls, for dances in a neighborhood center, and for assisting in augmenting the groups of both Scout and Camp Fire organizations. Within the Central High School itself, all matters pertaining to social functions are in general charge of the Recreation Commission.

Parents' and Teachers' Hospitality.—The various Parent and Teachers' Associations of Port Huron, are to give a "get together" celebration this month, by way of an At-Home for the strangers of the city. It seems especially fitting that the Parent and Teacher organization should have charge of such civic hospitality.

Firemen Have Playground of Their Own.—The firemen of

Fitzgerald, Georgia, built a playground in which they are the play leaders. Community Service furnished the plans for it, the Junior Red Cross and the Women's Club the materials for equipment. Some of the women of the vicinity help the firemen in leading the play, but it is primarily the firemen's playground, and must be very popular with the small boys who find everything pertaining to fire-engines particularly exhilarating.

Doughnuts, Sociability and the High Cost of Living.—Forty housewives and their friends congregated in the Community Service House, not long ago, at Columbus, Ohio, to hear about practical ways of reducing the high cost of living. In connection with the talks given on the subject, Miss Virginia Stokes gave a demonstration of an economical way of making delicious doughnuts. The product of her demonstration sold to the number of 300 or more, thereby covering the cost of the ingredients.

Congenial Soil.—At Thanksgiving time in Moline, Illinois, an important part of the evening's program was given over to addressing the foreign groups in their own language. This sort of making one feel at home, must be a very great help to aliens in a new world. Like the tulip bulbs from Holland, imported by

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Community Service at Bellingham, Washington, they find that under the proper conditions, the American soil is quite as congenial in which to strike root as the land just left.

Just for the Babies.—In Hartford, Connecticut, next summer, children under five years of age will have opportunity to play on playgrounds designed for them especially, according to the plans of the Hartford Park Department. It is expected that mothers will appreciate having a safe place, within sight, where their babies may enjoy themselves. These playgrounds are to be equipped with small, portable apparatus,—sand bins, little hammocks, swings and slides—apparatus too small in size to attract the older children. They will be established to the number of twenty-five in the center of blocks, in alleys, on back porches or where ever they will reach a large number of children.

Hospitality Week.—Detroit celebrates a spring Hospitality Week, advertised by handbills, press notices. From three o'clock on the school centers provide folk-dancing, singing or other form of entertainment.

Dyer Community Center.—Dyer Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, used wise publicity to build up its present wide program. Use

Your School was the slogan, expressed in many ways. Besides a complete elementary education offered by the night school, opportunities for civics, household arts, dramatics and dancing are provided. The Hikers' Club, the Mothers' Club and many others are open to those interested, on payment of center dues of twenty-five cents per year.

The Old Settlers' Club of Whiting, Indiana, Community Service.—Although more than 65% of the population of Whiting, Indiana, is foreign-born and many of the residents are newcomers to the city, Whiting still has its loyal group of "old settlers." When Community Service entered Whiting in 1919, one of the first things it accomplished was the banding together of these older citizens into a community group known as the "Old Settlers' Club." Forty-six men and women met at the Community House and drew up their charter.

The club now has a membership of 250, all, according to the requirements for membership, being at least forty years old, and having lived in Whiting at least twenty years. The club holds regular monthly meetings and frequently gives community socials for the townspeople. "They have held true to their purpose," writes the Community

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Service organizer. "They have met in large numbers for play—where even the oldest among them have played—and they have given us much assistance. They have just as good times playing together as any of our children. Let anyone who may question this statement pay a visit to one of their parties held the first Tuesday of each month!"

A Year of Community Music.—The Bureau of Community Music of Community Service (Incorporated) suggests centering community music about one feature for each month of the year. For instance, the August activity might be preparation for Labor Day, sending leaders to labor organizations. October might mean preparation for a Hallowe'en celebration with a big sing, a band, a squadron of masqueraded flying witches. A music week might give point to the activities for April or May.

A Year's Achievements.—The John de Valles Community Center, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, counts among achievements of the past year the establishment of a local branch of the city library, containing twelve hundred books. Four hundred and sixty registered patrons attest the value of the branch library during a period of unemployment. The Center has de-

veloped a playground in Ashley Park and conducted Sunday afternoon forums.

A patriotic pageant *The Crowning of Columbia* celebrated the naming of the Katherine Street School as a memorial to John de Valles, a war-time chaplain.

Sunday Afternoon Church Teas.—The Church of All Angels in New York City, each Sunday following the afternoon service, holds a tea in the parish house, primarily for young people who are newly arrived in the city and have formed no social ties. At the beginning of the series the main feature was a group of solos by a few singers, with community singing as the finale of the program. It soon became apparent that the young people enjoyed singing together more than they did listening to someone else. Since that discovery, the solo feature has been dropped and not only the young people but the older folks are keenly delighted with the singing. Community Service song leaflets are used and Kenneth S. Clark, of the Music Bureau of Community Service (Incorporated) acts as pianist and leader.

Is it not possible for local Community Service in a number of cities to join in this way with the churches or other groups in serving the young people of the

THE WORLD AT PLAY

community on Sunday afternoon?

Round the Clock with a Community House Hostess.—

The activities of a community house in a small town where there are few community organizations are many and varied and one of the most important characteristics of a community house hostess must be adaptability.

"I am information bureau for tourists," writes the hostess of the community house at Gallup, New Mexico, "and one afternoon was called on to house 17 people. Helped to care for destitute family of four children, the man and wife. Found home for child of eight deserted by adopted parents touring through. Cared for two girls stranded here, walking from Omaha to Los Angeles. Showed several women how to vote. Found room for tourists who insisted on having their dog sleep in the house. The last two requests are new at least to this place. One woman new in town aged 55 asked me in all earnestness to find her a husband and I am trying. Next I was asked to care for a horse which had been tied to a post for two days and nights. Of course you understand that I do not do the actual work in these instances but I am a means of putting the cases before the right people."

The Apartment in Archaeology.—The discovery of an "apartment" building forty-five stories high and containing 1000 rooms, believed to have been the home of an extinct Indian tribe in the Southwest was recently reported. The discoverer believes several thousand persons may have lived in the building. It was probably the center of community life in the district.

The Bread Returns.—In 1913 the Rev. J. R. Duffield, pastor of a church at Malone, New York, wrote to the Playground and Recreation Association of America to secure a speaker for a Country Life conference. Dr. Cyrus F. Stimson, one of the field secretaries of the Association, made the address and arrangements were made for a few days' field service.

Since that time various communications have been received from Mr. Duffield, and the Association has helped as it could through correspondence. Now word comes that as a result of the efforts which have been made, a recreation commission has been created, a recreation supervisor secured for the schools, and a \$3,000 ice rink built with three men employed upon it. A small gymnasium in the armory is used for basketball every after-

THE WORLD AT PLAY

noon and evening. Ground has been purchased by the Board of Education for an athletic field on which a gymnasium will be built. In addition special work for boys and girls has been organized in connection with the churches.

Each in His Separate Star.—When the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio, held its first national "Armco" Day, the superintendent of playgrounds, assisted by the Girl Scout executive and her band of Scouts, helped greatly by arranging play activities for hundreds of children, thus making it possible for adults to give undivided attention to the many events scheduled for the day.

Know the Constitution.—The National Security League is offering cash prizes to grammar school children for the best dramatization of any part or parts of the Constitution of the United States. There are three prizes for each state; first prize, \$5; second prize, \$3; third prize, \$2.

Training Course Has Wide Appeal.—Miss Violet Williams, Superintendent of Recreation at York, Pennsylvania, has started a training course for volunteers which has some unusually interesting features.

Over fifty people, ministers, representatives of the Young Women's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Association, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, College Club and other community agencies were brought together to plan for the course. A committee made up of a representative from each agency drew up a program on community leadership in which were combined material on recreation with courses on sociology and psychology from the University of Pennsylvania extension courses. The experiment will be financed by the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Each individual taking the course will pay enough to cover the cost of printing and small expenses of this kind. In addition to the recreational material intensive lecture courses with field work will be planned. An examination will be held at the end of the course and a certificate given for the work done.

The course as planned is widely educational in its scope and will appeal to people who may not have been directly interested in recreation but whose interest will be enlisted by the material on leisure time interests presented through the course.

Unrest

JOSEPH LEE

The causes of unrest are not economic but spiritual, not physical but moral. What we are witnessing is the revolt of men who see life passing away without their ever having lived, who face the prospect of carrying their ideals and their aspirations unfulfilled and unspoken to the grave.

Man under our industrial system,—an artist given no opportunity for expression, an inventor employed as an automaton, a thinker tied to a fool-proof machine,—is the victim of disappointed instinct, subject, accordingly, to all kinds of nervous and emotional disturbance. It is not personal indulgence but spiritual ideals he is called upon to sacrifice, not his physical comfort, but his life.

The radical remedy for this condition, if it is ever found, will be in making industry once more expressive of man's constituting instincts, of the lines of life to which he is by nature irretrievably committed. Blessed be those prophets of the future who shall some day awaken us to the truth that it is chiefly in our work that we must live and shall arouse us to acting upon that truth.

Meantime the great majority must live upon the margin left outside their work or die. All must so live to some extent because no work can quite convey the spiritual current of a man. It is to the cultivation of life upon this margin that Community Service is addressed.

Citizenship and School Centers*

FRANK V. THOMPSON

Superintendent of Boston Public Schools

The School Center is a great agency for democracy, because it is an institution for the people. The public buildings designed primarily for the instruction of the young are opened freely to admit the adult. The school center is thus an agency for freedom, for self-expression on the part of the individual or of the group. The center does not need to impose the plan of the leader on the attendant but encourages the citizen to express what he feels. The group in turn is made up of individuals of similar feelings and tastes.

* Courtesy of The Journal of Education.

CARDINAL GIBBONS

How varied are the activities of the school center! Freedom brings forth fruit of many kinds and *colors* of many *hues*. In one of our large buildings on a center night will be found an immense variety of human expressions—clubs, of every shade, orchestras, dramatic societies, boy scouts, cooking classes, lectures, debates, forums, social gatherings.

Freedom of expression means a contented democracy; repression spells discontent and unrest. The war has brought many changes in the feeling, thinking and conviction of the world, and the war was a world war and we were in it. So that we too experience changes in viewpoint and aspiration. Back of all the unrest everywhere is the notion that we want a better world to live in. It is not enough that the few who are successful in the competition are happy. We seek to better the lot of all. So it is that the people are seeking better living conditions, better working conditions, better cities, better government. But after all if there is more to be divided more must be produced. We must work harder and produce more. We cannot make our lot better by making our neighbor's lot worse, but only by creating something new which we can call ours.

The center opens its doors to all who wish to take counsel with others as to what things should be done to better our democracy. Discussions, debates and resolutions—this is how the people formulate ideas and adopt action. Many of us are interested in projects other than political, but we all seek expression of something in us. The center invites and seeks these to use buildings erected by the public for the common welfare of all, in every way in which human sentiment or human fancy may tend. The center has no program of its own choosing; the people who come make the program. The people have made the center and will maintain it. Present day democracy needs the center as never before. It is a fitting bulwark against the dangers that today threaten democracy.

Cardinal Gibbons

For the last 15 years Cardinal Gibbons has been a loyal supporter of the play and recreation movement not only in his own state but throughout the nation. During the war Cardinal Gibbons was a member of the Finance Committee of War Camp Community Service, Inc., and later he served as a member of the Finance Committee of Community Service (Incorporated).

Workers in the leisure time movement were always sure of a sympathetic interest.

Fort Wayne's Most Dynamic Movement— The Community Council*

Do you realize this—that the Fort Wayne community council is the most dynamic and promising organization in the city at this hour?

The casual reader knows something of its purpose; of its relations with Community Service, a national organization; of the action of this national organization in sending a representative here to assist the local association in awakening the community to the meaning of it all.

But how many have as yet reflected upon its possibilities?

Or, more important far, its necessity?

How many realize that it is the most practical Americanizing movement in the land today—the only practical Americanizing movement.

Toward Happiness

Its prime purpose is to awaken community pride, to make for community progress, to voice community aspirations, to solve community problems, and to impress upon every member of every community the reality of his dependence on his neighbors for that best of all successes—happiness.

The curse of our American cities has been their growing spirit of individual selfishness. The neighbor has been the strange person living next door—and not a neighbor in the neighborly sense. And this has been due to a lack of a common interest—a common interest in the neighborhood—and we have not known it.

Create neighborly relations and you create a neighborly pride and spirit; and a neighborly pride and spirit means a community pride and spirit; and that ultimately means a national pride and spirit.

American cities have been failures, and not because the people who lived in them are bad, but because the people in them have stayed, rather than lived, in them.

The people themselves are all right but they have not pulled together toward the realization of the common aspiration. The views of most of them on municipal life are good but they haven't exchanged views, or harnessed them all together for a common pull.

*Editorial from Fort Wayne Gazette

FORT WAYNE'S MOST DYNAMIC MOVEMENT

Makes And community service, locally expressed in the
Neighbors community council, proposes to make neighbors
Neighborly neighborly, communities homelike, and people
citizens, working systematically, continuously, harmoniously toward
the betterment of the neighborhood, the community, and the town.

Thus on all our civic problems the now inarticulate mass will find a voice and a solution.

Through a civic forum we will crystallize and direct public sentiment—we, the people.

Through a united pull for parks and playgrounds we will make happier and more contented children.

Through neighborhood parties, picnics, recreations we will ultimately re-establish the popularity of the American home.

The general plan is calculated to persuade the people to make the business of the city their business and to combine the business with wholesome pleasure, converting the town from a municipal apartment house into a home—a real home, with home folks, home interests, home pride, home achievements.

And all that makes better Americans, more robust patriots, more ardent nationalists—the thing we need all over the land.

After all patriotism begins at the home. The orator who said that “no one cares to take up arms on behalf of a boarding house” said a mouthful. And because of this spirit of community aloofness our cities are not what they should be, and that will mean in time that our country will become everything that it should not be.

And now a few people here with vision and dreams that should become realities have pointed the way for something finer than we have ever known before.

Unbossed; The fact that the community council is unbossed,
Spontaneous but has sprung spontaneously from the aspirations of people for better things is a healthy sign.
The fact that these local men and women of vision have shown a spirit so fine that the National Community Service has voluntarily and without expense sent an agent here to assist puts it squarely up to the people of Fort Wayne.

The country has never known anything better than the old town meeting system of government in the old New England towns—for that system meant the participation of all the people in all the cities.

That was democracy.

And community service means that in addition to participating

AWAKENING TO THE VALUE OF PLAY

in all the duties we shall partake of all the pleasures that go with the recreational features of the new plan.

And that is democracy, too.

Is it possible that you have given no thought to this, the biggest thing that has come to Fort Wayne in years?

An International Awakening to the Value of Play for Play's Sake

WILLIAM M. SLOANE, LL. D.

Princeton, N. J.

Member International Olympic Committee

When I was a student in school and college, my playgrounds were Washington Square and the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets from Fifth almost to Sixth Avenues. The running games of the sixties, the primitive forms of football and baseball were for all their simplicity very strenuous and fairly dangerous. But the elation of spirit and the physical exhilaration were superb. The gangs of rowdies fought fiercely but they could not cow the school and college boys of the day. Indeed our conflicts unforeseen or prearranged, were the climax of sport, especially in the Chelsea district where I lived. Accordingly when I became a professor in Princeton my interest in outdoor sport made me chairman of the faculty committee which regulated it to prevent its cultivation becoming detrimental to college work.

Formal Gymnas- All the world knows the value of physical train-
tics and Play for ing by gymnastics. Of this there was consider-
Play's Sake able in the private gymnasiums of New York,
and other cities, especially among German born and their descend-
ants. The college likewise had begun to favor it and one by one
their crude beginnings were regulated by instructors. But there
never was a faculty committee to prevent over indulgence in gym-
nastics! This fact requires no comment. The element of fun,
the sporting spirit, play for play's sake alone can create a tempta-
tion to overdo. The ancient Greeks depended on outdoor sport,
of course with concomitant training of the body to produce their
ideal of a sound mind in a sound body. There can be no sanity

AWAKENING TO THE VALUE OF PLAY

in equilibrium of brains and body without the joy of life which results from their close, interlocking relationship. With all respect for physical training as a part of a regime or curriculum, there must foreshadow its physical endeavor not only morals in the will but there should be joy even to mirth in execution.

The Problem of Professionalism in Sports

There has always been a desire in school and college for the participation of the largest possible number in outdoor sports, and what is called intra-mural competitions between classes, societies, clubs, dormitories have evoked lively competition.

But these have never sufficed to secure the climax of fun and effort. Interscholastic, intercollegiate, and interlocality competitions began long ago and are now universal. It was in these that the evil of professionalism began to appear; evil merely because it was concealed, and unfair and false means of defeating one set of ostensible amateurs by another but partially so. An amateur in the last analysis is a person, male or female, for whom sport is an avocation and not a vocation, who has a calling; and turns to sport for recreation only.

The professional may be and generally is an excellent man, earning an honest living by teaching or exhibiting his prowess to admiring throngs, always provided he is frankly professional. There is also a hybrid sort of person—opulent, with abundant leisure, and much ambition—who is certainly not an amateur in standards nor a professional in regard to livelihood, though he rides, golfs, yachts for money and money's worth to enjoy the thrill of gain or loss exactly as men bet, speculate or gamble. We call him a "gentleman" rider, golfer or what not. We all know that there are indigent gentry, keeping up appearances and playing anything or everything for the sake of recouping their scant exchequer. These of course are professionals. The overlapping of professional, semi-professional; amateur or semi-amateur in the sports of the young early presented and still presents a complex problem. It did in ancient Greece. And without the loftiest moral standard play is a delusion, a destroyer alike of soul and body.

An Enormous Responsibility

Those of us in charge of sport in the greater universities were early aware of the evil and the traps laid for the unwary by the devotees of victory regardless of true sport. And it was to the academic world that all devotees of sport in track and field looked for examples and guidance. Our responsibility was enormous. Thirty

AWAKENING TO THE VALUE OF PLAY

years since the situation was acute. About that time the writer came in contact with a young Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, whose heart was bleeding for the woes of his country consequent on the Franco-Prussian war, of high standing in education and social position. He had found in the world of British and American sport an element of manhood lacking, as he thought, in his compatriots. By untiring activity he had introduced into France the principal outdoor sports and secured considerable interest. Almost at once he discovered evils arising similar to those in America, to some extent even in Britain. After two extensive journeys of observation throughout both countries it was borne in on his mind as on that of many others that perhaps a remedy, partial at least, might be found through international competition to secure the spread of sound ideas as to amateurism. At a small gathering in New York of kindred American spirits the matter was discussed and on his return to Paris the idea of the modern Olympic Games was launched.

Influence of the International Olympic Committee

There was doubt and opposition in every land but likewise overwhelming enthusiasm. And so was formed the International Olympic Committee, a purely voluntary association, representing nobody, and considering its members as the apostles of the Olympic Idea: international competitions in track, field and eventually other sports for amateurs in the true high sense. Every member is not a representative of his country but an ambassador to his country. Every member pays his own expenses, a large contribution to the cause; but not only that, he contributes annually to the fund necessary for the maintenance of a central office and an executive committee. This is no place to detail the history of the movement and its amazing successes. Fully aware of its difficulties, and of its failures to attain its very highest ideals, the committee presses onward to the work of its high calling. Already it is the strongest international influence for peace and good-will, a side of its work which it does not neglect. So extraordinary has its moral influence become that in a sense it is no longer occidental but oriental as well. It does not attempt any more, if it ever did, to regulate the respective sports. Each has now its own federation, and these federations are already international. At the beginning congresses were called and held to lay down rules of eligibility, standards of amateurism, and fix the events of competition. Now the federations hold their own meetings and summon their own largely attended inter-federation

AWAKENING TO THE VALUE OF PLAY

congresses. The International Olympic Committee has settled without dispute that at the quadrennial meetings five categories of sport may be represented: I. Field and track activities, II. Gymnastics, III. Sports of defense, i. e., boxing and fencing, IV. Equestrian sports for the training of the man, not the animal, V. Water sports. About these have gathered the combined sports, ancient and modern, bicycling, tennis, and football. Finally, what is little known, there is a competition in belles-lettres and the fine arts.

Joy of Life Spreads East- ward and Southward

As a teacher and professor of fifty years standing, the writer has taught many Japanese, perhaps two hundred, and a certain number of Chinese. There is an increasingly large number of orientals in our universities; at Columbia alone some hundreds of students from the lands east of Suez form a Cosmopolitan Club. These all have been not infants, but mature men, keen of senses. One and all they have carried home the settled conviction that outdoor sport and athletic competition have contributed not a little to western civilization. Of this fact the Latins and Latin Americans have long since been well aware and they have behaved accordingly. Not only France, Spain, and Italy have sport organizations, more or less vigorous (five Latin cities of Europe with nine others have asked to hold the eighth Olympiad) but all South America is about to hold a great international meeting of that continent. The flames of Oriental enthusiasm are therefore more intense than ever and the Far Eastern games of Asia are already well established, their four or five international contests having been attended by throngs of wildly cheering onlookers. The joy of life has entered the eastern soul, casting out the devils of superstitious fear so long supreme. And even India has shaken off its listlessness. The International Olympic Committee has a duly accredited Parsee member.

So, then, in conclusion, the substance of this almost terrific world-awakening, what underlies it all and loads the shoulders of the International Committee with burdens under which it staggers, because the ends of the earth look to it for moral support and guidance, the very foundation of this newer life is the value of play—play for all, and play kept pure and sweet by the highest moral standards.

In a sense all continental Europe is not only awake to the value of play, but some important nations, such as Sweden and Holland are absorbed in play. Pro patria has become a passion in town and country, from childhood to maturity. In 1913 the

AMERICA'S FIRST COMMUNITY CENTER

writer addressed the teachers of lower Austria, convoked to Vienna by the ministry at forty-eight hours' notice, on the city playgrounds and their value for children of the congested quarters and his audience was stunned by the facts laid before them. The government began both agitative and constructive measures. This was a proof that the universal interest already awakened was spreading to darkest Europe. Since the great war the allied and neutral peoples have recaptured the ecstasy, and in a few short years the defeated peoples will know and practice the better part regarding play, regenerative play, as never before.

America's First Community Center

C. M. GOETHE, Sacramento, California

The fiery Conquistador christened the streamlet "El Rito de los Frijoles." The unromantic Saxon who followed him to New Mexico dubbed it "Bean Creek." In a crevice halfway up a cliff that towers above this Rito, is a *khiva*, or cliff-dwellers' community center—the first community center in America of which knowledge persists. It is reachable only by shaky ladders and by footholds worn into the rock wall by moccasined feet. Its circular wall, carefully restored by competent archaeologists, constitutes a temple, the abiding place of a concept. Just as was blended into the complex of our agricultural and domestic arts the American Indian's raising of beans, squash, potatoes and tomatoes, also his cooking of succotash and of the wild sunflower roots we call "Jerusalem artichokes," so this concept of the Amerind, or American Indian, that of his community center, has likewise blended into our culture. The Rito, viewed as such a temple, becomes a shrine sacred to this idea of the community-center. This ideal passed thus from Amerind, into Saxon-American culture. Developed under war pressure, and evidenced by the initials "W. C. C. S." it became the great institution that bulwarked, in a hundred American cities, behind-the-line morale.

A Community Center Shrine

The best way to reach this primeval community center shrine at the Rito is afoot. You make the start, perhaps, from the ruined cliff-dweller's city of Tshrige. On the trail thence you pick up a pottery shard. Mutely it prepares you for the Cliff, ghostly dwelling of the Rito.

AMERICA'S FIRST COMMUNITY CENTER

The fragment shows a bit of rain design, a prayer to Those Above. Moisture spells "l-i-f-e" in this Arid Southwest of long stretches of faded pink, faded blue, faded yellow mesas. Later your foot uncovers an obsidian arrowhead. Perhaps it won the wild turkey that kept the hunter's family from starvation. Your midday campfire meal is cooked in a canyon whose skyline is jagged with dwarfed pinyon pines. A handful of their nuts, added to a handful of parched corn, perhaps once meant the nourishment which would enable the Indian runner, bringing a message of danger to the Rito, to string out the long miles which today are your very trail.

Even better prepared you, wanderer afoot, would be, if, before going to the Rito, you perchance had raised your own crop of corn, somewhere west of Denver; if indeed you had watched the twilight silver that water ribbon, your irrigation ditch. If, moreover, when your cornstalks rustled in the autumn wind, you stripped an ear of its silk and, then and there, in the starlight you made of its dried uncooked kernels, your supper, Indian style. Then above all are you fitted to reverently approach the Rito, for the trip to this shrine, to America's first community center, is indeed a pilgrimage to be taken thoughtfully, religiously.

Picking your way down the cliff face, which is the Rito's only approach, you may have the good fortune to find the Indian caretaker housed in a cliff dwelling, abandoned these thousand years. A modern stove pipe is the only discordant note. Three hours later, from your sleeping bag, you watch the stars come out, twinkling candles on the trees, for you are too excited for early sleep. Thus, when the morrow's sun slants his shafts into the canyon, you awaken to a state of mind most likely to bring the keenest appreciation as you climb up wobbly ladders to the rift in the cliff, wherein is the *khiva*.

A Tewa

Y. M. C. A.

This *khiva* was the community center for the Tewa Indians particularly for the young or unmarried men. A kind of Tewa Y. M. C. A. it is brilliantly described in Bandelier's novel, *The Delight Makers*. Standing on its rim one dreams of this poet-archaeologist's hero, Okoya. This Amerind adolescent came home to this very *khiva* without trout, without wild turkey, to the derision he knew must follow. One can picture instruction being given at the Rito *khiva* to young Okoya and to his mates in Tewa woodcraft, folklore, citizenship. Here existed indeed a democracy rather approximating in spirit the kind for whose perpetuation we have builded hundreds

AMERICA'S FIRST COMMUNITY CENTER

of recreation centers in the great continent that stretches beyond the Rito's pinyon-forested mesas.

The Rito's neighborhood contains many evidences of the wonderful civilization of this long ago. The culture of these Tewa folk deserves more respect than we are wont to accord it.

An Ancient Democracy

In many things the American Indian, or Amerind, anticipated his palefaced brother. The latter is proud of his democracy born of long struggle.

There is, however, evidence that the Tewa had, in his *khiva*, a rallying place for democracy centuries before liberals fought that certain French Bourbon, who had cast into the bronze of his field-pieces the dogma: "Cannon—the Last Argument of Kings." Before Charlemagne was pushing the frontier of his empire to where the rude Saxons afterward built their capital, Dresden, the ancestors of these Tewas raised corn between the Rito's canyoned walls. With knives chipped from lustrous black obsidian, they carved their cliff dwellings out of the friable, faded pink volcanic tufa. Here they evolved their wonderful culture.

Nothing New About Apartment Houses

Apartment houses? When cattle-raiding from the cramped windowless castle was a gentleman's occupation along the Scottish border, the Tewa not only had built, in the valley below the Rito *khiva*, but almost no longer remembered he ever had occupied them—community houses, which, the Santa Fean volubly will tell you, "had twice as many rooms as the Waldorf-Astoria." Vocational training? In these Rito rooms, chiselled farther back in history than when Crusader Kings were struggling through the blistering sands towards Jerusalem, lived raven-haired mammas who, between their grindings of blue cornmeal on stone *metates*, trained little folk for the pottery-making wherein, in adult years, they were to record their epics. The young folk thus made pottery toys, models perfect in design, some of which may today be seen in the New Mexico Museum. Recreation centers? In the *khiva* of the Tewa was, as above suggested, much of work now carried on by such modern agencies as the Y. M. C. A., and Community Service.

Descendants of the Tewas

Today the descendants of the Tewas live in the Pueblos. One of these is the Sky City of Acoma.

Another includes the twin pyramid-towns of Taos, astride the little stream that cascades down from 13,000 foot, snow-capped giants, beyond. Other Pueblos of Tewas, rightfully proud of their ancient civilization, are today scattered along the Rio

AMERICA'S FIRST COMMUNITY CENTER

Grande Valley. The accumulated experience of the ages has been handed down to them, as was the ancient Greek epic, from father to son. These Pueblo Amerinds are deeply religious. No venture is undertaken without prayer to Those Above. This is generally accompanied by scattering of the sacred Corn Meal. Poets to their fingertips, deeply conservative, highly sensitive, what has been the contact of the Saxon with them?

Two examples suffice as to the extremes: An Illinois tourist visits a pueblo. She goes to the first house, saying, "I want a guide." She holds out a gold piece. The bargaining instinct arises in the man. He shows a few things to the woman. "Now, I want to see the inside of one of the houses up those ladders." "Not until you pay me five dollars more." She pays it. The Amerind has ten dollars for a half hour's work. The tourist, with an almost Latin shrug of the shoulders, remarks, "I never give anything at home to 'charity.' I have much. They have little. It does not hurt me." But an injury *has* been done to the Amerind. He has acquired a new standard as to what work should be exchanged for American gold.

A second example as to the other extreme. An Arizona trader wants a blanket upon which an Indian woman in one of the district settlements has worked for months. He waits until tourists are scarce and her need is great. They bargain. The blanket will bring him \$85. He spreads out tantalizingly in silver quarters, coins totaling \$4, then \$5, \$6, \$7. She yields to the arguments of the exploiter. He clears, for a couple of hours' work, a profit many times the amount which she receives for a half year's labor.

A New Community Center for New Mexican Indians It is to correct these injustices that another community center, the New Mexico Museum at Santa Fe has become the real friend of these Tewas. Its staff has recognized alike the danger of crafty trader exploitation, of thoughtless tourist pauperization. It has, therefore, among other things, opened a pottery exchange at the Museum community center. It encourages some of the Indian artisans to work even within its spacious patio. Thus to Santa Fe's street scenes is added a bit of local color, with a Chamber-of-Commerce value. This is indeed reflected in hotel income. Amerind as well as customer is, under this Museum system, insured a just price. Then, too, the museum staff is thus enabled to hold the Tewa true to his ancient art. The museum group has reduced materially careless molding, careless

ART IN EVERY HOME

decoration, careless firing. Best of all, by pressure, tactfully applied, these archaeologists have eliminated such intruded pottery designs as those of locomotives, and automobiles. There is a gratifying return to those symbolizing rain, wind, sandstorms that are, at the same time, poems and prayers.

Thus in Cliff-dweller Land, whose ruined *khivas* are the community center's most ancient shrine, the community center of the Pale Face becomes a City of Refuge to the Redskin, where, obtaining sanctuary, as in a mediaeval cathedral, he finds rest, peace, the quiet that makes for preventing the extinction of the arts of his straight-haired forefathers, America's first democrats.

Art in Every Home

The American Federation of Arts has assembled for circulation throughout the country, an exhibition of faithful reproductions of good pictures, at reasonable prices, which is intended to serve two purposes. "The first purpose is to give people an opportunity to learn, what most of us do not know, the good quality and large variety of prints already available for American homes. The prints exhibited represent a careful selection from several thousand subjects, including the lines of the more important print publishers in America. The second purpose is to encourage the print makers of the United States to make good reproductions of suitable subjects at moderate prices. The Federation wishes to encourage our artists to design and our print makers to produce prints similar in quality and relative in price to some of the excellent home and schoolroom pictures of Europe."

At a recent view of the exhibition held in New York City it was interesting to see how enthusiastically the idea of this sort of art show was received. Children as well as grown people spent many hours inspecting the various wares on sale, comparing notes, and giving advice about suitability of such and such a picture for such and such a place in the family abode. One small boy was seen standing with pencil poised in air before the bright red and yellow print of "The Study" by Larsson, apparently trying to decide whether that particular picture or some other just seen, would best adorn his room, very possibly a recently acquired possession and needing characteristic touches of the proud owner to do it honor.

A MOVE TO CONSERVE INDUSTRIAL ARTS

Among the four hundred subjects displayed were exquisite reproductions of Manet's famous Boy with Sword, Vermeer's Young Woman Opening a Casement, and Whistler's Thomas Carlyle—besides many lovely examples of Jules Guerin, Maxfield Parrish and the well known Abbey pictures.

The Federation has selected the material for this exhibition with careful regard for those pictures suitable for many kinds of homes and pleasing many varieties of taste. There should be something for everyone who visits this exhibit.

The main office where all communications may be addressed by individuals or organizations wishing to arrange for an exhibition of "Art in Every Home" or desiring any further information about the work of the Federation of Arts is at 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

A Move to Conserve the Industrial Arts of Our Foreign Born Peoples

Americans are all the time learning how precious a store of traditions and folk arts are being brought to this country by immigrants from other countries. In the past we have been so concerned with fitting the newcomer to our purposes and making him like unto ourselves that we have taken little thought of his own ways of doing things. He came to us often with gifts of great value in his hands, but we made him feel old-fashioned, and he was ashamed, and hid his gifts away and held out his hands for the tawdry machine-made gifts that we offered him. The result is that frequently we have to set to the dull monotony of tending a machine, a pair of hands that knew how to fashion the kind of exquisite materials and embroideries that our importers search Europe to find, and for which they spent vast sums of money.

Among our foreign-born peoples are skilled craftsmen of almost every kind—metal workers, weavers, embroiderers—and they have designs and methods of working that have been handed down for generations. Gladly would they keep up their handicrafts in this country, if only they could be assured a market for them.

Some of the settlement houses in New York City in cooperation with the Art Alliance of America, are organizing these handicrafts on a business basis, and are making an effort to educate

COMMUNITY SERVICE SPONSOR LOCAL ART EXHIBIT

buyers to the fact that beautiful handiwork can be secured without the necessity of going abroad. Orders are secured and materials purchased by the settlement houses. The women call for their materials, work on them at home just as they used to do in the "old country," return the work completed and receive their money for it. The undertaking has been successful both from an artistic standpoint and from a financial standpoint.

Community Service Sponsors Local Art Exhibit

Does Mr. Jones live in your colony of neighbors—Mr. Jones, the artist, the undiscovered genius, or the more or less widely known painter? Do you know Mrs. Smith whose interesting collection of old brasses would please the layman as well as the connoisseur, or Mrs. Brown who does that beautiful lace work? Why not hunt them up and ask them to bring their pictures, their brasses, their laces, their coin collections or other treasures to a community center?

That is what the secretary of the local Community Service did in Bellingham, Washington, and the admission fees collected at the door have been set aside to meet the expense of the coming community tulip festival.

The collections displayed in the Chamber of Commerce rooms for three days during January, consisted mainly of the paintings of Paul Morgan Gustin, a young Washington artist whose canvases have already been exhibited in several eastern cities; a collection of Curtone photographs of Indian life, from the local Curtis Studios, and an exhibit of oil and water colors by a local woman, Mrs.. Anna Wright Helder, and her daughter, Zana. A complete collection of the Ellison Art Company's reproduction of old masters and famous buildings added to the display. Heirlooms gathered in the community, including specimens of pottery and brass work, received their share of attention, and the musical programs which the Women's Musical Club provided each afternoon and evening exhibited the community's vocal and instrumental talent.

Last summer, Community Service work among the colored people of Richmond, Virginia, received a splendid write-up in the local paper because of the fine exhibition of work held by a crochet club at the end of its first season. Many of the buyers of art de-

AMBASSADOR COMMUNITY SERVICE TREASURER

partments of local stores, were especially interested in this exhibition.

A unique community endeavor which took place last spring was the International Exhibit at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, under the direction of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the cooperation of Community Service. The music room of the high school was used for the purpose. Prettily decorated booths displayed exhibits of foreign handiwork, each presided over by a woman of the nationality represented. Whiting, Indiana, Community Service planned a similar undertaking, to encourage the foreign born in their native handicrafts.

Silver City, New Mexico, has a Community Service Art Club which has gathered together the people of the community who are either producing something in the graphic art line or who wish to study the work. There is a meeting once a month at which time each member who has finished any work during the past month brings it for exhibit and criticism. The plan has been then to take these samples of finished work and place them upon exhibit in a window of a store downtown where they remain about one week. Generally nearly all of the work is offered for sale—the money being turned over to the producer. The club plans to bring exhibits to Silver City from time to time and also to have a lecture or two during the year.

Community Service Treasurer Appointed Ambassador to France

Community Service workers throughout America will rejoice that the United States is to have the benefit of Governor Herrick's services as Ambassador to France though they will all be sorry that he must, for a time, be away from this country.

Governor Herrick has given a great many hours of his time and has been very generous in the use of his influence to help to build up the Community Service movement. He is now serving as Treasurer of Community Service and is also a member of the Board of Directors.

The growth of the movement throughout the country has been a great satisfaction to Governor Herrick.

Going to the Country in a City School

A CHILD'S FANCY

Mother, the folk who live up in the trees call out to me—
“We play from the time we wake till the day ends—
We play with the golden dawn, we play with the silver moon.”
I ask, “But how am I to get up to you?”
They answer, “Come to the crest of the hill, lift up your hands to
the tall trees, and the wind will take you up.”
“My mother is waiting for me at home,” I say,
“How can I leave her and come?”
Then they smile and flutter and turn away.

Adapted from *Clouds and Waves* by
Rabindranath Tagore

“The dream, then, according to my contention, is an essential part of the technique of living. It is of the very grammar of action—the first rule in the book and one that every child should know. How can the need to dream be recognized in education? How can the power of seeing visions be cultivated?” Thus Mr. Joseph Lee in his *Play in Education* asks us to pause in the midst of our activities and consider how we may find ways for our children to know the experience at “the crest of the hill” even though the wonderful “folk” of that revelation must inevitably “smile and flutter and turn away.”

“Why cannot this great city,” says Mrs. John I. Northrup, speaking of New York, “which is looking after the child’s physical well-being, his eyes, his teeth, his lunches, also remember that “man does not live by bread alone,” that these children (the school children of the East side) long to see and learn about the beautiful things of wood and field, that they would gladly sit at the feet of Mother Nature and learn some of her secrets. Do we not owe them at least a peep into nature’s fairyland before they are engulfed by the great city, and become too sophisticated to want it?”

It is quite apparent that the majority of city children may not sit at Mother Nature’s feet in her own country, but is it futile to try and bring a certain sense of her power and beauty, a few of her more transportable secrets to the land of bricks and mortar, or is it, in fact, one way of recognizing in a theory of education the need to dream?

GOING TO THE COUNTRY IN A CITY SCHOOL

Bringing the Country to the City

Anyone who is inclined to believe that here at least, may be a partial solution of our problem will be richly rewarded for his pains in learning all about the work of the School Nature League of New York City. This League, with Mrs. John I. Northrup as president, was formed to provide the material so much needed in connection with the courses given by the schools on nature. Nothing of this sort is undertaken by the school authorities for grades below the high school, although teachers are expected to teach this subject intelligently. Books can give but a melancholy substitute for the real experience since it is possible for a group of children, confronted for the first time by a small brown bear caterpillar, to hazard guesses as to what animal it may be, although when told that it is not a frog, a snake, nor a turtle, but a caterpillar, they suddenly recall their book lore and recite in unison, "it turns into a chrysalis and then into a butterfly." Just what is the value of this sort of erudition? Is it not more encouraging to overhear a small boy murmuring to himself as he stands before a case of mounted lunar moths, "Butterflies, butterflies!" and after a second, turning to an older person standing nearby with—"Ain't they?" immediately ejaculate, without waiting for a reply, "Well, anyway, their *colors* is *lovely!*" That's the point after all, call them what you may. The revelation is for the soul that receives it and needs no verbal sign.

And this is just what the School Nature League is doing. It is providing the stuffs out of which dreams are made at the psychological moment in the city child's life and at that stage of his journey when everything in the world-out-of-doors is so full of mystery and fascination. Let him get his knowledge based as far as possible on experience with this world of nature, rather than in the wordy knowledge of books. Possibly these slight contacts with creatures of the rich warm earth may start some future farmer towards his rolling acres, or some rapt student towards the halls of science. At any rate it is worth a try.

The Nature Rooms

There are seven nature rooms in as many different schools of New York City at the present moment, all furnished and supervised by the League. Through the courtesy of the Board of Education vacant rooms in these schools were set aside to become transformed by these enthusiastic nature-lovers into miniature woods and meadows of delight, and even into deserts with cacti and horn toads, the

GOING TO THE COUNTRY IN A CITY SCHOOL

latter no longer enjoying life, it is true, but suggesting, as well preserved specimens generally do, what life may have meant in former days. There are also sand beaches strewn with shells, sounding of the ocean when held tight to the ear, and in rooms sufficiently lighted there are anemones, snails, sea lettuce and small fish. Some rooms have pools of polliwogs, newts and turtles, and in two rooms there are earth creatures, garter snakes and tiny lizards moving about all unconscious that their habitat has been placed, as have all these fragmentary worlds of the open country, on a table just high enough to afford a little person opportunity to watch silently for hours the life spread out before him.

Changing Seasons

The seasons come and go in the nature room as they do in the real country. There are budding twigs, germinating seeds, sprouting acorns, frogs' eggs that hatch out, cocoons that perform their miraculous change in their new environment, besides hosts of beautiful wild flowers—in these rooms—with the coming of spring. When autumn colors make riot on the hills, the walls of these little eastside rooms are bright with many branches, and the tables glow with fall flowers, fruit and seeds of many kinds—the latter arranged to show their method of dispersal. The autumn season is one of great delight, there is so much beauty in itself, and then winter holly, evergreens and fascinating cones and the bird exhibits shown always during the real wintry months, are on their way, and moreover, during the preceding months, those hot stifling stretches of July, August and September,—the nature rooms were closed! More members willing to lend a hand, send in material and supervise the rooms are needed before the summer itself can hope to take its place here among the other seasons.

"To step out of the dirty, squalid street into these woodsy retreats is a constant surprise to the children. One little visitor asked wonderingly, "Is this a school?" and another said, "This isn't a school, this is a woods," and the little kindergarten children always call a visit to the nature room "going to the country." Even to the adults it is a veritable oasis in a wilderness of bricks. One mother said it was the first bit of outdoors she had seen since she had left the country of her own childhood many years before. Those who have charge of teaching nature from books in the various school grades are enthusiastic over the nature material, such

GOING TO THE COUNTRY IN A CITY SCHOOL

as budding twigs, birds' nests, sent them for class observation by the League.

It is not enough, according to the League's notion, to allow the children to visit the nature rooms for half hour periods. They must have constant reminders of what they saw, just one or two specimens perhaps, in their schoolroom to look at every day. This work is called by the League "follow up" work and forms an important part of its program.

**A Child May
Come by
Himself** Besides the half hour classes which visit the nature rooms, a very interesting experiment has been the opening of one of the rooms twice a week for an hour and a half, so that any child may come independent of any class or teacher and pay a visit to the country. The result has been that the children come in excited little groups of twos and threes, tiptoeing in through the big dark doors of the outer building and make further acquaintance with lizards, butterflies, of stuffed woodpeckers (which they quite often refer to as pigeons) until closing time is announced and the women in charge, there are three, have literally to sweep them out.

That the interest of the children is more than a transient curiosity is proved by the report of the librarians of the neighboring Seward Park Library, who said they could not understand the unprecedented demand for nature books until they saw the nature room. The children are also so full of the wonders of the room that in many cases they importune their teachers until they come to visit the room with them.

"May I have a poem?" inquired a small child touching the loose leaves of paper on which an interested visitor was taking notes, one afternoon in the nature room. "A poem, what does he mean?" the visitor in her turn asked the supervisor. She was informed that there is always a poem or fable posted on one of the walls for the children to read, and sure enough that afternoon there was the fable of the Mountain and the Squirrel. In addition to this the League prints poems on separate sheets for distribution so that each child may have one to take home and learn if he wishes. Of course the visitor apologized to the small child for leading him to suppose she was the bearer of any such gift. Instead, however, the child saw that she had a copy of his favorite poem given her. "It is a general favorite," remarked the supervisor, "and many of them know it by heart."

GOING TO THE COUNTRY IN A CITY SCHOOL

TREES

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.
A tree whose hungry mouth is pressed
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;
A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.—*Joyce Kilmer*

There in a corner was a hemlock, tall enough to just brush the ceiling, "That is our tree," said the child, pointing.

The Vivarium The Nature study extension work was begun seven years ago at the Washington Irving High School of New York. Its unique feature is a miniature Zoo containing the "babes and cousins and grand children of the animals out of Bronx Park." The Zoological Society has loaned them temporarily to the children of the East side. Primarily they are for the benefit of the students who are studying biology at the high school, but secondarily they render a community service to the children of the neighboring schools who come in groups of eighty to see what they look like and how they live. Many an afternoon a long line of children may be seen waiting for the door to open allowing them to shuffle in and begin to climb up in the great elevator to where Jimmy Raccoon awaits them.

Pictures The rest of the program continues somewhat like this: "Now look sharp and see if you can find him!" The lights go out—half second of darkness— and then right in front of their eyes appears a large tree and up in the branches sits Old Jimmy Raccoon and a little farther along Mrs. Raccoon is sticking her head out of her nice warm tree trunk house and looking straight at the children. "That is Jimmy at home," pleasantly continues the hostess of the occasion, "Let us see what he does for a living." And then follows a simple little lantern slide lecture, conducted for the most part by a series of questions on the part of the teacher, answered—the first time after

GOING TO THE COUNTRY IN A CITY SCHOOL

a sufficiently dramatic pause to let the full significance of the matter sink into each rapt auditor—by herself, and echoed in unison a few minutes later by the entire class.

At each tap of the long wooden pointer on the desk, a new picture flashes on the screen, a new achievement of Mr. Raccoon is indelibly printed on each childish heart. The answers come quicker towards the end of the story, the introductory ceremony to animal land is coming to an end and the children about to be ushered into the presence of the real animals themselves.

And Then the Reality

They file out, breathless with suspense and pass in through the neighboring door, peering cautiously about and somewhat abashed by the greetings sent forth on their arrival by the many occupants of the cages arranged in two rows around the rather small room. The hostess true to her title brings out pieces of apple or banana and feeds first Jimmy Raccoon and then the neighboring fox, and then Billy the Monk who looks so sorrowfully at his small morsel before devouring it that the children shriek with delight, which starts Billy right up the side of his cage in alarm, causing a perfect avalanche of applause from the children.

White mice, rabbits, guinea pigs, goldfish and song birds are at home to every little child who cares to come to see them, in addition to the larger animals of which Billy the Monk has undoubtedly usurped leadership. It is, of course too much to expect anything larger than frogs to find sufficient space for comfortable living in the well-stocked nature rooms, and so all the creatures which the School Nature League can manage to borrow for the children of this section are to be found housed in this one Zoo at the Washington Irving High.

Circulars are sent out to the grammar schools within a certain radius, asking each teacher to select a subject for the lantern slide lecture as well as the special calendar day on which she would like to bring her class to enjoy it and afterwards visit the animals.

Language and Art Gain

Besides serving the purposes of biological study for two thousand children, this Vivarium offers material which finds correlation in other departments of the educational system, such, for instance, as the modern language department which encourages the children to describe the animals as part of their work in composition—(children love living things and gain direct inspiration for expression from them)—or

SUGGESTIONS FOR LEISURE TIME OF CHILDREN

the art department which sends them to this little Zoo to study color and form.

"Long live the Vivarium!" cried one enthusiastic backer of this pedagogical experiment, "it is a veritable green spot in any educational system." Thornton Burgess who was recently made a member of the School Nature League, by request, says he believes no more important work than the League's is being done in the schools of New York. Dr. Hugh Findlay of Columbia agrees with him while Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, honorary president of the League and president of the Museum of Natural History, says that while in most schools nature study has no place at all, "it should be the foundation of our whole educational system."

Suggestions for the Leisure Time of Young Children*

LOUISE M. WELLES

Leisure time can and should be the most valuable time in the life of a child. It is the time when he should be able to carry out his greatest interests and ambitions to the finish, unhampered by a routine environment.

Training for the proper use of leisure should begin with the young child, since habits and attitudes of mind first formed in childhood are usually tenaciously lasting.

Now comes the question: How can we teach our young people to make good use of their leisure?

Definite Time	First, by giving them <i>time</i> which is <i>their own</i> .
and Definite	Every child, no matter how young, should feel
Place	that there is a certain definite time which is his
	to dispose of as he likes, a time toward which he looks and for
	which he can definitely plan.

Second, children should have a *place* which is theirs, in which they may do as they like. Too few homes have a play room or play corner which is literally the children's own, where they may make as much "mess" and noise as they see fit.

*Reprinted from fall issue of "School and Home" published by the Parents and Teachers Association of the Ethical Culture School

SUGGESTIONS FOR LEISURE TIME OF CHILDREN

Simple Equipment

Third, children must have materials and equipment. These need not be elaborate or expensive, but there should be such a variety available that no worth while project would ever have to be discarded because materials needed for carrying it out could not be secured. The following are suggestions of what should be available:

Tools and construction materials, such as wood, cardboard, paper, clay, paint, shellac. If a workbench can be provided, so much the better. If a workbench cannot be secured, the tools can be kept under a window-seat or divan, in a box with wheels attached.

Dishes and kitchen utensils and ingredients for cooking; also the use of the kitchen

A well-equipped workbasket and materials

A simple printing outfit or typewriter

A blue-print outfit, and perhaps for the more mature capable child a small camera and developing outfit

Soil, seeds, material for plant boxes, watering can, material for herbarium, terrarium, and other nature collections

Materials for playing house and store. In these activities the children delight in producing on a smaller scale homes and stores with which they are familiar. It is in connection with these also that most of the industrial activities and materials play an important part—for example; making dishes; weaving and knitting; constructing things of wood, such as furniture, store counter, toys; designing; stenciling; printing; dyeing; book binding; simple concrete work, such as flower boxes; some work with foods, such as canning, preserving, drying fruit, making candy, baking cookies.

Miscellaneous materials for dramatics and games

Games which can be played by one, two, or more, as: table croquet, parchesi, dominoes, fascination, lotto, ring toss, go-bang, checkers.

Simple artist's materials, such as suitable paper, water color paints, crayons, scissors, tracing paper

Materials for collecting stamps

Fourth, *Sources* of information should be within easy reach of the child. These often are found in books. A shelf of reference books, placed where the child may have free access to them, is a necessity.

Some suggestive books are:

The Book of Knowledge

SUGGESTIONS FOR LEISURE TIME OF CHILDREN

A geography, as Tarr and McMurry, or Brigham and McFarlane

Around the World with the Children

(Also a simple globe and some good simple maps)

Some nature books, such as:

Birds Every Child Should Know

Flowers Every Child Should Know

Some very simple books of history, both American and general, such as:

Pilgrim Stories, by Margaret Pumphrey

Discoverers and Explorers

Greek Heroes

Myths Every Child Should Know

A simple cook book

How the World Is Fed

How the World Is Clothed Chamberlain and Carpenter

Weavers and Other Workers, by Hall

The Four Wonders, by Shillig

Instructor Series

Story of Wool

Story of Cotton

Story of Flax, etc.

(Can be obtained from F. A. Owen Co., Dansville, New York.)

Occupations for Little Folks, by Sage

When Mother Lets Us Cut

Box Furniture, by Louise Brigham

Chemcraft Set—The Porter Chemical Co.

(Only the simple sets can be used by the child especially interested in this sort of thing.)

Number Stories of Long Ago, by David E. Smith

Number Games for Primary Grades, by Harris Waldo

A simple dictionary

Getting First-Hand Information Then there is such information as can be gotten only first hand, either from people or by watching the world at work. Whenever possible (and this could so often be arranged, if parents would only take the trouble) children should be allowed to talk with those who can best be of use to them or to go to the place where the information can be derived. There are libraries, museums, industrial plants, places of historical interest, places showing illustrations of nature, biology, geography,

SUGGESTIONS FOR LEISURE TIME OF CHILDREN

geology. The child especially interested in animals and their ways could gain much by watching the beavers at work in Bronx Park.

Last, but most important of all, provision should be made for *training* children *how* to make use of their time, materials, information, and opportunities. Flitting from one thing to another, in a haphazard way with no definite purpose, organization, or method, is worse than having no leisure time at all. Such purposeless activity tends to form and fasten habits detrimental to both the individual and to the group in which he lives.

Help at Hand When Needed

After becoming acquainted with his opportunities and materials, a child should have the chance to talk over his desires and the possibilities for carrying them out, with someone upon whom he can freely call for assistance. After viewing the field he should make up his mind what he intends to do and be held to that activity until something (his original aim) is accomplished. Some projects selected may be simple, of short duration, and all entirely within the child's ability. Then the only thing for the parent to do is to keep hands off, unless the child fails to carry out his aim and has no good reason for doing so.

Another time a child may desire to do something as complicated as taking and developing photographs, or making a collection of insects or flowers. Here he will need assistance. This assistance should be ready at hand, accurate and of such a high order that he will be *taught how* to make photographs and worth while collections.

Of course, after a child has a large fund of activities well organized and has formed good habits of thinking and of working he will need less and less assistance and supervision.

It is most important for us to bear in mind that assistance and supervision given in response to the child's seeking is of far greater value to him than that which is imposed upon him.

To sum up, then—Our children need leisure time. We cannot begin at too early an age to prepare for this leisure time. Children should be given opportunities for doing what they want to do. They should have a definite place and definite materials which they can use at their pleasure. Sources of information should be at their disposal. And above all they should receive definite instruction in how to *use* leisure time intelligently.

New Rational Athletics for Boys and Girls*

The system here presented is simply an effort to carry into effect the avowed purpose of the Public Schools Athletic League, as stated by General Wingate:

"The fundamental purpose which the officers of the league have had at heart since its organization has been to stimulate and encourage the average boy—in fact, the boy who is physically below the average—to so train his body that he will become erect, healthy, and strong, and his mind, so that he will become manly, alert, and honorable. The best manner in which this can be accomplished has been ascertained to be through competitive exercises." (Minutes of Tenth Annual Meeting)

The most elementary books on psychology tell us that there are two ways of presenting a subject to students: one, the scientific method—the orderly arrangement of facts, as the adult mind grasps them after mature study; the other, the psychological method, in which an effort at least is made to develop the interest of the student to the point where he just naturally wants to go on, to know more, to become more proficient in the given subject. In some subjects, it is hard to arouse this interest, perhaps because the child's mind is not ready to take them up at the time we want him to do so. But children are always ready to play, and it is strange that physical training teachers have so generally failed to study their children, to learn what they like to do, and to make that natural liking fit into a well organized scheme of physical development. They have studied the boy's body and have prescribed series of exercises that will develop this, that, and the other muscles, that will help to secure coordination and inhibition, and to correct weakness here and there. But they have not studied the boy's mind to find out how to get him to be keenly anxious to do those things that will make for sound physical development. And one need not be a profound student of human nature to know that set forms of exercise seldom achieve their end. Few indeed are the adults who can consistently follow a set of exercises for the benefit to be derived from them; to expect children to do so is little less than absurd.

*Introductory Chapter to New National Athletics for Boys and Girls, by Frederick J. Reiley, Printed by permission of D. C. Heath & Co., Publishers

NEW RATIONAL ATHLETICS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

What Boys and Girls Want

Studying the natural interests of children and, through these interests, leading them on to do just what you want them to do, is not surrendering to them and merely amusing instead of training them. Our boys and girls learn to take the bitter with sweet. They learn the formal work prescribed by the course of study as quickly as possible because they know that this must be done before they are allowed to go to the athletics. They practice Chinning, Combination Dip, because these exercises are sandwiched in between the more interesting things and count just as much in points; and this, we believe, is the logical application of the doctrine of interest to the problem of physical training.

Rational Athletics consists, on the one hand, of a series of things most of which children really like to do: on the other, of a series of things which, taken together, constitute a pretty thorough all-round set of physical training exercises. In addition to this, the method of carefully regulated competition makes of the whole series a game which boys and girls play to win, thus bringing to each and all the keen joy and the manifold benefits, physical, mental, and moral, of honest athletic competition. At the same time they are learning, incidentally, the rudiments at least of several wholesome outdoor sports which will be of lasting benefit. It is no small thing to say that every boy in the school is being trained in the Shot Put; Broad Jump; High Jump; Hop, Step, and Leap; Goal Shooting; and Baseball Pitching. It is no small thing to say that every girl in the school (not merely a select few) is learning to throw a baseball and a basket ball, to shoot goals with speed and accuracy, to handle a racket, a putter, and a driver. Who can say what this will mean to them in after years, in health, happiness, and efficiency? Nothing is set down in this book that has not been tried and tested. We have tried many things which we thought were good, but when experience proved they were not, we dropped them. We have done all the experimenting. Whatever is described in these chapters is not what may be done, under exceptional circumstances, but what has been done, and by teachers not specially trained for the work.

Any School Can Start at Once

Any school—boys', girls', or mixed—can start Rational Athletics immediately, by organizing the physical training period in the manner described in the following chapter and, later, an Athletic Association holding Inter-Class Meets,—say, once a month. After a term or

NEW RATIONAL ATHLETICS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

two of experience the need of a system of handicapping will probably be felt.

We have tried standards of handicapping based on grade alone, but have found them wanting. We therefore recommend, without reserve and as the result of experience, the individual standards described in a later chapter, based on grade, age, height, and weight. We would recommend, however, that the "Point System" be not taken up at the start. It should be an evolution from experience, as it was with us.

Rational Athletics, as a system, is not primarily a matter of records and charts and bookkeeping. It is primarily a plan for getting all boys and girls to take active part in real, live, athletic competitions as the best possible method for all-round physical development. To this end, the program, taken as a whole, will be found to provide vigorous exercise for practically every muscle in the human body. This fact was demonstrated rather forcibly in the case of four men of our corps, including the author, who, without previous practice, put themselves one day through the program of events, as though they were members of the 8B class of boys. I am glad to say they all "qualified," but it is no breach of confidence to say that they were lame and sore for several days after.

Exercises for Everybody

The keeping of records should always be secondary to the main purpose, which is exercise—vigorous, wholesome, all-round exercise for everybody. When the physical training period becomes a period in which every boy and girl is consciously training for an inter-class meet or an individual championship, you have "Rational Athletics," whether you use the Point System and keep Individual Records, or not. As previously stated, one term's experience in conducting "Meets" will probably be sufficient to make clear the advantages of a "Point System."

A Star Team Not the End

The immediately essential thing is to break away from the old idea that only the chosen few, naturally endowed with strength, agility, and aggressiveness, are proper material for the "team." Once get the idea that every one, unless excluded for sound physical reasons, is a member of the team, and that the success of the team depends on the average standing attained by all its members, and you are practicing "Rational Athletics." The system that permits only the favored few to get the enjoyment and the benefits of athletic training is so unjust, unfair, and undemocratic, that we who have tried

NEW RATIONAL ATHLETICS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

the other plan must be pardoned, if, at times, we lose patience with those who fondly cling to the old plan,—those who, pointing to the trophies won by their “team,” imagine they are doing their duty in the matter of physical training. If we could only make them understand that it requires no more, but rather less, time, labor, and skill to train a whole school to a fair average of performance in a well balanced program of events, than it does to train a picked team of star athletes to a high degree of skill in a few events, for competition with other teams similarly trained! If we could only make them understand that, once organized on the basis of “Rational Athletics,” the physical training period becomes a period looked forward to with joy; that no one asks to be “excused,” if he can help it; that every one is distinctly “on the job,” ready to help get out apparatus or do anything else, that no valuable time may be lost! This may sound like exaggeration, but it is plain fact which may be witnessed at any time by any one who cares enough about it to do so. As one teacher expressed it, “I can’t make the girls march up to the ‘gym’; they just dance up;”

It is a curious commentary on our sense of relative values, that whereas schoolmen agree that education is a threefold process, physical, mental, and moral, we have, in practice, relegated physical training to the grade of a very minor subject, along with music, drawing, shop work and penmanship, allowing about five points out of a hundred to each in making up our record of progress. There are, however, already signs of a great awakening to the value, the importance, the necessity of greater attention to sound physical training for boys and girls as a preparation for the serious duties of life in whatever sphere they may move, for a keener enjoyment of life through participation in wholesome outdoor sports, and for the bitter struggle for personal and national existence that may come to us as suddenly and as terribly as it has recently come to the nations of Europe. From all these points of view there is nothing (except a better moral training than our system at present affords) that will pay richer dividends in our national life than a thorough physical training for all our boys and girls, and we maintain that this can be best accomplished through a properly regulated system of athletic competition on the principles here laid down.

When the “Welsh Law” went into full effect in New York State, in September, 1917, we added to our program organized “hikes” for boys and girls, allowing additional credit for same.

Boys in Community Service

"Good boyship means the junior of good manship or good citizenship. Decent character is even more important in a boy than in a man. Being a good boy or a good citizen means, after all, knowing how to live. Knowing how to live, means understanding how to conduct your life so you get the most good out of it and give the most benefit to other folks. It means playing fair in everything from baseball to thinking those thoughts which nobody ever knows about but yourself."

This statement was taken from *The Pickings* published by the State Industrial School at Golden, Colorado. Another extract from the same source goes to prove that there is a distinct boy psychology and that what constitutes recreation depends on the point of view.

"Here is a story of a certain small citizen in a school for dependent children. He wrote to his father thus, 'We are having a good time here now. Mr. Jones broke his leg and can't work. We went on a picnic and it rained and we all got wet. Many children here are sick with mumps. Mr. Smith fell off of the wagon and broke his ribs, but he can work a little. The man that is digging the deep well whipped us boys with a buggy whip because we threw sand in his machine and made black and blue marks on us. Harry cut his finger badly. We are all happy.'"

Boy activity is finding some more effective channel of expression in the instances which follow of Community Service activities.

Play Leaders Through the help of the Mayor and Chief of Police, Community Service has been able to provide safe places for the young people of the city to coast during the winter, with Boy Scouts acting as watches and guides. One Saturday, when the weather was particularly inviting, the Council found the Scouts very busy directing old as well as young sportsmen on all kinds of sleds, thoroughly enjoying the new recreation. It would be hard to tell which were the happier, those who coasted or those who directed and supervised.

**House
Furnishers** Before the opening of the Community House at Oyster Bay, Long Island, the community organizer called the boys together and asked them to go for furniture. This they did with surprising energy and

EIGHTEEN MONTHS' WORK IN RECREATION

ability. Among the articles collected were three tables, two sofas, a dozen chairs, a new rug, some pictures and books. The crowning achievement was the installation of a piano, a gift of one of the colored boys. Discovering an old wagon, the boys hauled it to the place where the cherished gift awaited them, hoisted it aboard and a pianist along with it who played jazz to his heart's content, incidentally advertising the new club as he paraded along the public highway.

Hunters

In Lebanon, Ohio, there was an all day hike and treasure hunt under the direction of the play leader. That there was no report as to the successful discovery of the booty, only goes to show that the pleasure centered in the hike and the hunt—not in the initial cause of either. An old shoe or a penny whistle will do for the object of the quest so long as it takes all day to find it, with all the fellows along too, and a good captain to direct the enterprise.

Eighteen Months' Work of the Recreation Department of Detroit, Michigan

The fifth annual report of the Department of Recreation of the city of Detroit, Michigan, covering the period from July 1919 through December 1920, contains a large amount of materials which will be both interesting and stimulating reading to any who are carrying on recreation programs. The Department was organized in 1915. During the year 1915-16 the total attendance at the playground and recreation centers was 1,790,886. In 1919-20 the attendance was 3,510,131, an increase of over a million. During these four years sixty-one acres have been acquired for recreation purposes in addition to the fifty-six acres already available in 1915. Other city departments and agencies have been most generous in allowing the Department of Recreation the use of their buildings.

The Department has carried on recreational activities at schools, branch libraries, settlement houses, church houses, institutions, play fields, factory centers and community houses. A summer camp on Elizabeth Lake gave 953 children and 100 adults a chance to enjoy outdoor life during the summer season of 1920.

The "Community Nights" conducted by men and women leaders

EIGHTEEN MONTHS' WORK ON RECREATION

during these eighteen months numbered 275 in all, and the attendance at these nights varied from 150 to 600. When given out-of-doors, the attendance sometimes ran into the thousands.

Many events of special interest were carried on during 1920.

Kite Day brought out 800 entries for the annual kite flying contest and over 20,000 spectators.

Hospitality Week "Open House," or "Come and See" week, was an effort to reach all the people living in the vicinity of the community centers and interest them in the activities offered.

The First Annual May Festival was celebrated by May Day programs which were held at the City Hall, in three parks and on an avenue which was closed for the occasion. Seventeen thousand and ninety people took part in these programs and a total of between 10,000 and 15,000 spectators were present.

Music Week. All music societies cooperated in providing programs. Sings were held in all the recreation centers and in sixteen, special programs were given. Seventy-one programs were conducted by various organizations in factories, churches, recreation centers, the Detroit Museum of Art, concert halls and theaters.

The Sixth Annual Field Day brought out 1500 young people who took part in the various events.

Aquatic Day was a new institution for the year 1920. All clubs and organizations interested in water sports in any form from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie on both Canadian and American shores did their best to make it a red letter day. In the evening a canoe carnival, and a special band concert closed the day's activities.

Pageant Day, the occasion of the Sixth Annual Municipal Pageant, marked the close of the summer season. The pageant was an original one, especially written to express the activities and interests of Detroit's children. Twenty-five hundred adults and children took part. It is hoped that through the interest resulting from these annual pageants, a community theater for Detroit may eventually be realized.

Community Christmas Carols followed the Community Christmas Tree Celebration. Over 20,000 singers registered and 800 miles of street were traversed between the hours of six and seven on Christmas Eve. One thousand nine carol groups were formed and \$1800. was collected by them for the Hoover Fund for starving children in Europe.

Homelands Exhibits showing Polish, Italian, French, Greek,

EIGHTEEN MONTHS' WORK ON RECREATION

Czechoslovakian, Armenian and Colonial work were given by the Department.

The *Art Department* has held 807 classes in handiwork, dramatics and sketching during the past eighteen months.

The *Friendly Social Club* was started with the idea of providing a place for newcomers who might meet and engage in various social activities. The first meeting brought out twenty-five people. Since that time the attendance has been steadily growing, until through registration and social meetings 350 people have been reached.

The *Garden Department* organized 70 garden clubs in 1920 with a total enrollment of 2,192 members. Fifteen acres of land were cultivated during the season and the value of the crop produced was estimated at about \$47,500. Both school and community gardens were conducted and many of them served as laboratories for training classes from the kindergarten up through the highest grades in nature study, biology and agriculture.

The *Department of Industrial Athletics* reports that 9,836 games of baseball were played on the 25 baseball diamonds of the Department and 200 foot ball games on the ten gridirons during the season.

Swimming, the average attendance per high school swimming pool a month during the past year, was 31,668.

A very keen sense of public responsibility is felt by the Department of Recreation in the matter of supervising commercial amusements. Their desire is to make commercial recreation an asset and a real contribution to the life of the city and to this end they are called upon to make inspection of dance halls, bowling and billiard rooms and to pass on the licenses for the same. The Department of Recreation is also called upon to censor photoplays, shows in legitimate theaters and carnivals.

The record of activity for these eighteen months and the following wise words with which the report closes, give every reason to believe that the future success of Detroit's Recreation Department is assured:

"In conclusion let us reiterate that in providing at the present time a leisure-time program for a city of *one million*, the Department of Recreation always bears in mind the fact that the program must be of such a nature as to provide the roots for developing into a program for a city of *two million* people.

"It costs 7 1/3 cents per person per year to provide recreation for the children and adults in Detroit."

Check Your Babies

"Dress your children for play (of kindergarten age and under) and check them while you shop, at the Indoor playground at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fairfield Avenue and Broad Street, under the auspices of the Board of Recreation of Bridgeport and the First Methodist Church. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.—no charge."

This notice appeared in the various church bulletins, on slips, in many of the stores, on posters practically in all the downtown commercial windows. Newspapers carried articles with or without pictures almost daily through the entire period from December 1st. to 24th.

At the playground, the church parlor, a slide, baby swings, baby-walker, kiddie car, blocks, soft balls, dolls and wheelbarrows were to be found. Most of the apparatus had seen two years of service on the summer playgrounds. Additional equipment was loaned by friends. Beside the door leading to playground was a keyboard with one hundred numbered hooks, and at the beginning of each day, duplicate checks hung in order on this board. When a child, arrived, a pair of checks were taken off, one given to the person leaving the youngster, the other attached to the little visitor. No child was checked out without the return of the check held by the adult. Thoughtful mothers brought boxes of Uneda biscuits and apples.

The Religious Work Director of the church, the deaconess and church secretary and members of the Board of Recreation Staff shared the responsibility of taking charge of the playground. Plenty of volunteer help was available. On Saturday afternoons, the girls in school or employed during the week assumed the role of playleaders.

Five year olders wheeled the tiny youngsters round the edge of the room, and enjoyed it while resting between play periods. Occasionally, story tellers in their long red capes and caps wandered in with a story or two.

When home was suggested, promises to be brought back again were asked for before good-bye was said.

Result of the indoor playground—children played while mothers shopped or recreated; mothers were care-free, for a while.

COMMUNITY SERVICE WHITING, INDIANA

Two small churches in outlying districts, and the colored church, came for particulars of organization, that they might do it in their home sections next Christmas.

Community Service at Whiting, Indiana, as Described by the Community Organizer

Our program of community activities developed to such an extent during the summer months that it became necessary for us to seek larger quarters for the fall and winter work. On October first, we vacated the old building which we had erected a year ago when we organized our work, and moved into our present center. Even now we are feeling more cramped every day and one of our problems is to know how best to divide our time so that all may have an opportunity to use such facilities as we have during their leisure hours. At the last meeting of our board it was the opinion of all present that every effort should be made now to get the actual construction of the proposed memorial Community House under way.

We have two strong scout organizations with their separate councils. There are ten boy scout troops and six girls' troops with a membership of over 300 altogether. All troops are provided with leaders who have been trained in our leaders' classes under the direction of our workers. Recently the Boy Scout Council took action in favor of requesting our board of directors to add to the staff a scout executive who would give his entire time to the further development of the work. Four boys' troops and two girls' troops are composed of children from the foreign-speaking homes; in the development of this work among these people we have the sympathetic cooperation of the priests. The whole scout movement here is recognized as an important part of Community Service.

Many Activities Our Old Settlers' Community Club is now a strong organization, meeting regularly in our center for the purpose of providing entertainment from among the "old folks" of Whiting for their own membership. It is sufficient to say that they provide it and have just as good times playing together as any of our children.

Our social dances for the young people have long been an established success. They have been running regularly every Friday evening for fifteen months and have more than paid for themselves. I believe there is a surplus in our dance fund now of something over \$300. The average attendance at these dances is about 225.

COMMUNITY SERVICE, WHITING, INDIANA

A new committee of hostesses is provided for each dance; in this way we keep a large circle of our older people in touch with this activity.

American Legion Helps

We have had the cooperation of the American Legion in several instances. Recently they took entire charge of one of our dances. Last month they supervised a boxing exhibition and will do the same for another exhibition to be held early in the new year. During the summer their post acted as the committee in charge of athletics on Independence Day.

Through the efforts of our men's director we have been able to give much assistance in the development of a local commercial club which now has a membership of about 400 and is doing some good work for the city.

We combined forces with the Tri Kappa Society (a local women's organization) in arranging a very successful Christmas celebration for the poor children and their families.

We have arranged through the Board of Public Works to have several toboggan slides erected in different parts of the city for use by the children. One large slide will be erected in the city park for the young people. The Board will also provide a skating rink in the park.

We find that an increasing number of the foreign-speaking people are participating in our activities. It is not uncommon to see a goodly number of them joining our own young people at the social dances; and a fine thing about it is that all of our people feel that they are entirely in place. Our women's director has organized a recreation club among the Slovak young women, which meets regularly for play hours.

We have just added to our equipment a new Zenith moving picture machine and have planned a schedule of exhibitions for the winter. We started these exhibitions last week. It is our plan to give the best educational films we can secure.

Music Banishes Blues

The Athletic Association which was organized at the Standard Oil Company plant (5500 employees) soon after we came to town, has been doing good work in providing for the various sports in their season. Our men's director organized and coached their football teams this fall and is now directing an inter-departmental basket ball league. There is also a bowling league playing off a schedule at the present time. We have had Band Concerts on Sunday afternoons for the

COMMUNITY COUNCIL AT FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

community given free by the Standard Oil Company Band. These with our movies fill in what might be rather dull Sunday afternoons for many of our people.

Miss Bushey, our women's director, has organized a Dramatic Club which will soon give its first play. Last July 4th we put on Whiting's first pageant, which was an unusual success and witnessed by at least 6000 people. As a result there have been several pageants produced by different organizations. They liked the idea, caught a vision of the possibilities, and are using this as one means of self-expression on the part of different organizations and their individual members.

We are now cooperating with three different local organizations for entertainments to be given in the future, the local Masonic Lodge, the Daughters of Isabella and the Knights of Columbus. The young people of our English-speaking Catholic Church recently gave a play in which the priest did most of the singing and directing. His assistant is a loyal worker in the Boy Scout organization, to which most of the boys belong.

The Community Council at Fort Wayne, Indiana

Fort Wayne Community Council developed from activities started prior to the year 1918, a date which marks so much of community recreation development throughout the country. The forerunner of the chain of community associations now existing in Fort Wayne was the project for providing a park-way. There are now twenty community associations making up the Community Council, representing approximately ten thousand persons. These community associations have been instrumental in keeping undesirable factories out of residential districts, securing park sites, school sites and other facilities. They have been responsible, too, for the promotion of community fairs, picnics, and celebrations of many kinds.

On November 17, 1920, the Council voted to accept the assistance of Community Service, Incorporated, for the enlargement of its work so that a local director paid by Fort Wayne could be placed in charge at the end of three months.

A recreation director and a community music organizer loaned by Community Service have done a very successful work. The recreation director held twenty-two training classes for recreational leaders. She also gave six demonstrations of play material

NEW YORK HAS A TOWN HALL

and delivered five lectures on the subject. Over eight hundred people were reached on these occasions.

The Pathe Weekly photographer produced a film showing five hundred children playing games under the leadership of members of the Training Class at Swinney Park. A number of the graduates of the course have already conducted programs in schools, clubs, asylums and other institutions. The community music organizer followed the same plan in the main for training classes as did the recreation leader. He was able to reach many thousands of employees by his fifteen minute sings at department stores and industrial plants. Three of these stores have continued these sings as a regular program. Colored as well as white song leader classes were conducted, all most successfully. The Pathe Weekly ran a picture of the sing at the Bowser plant.

Christmas Eve furnished an occasion for this phase of Community art, when a hundred and twenty-five persons, carried in trucks, gave carols in different parts of the city.

The Council hopes to carry the two-fold program sketched above beyond the twenty communities already established. They constitute a sort of fringe around the central portions of the city and it is in these central portions that the program may eventually be introduced.

New York Has a Town Hall

Josh Billings once said: "It ain't the ignorance of people that does the harm, but the number of things they know that ain't so."

To give the people of New York the opportunity to know the truth about things, is the purpose of the League for Political Education through whose efforts was made possible the beautiful building known as the Town Hall which was dedicated in January with a series of special ceremonies lasting for a week.

Many well-known men and women—financiers, social workers, leaders in suffrage, labor and political movements—were there to pay tribute to the men and women who had made possible the dream of a common meeting place where people of all interests could come together to learn what others were thinking so that out of the multitude of convictions might arise a common understanding, a right working principle.

The topics discussed at the opening meetings were indicative

NEW YORK HAS A TOWN HALL

of the character of future meetings in this building which is open to any body of men and women who wish to discuss problems of community-wide interest and of economic and social questions. Education; citizenship; the people and their government, cooperation in community life and work, the cooperative movement; working together for justice and efficiency in industry; popular appreciation of literature and art—these were some of the subjects discussed at the public meetings in connection with the opening ceremonies.

The following poem written by Lewis K. Anspacher was read by him at the opening meeting. Ought not all our community buildings to be dedicated in the spirit of consecration voiced in this poem?

This building is a dream made manifest,
A vision of long hope made real.
It is a goal well won by hearts intent
In service to a glorious ideal,
And long devotion blest
In tangible fulfilment.

This is a temple reared on city soil
Within the city's heart:
And it shall be
A sanctuary
Set apart
And islanded amid the city's toil.
This is a shrine within the city's mart;
Wherein the Holy Grail
Of civic vision shall be guarded; for
The people perish where the visions fail.

Deep as conviction are the columns set:
The portals are as nobly wide,
As is the breath of civic pride
When citizens are met.
The girders and the arches soar as high
As aspiration in a morning sky.
This stage is like an altar, where
The torch of leadership will share
The light of vision. Here shall be heard
Prophecy and the liberating word.

Rest and Play*

To the Editor of the *New York Times*:

Your editorial on "Skat and Poker" and the question in general of recreation has just been brought to my attention. The suggestion that recreation may be just as much a matter of duty as is work, falls in line with certain conclusions of my own. I was recently asked to make an address on the nervous and mental disorders of occupations. There was plenty to say about occupational nervous disorders, but I had never observed and could find little written about occupational mental disorders. One rather ancient authority affirms that poets, soldiers, prostitutes, and politicians are especially subject to insanities because of their peculiar types of industry. But it seems very evident that not occupation, not work, but the things which are done when not working, oftenest cause disorders of the mind and nerves. * * * Work is eventually harmful if it is done intensely and intensively with the mind concentrated upon practically one line of activities. All treadmill activity, if it closely and almost solely engrosses the attention, leads to degeneration. Interest in the cultural phases of life, in art, literature, music, social problems, politics, even religion, disappears in about ten years. In twenty, such interest is almost beyond recall. This is the present state of mind of hundreds of thousands of eager money-makers and get-rich-quick Americans to-day; and it includes many who simply are conscientiously trying to support their families and secure a competence for their declining years. When they reach 40 or 50 and have perhaps "arrived" with a fortune or an income secured, then the children being grown up and flown away, leisure is thrust upon them and they do not know what to do. Add to this some decline of strength, a touch of invalidism, loss of initiative, and then comes often their depression, or, if there is a taint of instability, the condition known as the anxiety psychosis and the hypochondria of involution—these being long names for just very sad states. Even before this the intensive worker who does not wisely divert himself will often have a breakdown right in the midst of his activities.

Thus it seems to me that it is a serious duty on the part of very active brain workers who work with concentration to learn to play.

*From *The New York Times*

REST AND PLAY

I refer especially to those to whom life at office and home is never quite without a consciousness or faint sub-consciousness of the great task they are daily engaged in. All this applies just as much to women, to the anxious mothers who bring up their children, with each child all the time on their minds, and run their household with admirable but painful meticulousity.

As for the kind of recreation for citizens absorbed altogether in work, the question allows of no generalization. I have never seen a player of skat who was what Horace calls *commotus*, or even *excors*, but I have met only four. I am sure that bridge and motor-ing have saved a great many well-matured women from some kind of nervous or mental commotion. Whether the material thus saved is worth the expense is a matter that might be discussed before a Saturday morning club. I think it is. At any rate a recreation to be salutary, must be interesting and absorbing enough to drive every possible consciousness of work or responsibility from the recreator's mind. Naturally, it must not be exhausting or rob one of proper sleep.

There are people so gifted mentally that work of the highest kind comes easily, and does not, no matter how arduous, take up all their interest, power of attention, or initiative. These belong to the superman class and need no advice, for life is their slave. But they are few in number. There are many more who cannot learn to play. They began life working hard. The play feeling had no chance even to start at first, and later it was not encouraged. They find nothing of interest in life, but work and the domestic affections and the theatre twice a week. For many years, perhaps, the family life and affections furnish all that is needed. But, when time or circumstance cuts these off, they consult a physician or travel. Such people—and others—will agree that going to the theatre is not a recreation—it is a poultice, often a good one, with which the tired man softens some of the asperities of his *iter ad aurum*.

All of this, I should say, leads to the conclusion that the problem of recreation and rest is almost as important as that of occupation. It should be treated seriously, and also early in life. With modern resources it is impossible that some form of human interest should not be found for those who have mind enough to have the interest emotion awakened. The gods look after the drunken and the stupid; so with their help, and with the daily papers, and monthly magazines, and vaudeville, and the moving pictures, they get on very well.

CHARLES L. DANA

“Americanization!” What is the Secret?

One Sunday afternoon a notable concert was given to the immigrants at Ellis Island. From the balcony the audience looked like a kaleidoscope—so many and bright were the colors! Handkerchiefs of brilliant blue, red, green and yellow adorned the heads of the women, and out from underneath peered faces, childish, shy and wistful—some of them very beautiful—and in almost all was a mingled expression of sadness at leaving the old country and wonder as to what this new country was going to mean to them. The children were models of good behaviour, putting our little, nervous American children to shame. There were not many men in the audience, and the few there were old. Perhaps the men who belonged to these women were here in America waiting for them to come, and then again, after the great destruction over there, perhaps there *were* no men to come.

A speech of welcome was made by Mr. Allen T. Burns, which was translated into other languages and given to the people by interpreters. They listened to all intently and expressed themselves at the end of each number in long applause—even the prayer received its due share!

Then came Russian songs, and tears trickled down the faces of many as the memories of home came to their minds. A Russian girl who sat near me, and whom I had thought stolid and incapable of any emotion, burst into tears and hid her face in her hands. How little we Americans understand!

And yet, with all the sad memories these songs brought back, the people could not get enough of them and clapped and clapped for encore after encore. And lastly came songs and dances from the Russian Isba, given by people dressed in beautifully-colored costumes resembling those of the immigrants themselves. One of the songs was so familiar that the audience could hardly contain itself and swayed in time to the music. The singer suggested that they all join in, at which they burst forth with one accord. Broad smiles took the place of sadness and for about five minutes they sang like happy children expressing their pent-up emotion to their hearts' content.

And were they happy? All you had to do was to look into their smiling faces to find out. No discontent had any room to dwell

BROUGHT JOY TO FOREIGN-BORN

there—and I'm sure they all would have told you at that moment that America was going to be a wonderful country in which to live.

May it not be possible that one of the greatest secrets of "Americanization" is participation? Until one *takes* a part, one cannot *be* a part!

Brought Joy to the Foreign Born

The following letters have been received by Mr. Dudley Hays, Director of School Centers, Chicago, Illinois, with reference to a program at the Waller School at which eighteen nationalities were represented. Some of the students at the Community Service Training School directed the games and singing on this occasion.

NICHOLAS SENN HIGH SCHOOL

B. F. Buck, Prin.

Chicago, Jan. 27, 1921

My dear Mr. Hays:

I am sending a letter signed by our "English to Foreigners" teachers and a few written by some of our foreign students, with reference to a program conducted last Thursday evening at the Waller Evening School. They were all enthusiastic about their enjoyment of the evening and about its value. I believe you will enjoy reading them.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CHARLES S. WINSLOW

"Last Thursday night we foreigners gathered in the Waller Auditorium. We played many games there, such as *Fruit Basket*, *Looby Loo*, *Oats*, *Peas*, *Beans and Barley*, *Simon Says*. Although these games were not brightly played (because they were unknown to most of us and also because of our little knowledge of English) we all enjoyed them greatly.

"After the games we started to sing some popular and beautiful songs. Oh my! We worked pretty fine indeed, so much so that we were surprised of ourselves and clapped hands at the end of each song. It is to be mentioned that most of these songs were quite new for us and hard ones besides.

"In brief, the evening of January 20th was a very joyful one for us foreigners attending the Robert Waller School."

(Signed) M. MONSIVAIS (Room 110)

BROUGHT JOY TO FOREIGN-BORN

"The entertainment Thursday evening at the Waller High School was certainly a pleasant and joyful evening with me. We had much fun playing many kinds of games that reminded me of home so much when we play. The evening passed like a noon hour. We played *Fruit Basket*, *Looby Loo* and *Simon Says*. These were the names of some of the games. We had singing the last hour of our entertainment and some wonderful songs were sung. Everybody left the room looking happy."

(Signed) E. CHUMLEY

"Last Thursday the community workers visited our school and I am sure that those who were present had a very good time. When we first entered the hall they had just started to play a game and we soon joined them. In one game we played we had to march around in a circle. There were two circles, the inside and the outside. The inside had to march around the left and the outside to the right and as soon as the piano stopped playing we had to shake hands. This also was fun for all.

"After that we had to give the others a chance to play. But we did not stay idle. One of the community workers played a racing game with us. There were two rows and each row had three racers. We had to pass them. The row that was the fastest, of course, won. About 8:30 o'clock we started to sing and we sang American songs till 9:15. Then we all went home happy and we hope that they will soon come again."

(Signed) M. STROBL

"I hate to miss one evening from school because I know that our teacher always has something new for us. Last Thursday I came walking down here and thinking of what I was going to learn. Our school room was dark and I saw everybody going up to the auditorium. I felt very much disappointed. After I was there with the other pupils, I saw that there were two girls and a few men to give us some entertainment. These were people from the Community Service. Certainly here we had something to learn. We also had a wonderful time. We played many different kinds of games. Some of them were *Fruit Basket* and *Looby Loo*, which I enjoyed very much. We sang very pretty and joyful songs too. I hope that another evening like that will come soon."

(Signed) JOHN B. RIVERA

BROUGHT JOY TO THE FOREIGN-BORN

"Last Thursday, January 21st, the foreign classes gathered in the auditorium to spend a pleasant evening. It was arranged by the Community Service of New York. There were two young ladies and a gentleman. They taught us some nice games and songs. There was nothing but laughter. Everybody had a smile on his face and felt jolly. I won't mention myself because I really enjoyed that evening. My wish is that we could have more evenings like that."

(Signed) JULIUS LEHOTZKY

"It was the best night I ever put in since I came to Chicago. I did enjoy it. The best trick was *Looby Loo*.

(Signed) THOMAS CHAMBERS, Room 110

Chicago, Ill, Jan. 26, 1921

Mr. Dudley Hays
Supervisor of Social Centers
Chicago Public Schools

Dear Sir: The six classes in English to the foreign-born had such a delightful, instructive evening at the Waller School last Thursday that we teachers thought you might be interested in hearing about it.

Mr. Schuler, of the Committee on Community Centers, and five assistants, took charge of the 180 people present. First they were shown how to play circle games, such as *Waiting for a Partner*, *I Put My Right Hand In*. Then they sang folk songs, popular songs and patriotic songs, and how they did sing! Next followed more games suitable for large numbers seated, such as *Birds Fly*, *Simon Says*.

An inspiring talk by Mr. Schuler, followed by more songs, brought our splendid evening to a close. The enjoyment of all the participants—students, teachers and leaders—was very evident and it was good to see the beautiful willingness of all to do their part.

Respectfully,

LILLIE O. HOERR
I. M. WILSON
HELEN L. BRAINERD
S. M. HAGEMANN
WILLARD GROVER

America via the Neighborhood

In *America Via the Neighborhood* by John Daniels, the second of the Americanization studies of the Carnegie Corporation, it is stated at the conclusion of the volume that there are three fundamental principles emerging as the foundation stones upon which any successful neighborhood program of Americanization must rest. These principles are as follows:

- A. Start with an adequate conception of Americanization.
- B. Find out what the immigrants themselves are doing in this direction.
- C. Correlate the program in view with the inherent forces and activities of the immigrant group.

A. PARTICIPATION

However loosely and variously the term Americanization is used in its immediate application, in the last analysis it implies nothing less than taking part in and contributing to the common life of America. The essential tests by which such constructive participation are to be judged are loyalty to America, devotion to the American ideal of democracy and the present application of that ideal in terms of democratic activity which is "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Americanization thus understood is a process which begins as soon as participation in American life begins, which cannot be taught out of books or otherwise injected or bestowed, and which takes place only through and in pace with actual participation in community affairs. Furthermore it is a process which, though presenting certain special problems in the immigrant's case, applies to native born as well as to foreign born. It is a great adventure in democracy in which native and immigrant Americans are equally engaged and in which the effective Americanization of either is dependent upon and limited by that of the other.

B. SELF-DETERMINATION

The question of what the immigrants themselves are doing in the direction of Americanization leads into the little explored field of organized neighborhood activities of immigrant groups. The im-

AMERICA VIA THE NEIGHBORHOOD

migrant colonists of today organize to meet the problems which confront them in their new world in virtually the same way that the New England colonists organized to meet the New World problems of their day.

The immigrant likewise exemplifies in practical ways those traditional qualities of initiative, self-reliance, and self-direction which we hold up as the chief characteristics of the typical American. Instead of allowing native Americans to provide for him as a dependent unable or unwilling to provide for himself, instead of being a burden or a parasite, the immigrant at once proceeds to meet his own needs in his own way and to take care of himself.

He does this by means of a great number and variety of organizations and activities. Though in the main these activities are carried on by each racial group within its own ranks and in its own language, their animating motives and tendencies are America-ward, and their ultimate effect is to interrelate the immigrant group with the surrounding community and with the common life and interests of America.

The various immigrant groups which are colonizing in America today are working out their union with America in a way which is fully democratic in that it is of them and by them, as well as for them and for America. The common assumption that immigrant colonies and group coherence prevent Americanization is a fallacy which is itself the most pernicious obstacle to real Americanization.

If American democracy is to be distributed throughout America, and not restricted to any one assumedly superior racial element or any one class, then every part of the population must function democratically and self-directingly, and thus contribute its maximum to the total democratic energy and resourcefulness of the nation. The various immigrant groups which are peopling America today are fulfilling this requirement in high degree. As pioneers they are constantly refreshing our democracy and demonstrating its efficacy anew.

C. PARTNERSHIP

But much as the immigrants are doing themselves, they cannot fully accomplish their Americanization alone and unaided. Americanization is an undertaking in which both foreign born and native born are mutually engaged. While each does his respective part, both must also work together. This is why the third foundation stone, in any program for Americanizing the immigrant, is to corre-

AMERICA VIA THE NEIGHBORHOOD

late that program with what the immigrants themselves are doing, so that native and foreign born really cooperate.

Speaking generally, the attitude toward the immigrant of the social settlement, the neighborhood association, the school center, and various other agencies of an assumedly neighborhood character, is not thoroughly democratic, but more or less philanthropic or paternalistic. To a large degree such agencies are working rather for the immigrant than with him.

In consequence, the extent to which they succeed in getting a whole-hearted response from the immigrant and in enlisting him in their activities is limited. Such better results as are obtained are due to a policy of meeting the immigrant on his own ground and allowing him to share in the enterprise rather than merely to accept its benefits.

Labor unions, cooperatives, and political organizations, really take the immigrant into democratic partnership with the native American. Their activities have succeeded in enlisting the immigrant actively and in bringing native and foreign born together in close, harmonious and effective working relations and a common Americanism.

This is because, first of all, the appeals which such forms of activity hold out to the immigrant are vital and practical. Labor unions and cooperatives have to do with his daily bread and the livelihood and well-being of himself and his family. Political organization has to do with the final and authoritative expression of democracy in terms of actual government. These appeals impress him as virile and adequate, and therefore he responds to them.

In the second place, labor unions, cooperatives, and political organizations are comparatively free from the elements of patronage, condescension, and uplift which estrange the immigrant from more distinctly philanthropic and paternalistic efforts. Owing largely to the numerical importance of the immigrant in the fields with which these self-dependent movements are concerned, they take him in on an even footing and make him a bona-fide partner.

They are based on an adequate conception of Americanization as actual participation. They recognize the natural lines of association of the immigrant groups by sanctioning organization on racial lines, but they correlate the kindred immigrant activities with the general American program by incorporating the racial organizations in the comprehensive American movements. These basic forms

\$53 FOR WAR AND 57¢ FOR EDUCATION

of activity, therefore, point the way to the most effective methods of Americanizing the immigrant. They demonstrate that the only methods which produce adequate results are those which apply democracy by actually taking the immigrant into partnership.

\$53 for War and 57c for Education!

The following statement, from the *American Physical Education Review* for January, 1921, may be used effectively in rallying communities to the support of recreation, as it is a vital part of the educational field of our nation.

"An analysis of the governmental appropriations for the fiscal year of 1920 prepared by Dr. Edmund B. Rosa of the United States Bureau of Standards reveals the significant fact that out of a total appropriation of approximately five and a half billions of dollars, only fifty-seven millions are devoted to research, education, and development. This one per cent of the appropriation includes the items for agriculture, commerce and manufacturing, mining and minerals, labor, education, and public health.

"On the basis of one hundred million population at the present time, the government spends this year a per capita of \$14.24 for the army and navy and \$38.55 for paying the expenses of the recent and previous wars. In other words, our federal government spends on a per capita basis for development in the field of agriculture only 36 cents; in commerce and manufacturing, 6 cents; mining and minerals, 3 cents; labor, 6 mills; education, 7 cents and 7 mills; and public health, 4 cents as compared with \$52.79 for military expenses and operation.

"Such figures as these make one pause and wonder what it might be possible to accomplish in peace times, if the resources of the country were so effectively mobilized to combat the sinister tendencies in the country in the shape of illiteracy, poorly trained teachers, inadequate school equipment, lack of a knowledge of the fundamental laws of hygiene and sanitation, poor assimilation of the great mass of foreign element in our population and a number of others that suggest themselves in this connection, as they were to meet the great emergency of a world war. These deficiencies carry with them possible evil results that are as likely to wreck us from within as a nation, as are the aggressions of an unrestrained militarism and economic oppression from without."

Fun for the Grown Ups* IV

Rig-a-Jig-Jig

Music *Rig-a-Jig-Jig* in *The Most Popular College Songs*.

Form a large single circle. Drop hands and step back. Any number varying according to the size of the circle, but usually from two for a small circle to ten for a large circle, are chosen to step inside the circle and march around counter clock-wise, close to the outer ring during the singing of the verse. At the last "Heigh-ho" of the verse, they take the girl or man opposite, of course nearest them, cross hands as in skating and go skipping around the circle close to the outside ring. At the end of chorus all those inside the circle drop hands and march around in single file. At chorus, they take partner from outside circle. When all have been chosen and have partners, the director calls out "change partners," at very short, irregular intervals, the players all the while skipping in a circle.

Circle Ball Relay

The group is arranged in two large circles—equal number in each circle—Players stand close together—leader of each circle starts passing ball to the player on his left who passes it to next, and so on, around the circle, each one passing the ball to the person on the left. Everyone must pass the ball. When it returns to leader he holds it high indicating the finish—and scoring one point for the side that first finished. 10 points constitutes a game. The side scoring 10 points first wins.

Black and White

One player is chosen as leader, the rest being divided into two equal parties. Each player in one party should tie a handkerchief on the left arm to indicate that he belongs to the Whites; those in the other division are the Blacks. The players stand around the ground promiscuously, the White and Blacks being mingled indiscriminately.

The leader is provided with a flat disk which is white on one side and black on the other, preferably hung on a short string to facilitate twirling the disk. He stands on a stool at one side or end and twirls this disk, stopping it with one side only visible to the players.

If the white side should be visible the party known as the Whites may tag any of their opponents who are standing upright. The Blacks should therefore drop instantly to the floor, as in Stoop

* Given at War Camp Community Service Institute in Baltimore, Maryland, by Miss Louise French.

CHURCH SINGING

Tag. Should the black side of the disk be shown, the party of Blacks may tag the Whites. Any player tagged drops out of the game. The party wins which puts out in this way all of its opponents. The leader should keep the action of the game rapid by twirling the disk very frequently.

Cracker Eating Race

Four players—each eats three crackers as rapidly as possible—the one who can whistle first after eating—wins.

Church Singing

In an article entitled "Church Singing," Mr. W. C. Bradford, Field Director of the Bureau of Community Music of Community Service, makes a plea for the conservation for church congregational singing of the experiences which people had in mass singing during the war and in the period following the war.

"As a result of the vast amount of mass singing which has developed," says Mr. Bradford, "observant people are wondering why we do not have better congregational singing in the churches. It is noted that people sing with fervor and evident enjoyment at community sings and yet when the same people go to church they sing in a very slovenly and lifeless manner. They depend upon the choir and the organist to start off and keep them going. Almost invariably the choir and the organist produce the first measure before the congregation gets started. Men are especially backward in the singing. Many of them fail to sing properly because of self-consciousness. It has never been popular in America for men to sing unless they were soloists or artists or unless they were attending some banquet or fraternal party. Most men feel just a little embarrassed when they hear their own voices in church."

Mr. Bradford points out some of the difficulties involved in trying to follow the leadership of a hidden organist which makes impossible the simultaneous attack of the first measure of a hymn or perfect keeping of time. To meet this difficulty the suggestion is made that some churches may welcome the services of a leader, who would not only lead the singing of hymns but might explain the origin of some of them so that there would be a greater appreciation of their significance. Such a leader would not be the spectacular type of song leader of early war days but a director of dignified bearing, in sympathy with the reverential spirit of the service—who can help to give definite religious concept to the feeling

THE GIFT BEARERS

of the congregation through a wise choice of hymns and the rhythmic use of his hands.

Differences in the atmosphere and types of churches and in the temperament of the congregations would, of course, determine the feasibility of such a plan. There are many churches in which it could not be done and still others where the nature of the services would not permit of the use of a leader. It should be possible, however, to improve the congregational singing in any church by emphasizing the importance of better singing in Sunday schools, young people's meetings, church clubs and social occasions, thus bringing about a more general response in the singing in regular church services. A further aid to better congregational singing lies in the possible setting aside of some evening each week as a musical night when the congregation is invited to come together to sing. With an effective song leader such a musical night could become very popular and there would be a beneficial effect on the congregational singing on Sunday even though there may be no special leadership.

The lowering of hymns to another key, if they are pitched too high for men's voices, is often an aid to better congregational singing. A further suggestion lies in having more singing. The service, it is suggested, might begin with the singing of four or five hymns and end with the singing of two or three additional ones. It is through participation that church services will be made more effective, and one of the best mediums for participation lies in the field of church congregational singing.

The Gift Bearers

HAZEL C. HAYMAN

Supervisor Special Activities, Bridgeport Board of Recreation

From July first to September first, wandering gypsies could be seen any afternoon excepting Sunday in the old town of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Sometimes they went singly, sometimes in couples. Around the left arm they wore a four inch band of navy blue bearing the one word "Recreation."

As they boarded a car or a jitney, passed through the business section or turned the corner into a crowded section, passersby would say, "Storytellers, wandering play leaders." and that is just what they were.

Back on a reserved shelf in the Children's Room in the Central Branch of the Public Library were story books from the realms

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

of fairyland, adventure, hero achievement and mystery. In the home of each of the storytellers were three or four books, and in each storyteller's mind stories and stories and stories!

Each week on Monday evening the newspaper carried the daily assignment for each storyteller, all of whom are part time members of the Board of Recreation staff. In that way the children know when they are due and are watching for them.

Usually the storyteller starts her day's work at one of the twenty-two playgrounds, and from there works out along the nearby streets assigned to her. The most ardent story lovers follow her, calling to their fellows as they catch glimpses of them behind shutters, going in or out on errands, or loafing in the alley ways. Soon a crowd of youngsters has surrounded the storytellers, boys as well as girls. Many are attempting to talk to her; others are being drawn by their curiosity; while others follow afar off, interested, but unacquainted as yet. A corner lot, a tenement yard accessible to many, a back porch, or a courtyard where many mothers have gathered is chosen by the gypsy girl, and her followers. Or in outlying districts, a curb shaded by big trees is often decided upon.

The program varies. Sometimes it is all stories told by the storyteller, at other times the storyteller, suggests that the children tell a story or dramatize it. If the district where the gypsy has stopped is several blocks from a playground, games conclude the visit, and in some instances stenciled pictures and crayons are left to be used between visits. The hours of the storytellers vary; sometimes it is an all afternoon schedule, while at other times it is part afternoon and part twilight time schedule. This arrangement was decided upon so that the gypsy ladies might wander in the parks and streets near the band concert or the street dance. Children and parents listen to the stories while the older teen girl is fascinated by the fortune-teller. During July and August, 41,000 listened to the stories.

Robin Hood Legends Adapted to May Day Celebrations

Robin Hood has ever been a popular hero of English Legend. Old ballads written in the 15th century gave an account of him.

* Prepared by Bureau of Educational Dramatics Community Service
(Incorporated)

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

He is described as an outlaw who lived with his men in Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire. Robin Hood was most courteous outlaw, never robbing or permitting his men to rob poor travelers or any company in which a woman was present. In fact, he often shared with needy travelers the spoils he took from the wealthy. A rich clergyman traveling through the forest was always sure to be robbed.

Robin Hood games enacted in the form of a pageant were given in England on the first day of May as early as the 15th and 16th century. The following description was obtained from the *Book of Days* edited by R. Chambers, London & Edinburgh, Ltd. (Note: This book probably would only be found in the Reference Room of the Public Libraries.)

A ROBIN HOOD PAGEANT

A large square was staked out with ropes for preventing the audience from coming too near the performers. First entered six young men costumed in leather jerkins carrying axes upon their shoulders, their heads wreathed with sprigs of hawthorn and leaves.

They were followed by six maidens of the village dressed in blue kirtles with garlands of primroses on their heads leading a fine sleek cow decorated with ribbons and flowers. The horns of the animal were tipped with gold.

These were succeeded by six foresters dressed in green, each carrying a bugle horn which he continuously sounded.

Next appeared ROBIN HOOD dressed in a bright green tunic fringed with gold. His hose and hood were of blue and white. A garland on his head and bow bent in his hand. A sheaf of arrows at his girdle. He also wore a rich sword and a dagger. LITTLE JOHN walked at his right side; WILL STUKELY at his left and ten of the outlaws followed, all in green garments and carrying bows in their hands.

Then came two maidens in orange colored kirtles strewing flowers, followed by MAID MARION beautifully costumed. She was attended by two bride maidens and six other maidens clad in bright colors.

After them came FRIAR TUCK with a huge staff on his shoulder and MUCH the miller's son.

Then came the Maypole drawn by 8 oxen decorated with scarfs, ribbons and flowers. The pageant closed with hobby-horse and dragon: (Note: Instructions and diagrams for making the Hobby-

OLD ENGLISH MAY DAY

Horse are found in *The Festival Book* by Jennette E. C. Lincoln, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 30 Irving Place, New York City, price \$2.40) while the Maypole was being drawn into the square, the foresters sounded their horns and the people shouted incessantly. During the time the ground was being prepared for its reception, the villagers came into the square and decorated the pole with ribbons, flowers, garlands, it was then elevated amidst shouts and blowing of horns by the spectators.

Then followed dancing by the woodmen and milkmaidens; galloping and frisking about of the Hobby-Horse and dragon; a general promenade of FRIAR TUCK and MUCH, who often dropped his huge staff on the toes of the people.

Finally a target was set up and the pageant ended with an archer's contest. ROBIN HOOD always won. A garland of laurel was put on his head. LITTLE JOHN who was always the second best performer, received a garland of ivy. The villagers then came forward and danced and played about the Maypole.

Probably the best edition of the story of Robin Hood is Howard Pyle's *Merry Adventures of Robin Hood*. Children's Department, Brentano's Book Shop, 27th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, price \$3.50.

Splendid illustrations of Robin Hood and his followers by N. C. Wyeth are contained in Paul Greswick's Book entitled *Robin Hood*, Brentano's Bookshop, 27th Street & Fifth Avenue, New York, price \$3.50.

A charming illustration of Robin Hood is found on page nine of *Famous Legends* by Emeline Crommeline. Century Magazine, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York City, price 85c.

Plays founded on the story of Robin Hood are:

The Foresters by Alfred Tennyson.

Sherwood by Alfred Noyes. Drama League Book Shop, 7 East 42nd Street, New York City, price \$1.25.

Reginald de Koven's opera *Robin Hood* may be obtained from G. Schirmer, 3 East 43rd Street, New York City, price \$2.00.

OLD ENGLISH MAY DAY

It was customary in old England for the village youths and maidens to go to the woods at sundown on the eve of May Day and to spend the night in the woods, returning to the village at sunrise with the Maypole which they had carefully selected. This was often drawn

History

RURAL PUBLIC MEETING SUCCEEDS

by oxen whose horns were gaily decorated with tinsel and garlands of flowers. When no oxen were available the youths bore the Maypole upon their shoulders. When the watchman in the village spied the procession returning from the forest, he blew his bugle and all the villagers came running to the green, dressed in their gayest holiday clothes. The Chief Burgher or Alderman as Master of Ceremonies, and other village officials, occupied seats on a raised platform. A large seat in the center was left vacant for the May Queen. While waiting for the procession the villagers often amused themselves with their native folk dances.

Program:

1. Bugle sounds to call villagers out on the green
2. Chief Burgher, as Master of Ceremonies, arrives with other village officials, all take seats on platform
3. Villagers engage in folk dances while waiting
4. Youths dressed as woodsmen, enter bearing Maypole (use oxen if possible) escorted by village maidens with garlands of flowers
5. Pole is set up in hole previously dug
6. Morris Dancers appear and dance while pole is being set up
7. Woodsmen engage in archery contest, the winner of which chooses and crowns the May Queen. (The crown of flowers is kept on a cushion at the feet of Master of Ceremonies.) The winner of the contest kneels before the latter, receives from him the crown, and then places it on the head of the maiden of his choice. She then ascends to the vacant seat amid the cheers of the villagers.
8. The village maidens dance around the May Pole before their Queen.
9. Master of Ceremonies declare the festivities ended and departs with the village officials and May Queen, followed by the villagers.

Rural Public Meeting Succeeds

The following letter from the community organizer of the Community Service League of Fayette Council, Kentucky, reports a real achievement in rural work.

"After a year of talk and talk, I have at last witnessed one of our dreams come true in connection with our rural work. Last

RURAL PUBLIC MEETING SUCCEEDS

night the Russel Cave Community Service Club held its first public meeting. Up to this time the Club, which embodies the features of a Parent-Teachers association, community improvement club, and a recreational club, has concerned itself in providing warm lunch for the school children, the purchase of a phonograph and records. But last night we entered upon a larger program, including the recreation for the community.

"The program consisted of a concert by the phonograph while the people were getting settled; motion pictures furnished by the University of Kentucky, the machine being operated by students who volunteered their services; a hat supper, where the hats furnished by the ladies were auctioned to the highest bidders (prices ranging from one to six dollars); sale of candy, ice-cream cones and lemonade along with the 'midway' corridor. The evening ended with dancing for the young folks while the parents visited or listened to the fortune teller.

"This is the first of the community gatherings planned for this school district to be held twice a month. Something like \$125 were realized in addition to all the fun, and general participation of every one including the pupils and parents. About a hundred and fifty were present. The subsequent meetings will not be financial affairs, but this fund will go toward the purchase of a movie machine for this school. The whole thing was carried out by the people themselves and was their 'party' although I had met with the committee on arrangements on two different occasions and helped to plan. They insisted that I be present last night just to be there in case 'something should happen' they could not manage. I had a pleasant time I assure you, but it came to me more effectively than ever before, that we need patience and sympathy in dealing with our rural people, who are less experienced in social living than are our city friends.

"In this affair last night, landlord and tenant were equally prominent. Each had a common interest in the school and community. Each had a good time socially. It was a little lesson in the equality of spiritual values where we have been accustomed to value men by material possessions. Many of the social barriers constructed by the old family traditions seem to have given way a little while in the several activities. I could see deep meditation on the part of parents as they witnessed their children mingling with the children of their neighbors, the tenants and the landlords. There was good decorum. The tenant's son behaved as did the

ATHLETIC MEET OF KENT COUNTY, MICHIGAN

landlord's son. The former's daughter danced as gracefully as did the latter's. There was something of a melting together of the people of the Community.

"It was worth a year's waiting to see what happened, and since it was so successful, I have faith to believe that it will continue, until a real community consciousness develops in this neighborhood, eight miles from the city."

Athletic Meet and Play Festival for the Rural Schools of Kent County, Michigan

For the past two years the County Y. M. C. A. of Kent County, Michigan, in cooperation with the school authorities, has held athletic meets and play festivals at rural schools.

In 1920 the schedule of events, issued to the children previous to the meet, was as follows:

THE PROGRAM

This schedule of events is effective in every athletic meet and play festival held in Kent County:

- 9:30 Story hour. For the smaller boys and girls
- 9:30 Athletic meet. Signs will locate your class for you
- 12:00 Dinner. All meet in high school room
- 12:30 Songs and awarding of prizes
- 12:45 Talk. Mr. A. P. Johnson, editor of *Grand Rapids News*
- 1:15 Playground games. Get into your class
- 2:15 Teachers' events
- 2:45 Play demonstration
- 3:45 That's all!

SIX IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Obtain your exact weight.
2. It is important that you are properly classified.
3. Practice the events in your class.
4. Wear your school clothes.
5. Bring your dinner.
6. Bring your father and mother.

In arranging the meet all the boys and girls attending were divided into four classes and the following field events were scheduled:

COMMUNITY DINNER AT BILLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

Boys

Class 1 Under 80 lbs.	Class 2 81 to 95 lbs.	Class 3 96 to 110 lbs.	Class 4 111 to 125 lbs.
50 yard dash	50 yard dash	50 yard dash	50 yard dash
Standing broad	100 yard dash	100 yard dash	100 yard dash
Running broad	Standing broad	Standing broad	Standing broad
Baseball throw	Running broad	Running broad	Running broad
	Baseball throw	Baseball throw	Baseball throw

GIRLS

Class 1 Under 60 lbs.	Class 2 60 to 80 lbs.	Class 3 80 to 100 lbs.	Class 4 Over 100 lbs.
Potato race	Potato race	Potato race	Potato race
Rope skipping	Rope skipping	Rope skipping	Rope skipping
50 yard dash	50 yard dash	50 yard dash	50 yard dash
Baseball throw	Baseball throw	Baseball throw	Baseball throw

The only prizes offered at last year's festival were ribbons, but nearly every boy and girl took at least one home. In writing of the meet, Mr. Walton E. Milliman, County Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. says:

"Efficiency and saving in time are gained by conducting games in weight classes. All weight classes both in the athletic meet and play festival are in operation simultaneously. This eliminates tedious waits for the children and makes every boy and girl a participant instead of a spectator. Our aim is to have *every* boy and girl in every event and to make the program continuous. A play demonstration with 20 older boys furnishes entertainment for all as a closing event."

A Community Dinner at Bellingham, Washington

"The latest call on Community Service" said the Community Service director, "was to provide some place where folks could get their feet under a table and their neighborliness to working."

There is no doubt that the Community Dinner given on a December evening at the Garden Street Methodist Church, most competently fulfilled this need. A "mixer" of this sort inevitably brings people together under the pleasantest auspices, for what could be more congenial to the social spirit than to find oneself sitting down to table with over four hundred others (there were four hundred and seven men and women and youngsters present, to be exact, on this particular occasion) where good "eats" abound?

INCREASING ATTENDANCE AT SWIMMING POOLS

Each person brought his own luncheon with plenty to spare for the unfortunate who might happen to have forgotten his lunch box, or lost it, en route. The dinner took place in the basement of the church and was in charge of members of the Ladies' Aid Society who arranged the long tables most attractively, and served hot coffee to the guests. A hundred more people who had eaten at home, arrived for the "singing around the piano" and the general "get acquainted" program which opened by a sort of informal ceremonial of holding out one's hand and asking of your neighbor, "What's your name, please?" This democratic method of meeting new friends was most enthusiastically applauded by those present, and hopes expressed that other community dinners might be forthcoming.

Leading business men, doctors, lawyers, clerks, day laborers, teachers, craftsmen, in fact men from all the trades and professions were present. Only half the company were church members, the other half representing other religious or social organizations of the city.

Not only may this excellent community "socializer" be repeated by the same group of promoters but there is every reason to believe that the other churches and the various lodges and clubs of the city will adopt the idea and add occasions of their own worthy of comment, to the list of community successes in Bellingham.

Suggestions for Increasing Attendance at Swimming Pools*

SAMUEL K. NASON

Superintendent of Public Baths and Public Recreation, Brookline
Massachusetts

The matter of attendance at swimming pools is one in which we are all interested. Advertising a pool is always a legitimate way of bringing facilities before the public. There are several good ways to advertise—flyers, booklets, newspapers and magazine articles.

There is one method, however, which if properly used will bring a larger attendance than any other. That is competitive swimming

*Extracts from a paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Legion Association for promoting hygiene and public baths held at Philadelphia, Oct. 7th—8th, 1920

INCREASING ATTENDANCE AT SWIMMING POOLS

among the patrons. There are two kinds of competitive swimming—competing against time and records, and competing against a fellow swimmer. Each has its place, but neither should be encouraged unless it can be supervised by a competent instructor.

Competing against Time and Record

The method of competing against time and record should be started while the pupil is learning to swim. In our pool, when a school child is able to swim one length of the pool on his chest, one length on his back and can do a front dive from the springboard we award him a certificate. This certificate is highly prized by the pupils. At this point, however, comes a dangerous period in their attendance, for unless the pupils have something to look forward to they are liable to drop off in their regular attendance after the certificate has been secured.

Efficiency Tests

To aid us in holding the interest of these pupils we have established an efficiency test which is sufficiently difficult to keep the pupil practicing for an extended period before he is able to pass the test and to secure the gold button which is the award. Each pupil must pass and receive at least 60% in each of the following events.

For Boys

25 yard swim—required time, according to age

100 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

25 “ back swim “ “ “ “

Life saving

Four dives, front and back dive, front and back jack-knife (6 points on each dive)

Demonstrate releasing death grips and resuscitation

For Girls

The girls' efficiency test is similar to that of the boys except that they swim 50 yards instead of the 100 yards required of the boys.

The tests are made at stated times and the pupil given credit for the events passed. In this way a pupil may pass off one event at a time until the entire test has been passed. To accomplish this the pupil must do a considerable amount of practicing between the tests. We have found very few able to pass the severe test without practicing for one or two seasons. This type of competitive sport can be carried on without much interference with the general attendance as not more than one or two pupils usually practice at a time.

INCREASING ATTENDANCE AT SWIMMING POOLS

Competing against a Fellow Swimmer

Competitive swimming between individuals, although a method which brings greatest results in increasing attendance, is an activity which can cause a great deal of annoyance to patrons and to the department in charge of the swimming pool unless it is carefully safeguarded.

"Is the formation of swimming clubs in the department feasible?" is a question we are continually asked. "If so, do they interfere with the work of the department?" As Brookline has the distinction of having the first municipal swimming pool in the country our experience may be of benefit to other cities which are confronted with this problem.

We have found that it is not for the best interest of the department to have connected with it a swimming club which conducts competitive swimming meets. Experience has shown that the members of such a club claim privileges which are not given to the general public and that the club seeks to promote and encourage swimming only among its members, and then only among those who are expert and capable of winning points for the club.

To promote swimming and to hold the interest of those who are good swimmers, it is necessary to have some competition among the patrons. The most satisfactory way to do this is to have competitive clubs organized and controlled outside the department in charge of the pool. In working out such a plan classes for the coaching of advanced swimming are held of which members of the different clubs take advantage. These classes are not limited to any club but are open to all patrons of the pool. Each club is given two evenings annually, when the pool is turned over to them to hold swimming meets. Admission is charged to pay for the prizes which are given for the several events. In this way we have found it possible to hold our young men until they are twenty-five years of age. These meets not only keep up the interest of the young people but also brings a large number of people as spectators, who become interested and later begin to use the pool.

To avoid difficulty in competitive swimming practice for fast swimming should be carried on only when the pool is being used by a small number. Permission for fast practice swimming should not be granted too often. If these regulations are followed it will be found that the patrons who are interested in this kind of swimming will be on hand.

Construction and Maintenance of Municipal Golf Courses

III

A. A. FISK

District Representative, Community Service

(Continued from April Issue)

Such rolling is necessary to make the earth firm about the grass roots which have been raised and loosened by the freezing and thawing of the spring. Before rolling it will be well to sow grass seed over all bare spots. Sometimes it is necessary to sow seed over the entire area. There are many bare spots caused by careless players who have not replaced the divots. Then, too, all bare and thin spots should have late in the Fall, a top dressing of good sandy loam. The rolling will at the same time press the seed into the earth, and the turf will be greatly improved the coming season.

A five hundred pound hand roller should be used on the putting green in the spring, or it should have a number of rollings with a lighter roller. Before the greens go into the winter, it will be well to start about the middle of September and give them a good tonic of humus top dressing. Then, with a sowing of good putting green seed before the spring rolling, the greens will be ready and able to begin the wear of the opening season. Do not run the five-ton roller over the putting greens. Never roll ground that is wet or before the frost is out of the ground in the spring. Much damage can be done by too much rolling. This applies to both putting greens and fairways.

Perhaps a word about watering will be appropriate in this discussion. Adequate watering presupposes an adequate water supply. So the water supply is an important factor which will have much to do with the success of the links. Too much watering, however, is a bad thing. It produces a water-soaked condition, causing soil acidity. Under such conditions foul weeds, which can better thrive under this adverse condition, crowd out the grass. It is rather difficult to give safe general advice. As a general rule the

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES

sun is not shining while it is raining. So do not water, especially during the hot summer days, during the middle of the day when the sun is hot.

Many lawns are greatly damaged and often ruined because the mowing is neglected. This makes the subsequent maintenance very expensive. The grass should never be permitted to grow so long that when cut the loose grass clippings form a mat. The mower should not cut more than a quarter to a half inch in length from the grass on the turf. The quality of grass, and therefore of the turf, is greatly improved by frequent cuttings. The mowing will have to be done according to the season. The grass should not be cut too closely during the hot summer months. It should be cut from one to three times per week, depending upon the season, on the fairways, and from one to five times per week on the putting greens.

Under no circumstances should the cut grass be removed from the lawn. It soon dries and settles about the roots and forms a very beneficial mulch. Sometimes, when the mowing is neglected and the grass grows too long, this cut grass has to be removed.

It will not be necessary to discuss lawn mowers. There are many good ones on the market. In my judgment the heavy three ton power mower is too heavy and has a bad effect upon the soil because it seems to pack the upper surface of the soil, thus killing the grass. The triplex type, my experience has proved, is the best type of large mower. There are a number of light tractors being built today to draw these triplex mowers. So far as I know, they may be satisfactory. Such a tractor will be welcomed, for horses are bound to leave foot prints, especially when lawns are wet and soft.

CLUB HOUSE

The question of a club house has no real answer. I am sure no golf course is complete or satisfactory without a club house with adequate lockers, shower baths, and with its café or lunch counter. Then, too, there is the lounging room where the golfer can sit down and "talk it over." The social features of this institution must not be overlooked. So the club house can be made as elaborate as funds will permit in keeping with good judgment and economy. Under no circumstances should the cost of construction of the club house be at the expense of the construction of the golf links. The golf links come first. So without further discussion we may safely assume

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES

that the club house as well as the course should be a balanced institution. Sometimes a simple club house will serve for a year or so, if funds are limited.

The club house shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4, was built in 1914 under the supervision of the writer at a cost of \$10,000. It is a very serviceable club house. The same plan could be enlarged with added cost. Many club houses and shelters cost \$25,000 and for most part the cost was due to some foolish attempt to make an architectural monument. The writer believes the club house shown in the figures is one that will fit into any park landscape. It is not elaborate, but the lines are simple and pleasing.

THE SUPERVISION OF THE GOLF COURSE

After the golf course has been constructed with the club house, its success will depend largely upon the quality and character of its management. There is nothing more important than the observance of the rules and etiquette of the game. Every one should be impressed with this fact. The simple and more important rules should be printed on the back of the score card. The golf links should be in charge of a competent man. This man should understand and play the game so that he can assist the beginner in selecting his clubs. He should be permitted to sell clubs at the club house. This, I feel, is of valuable service to the golf beginner. The man in charge should have the entire charge of the course and should be responsible for the proper upkeep of the links. Under no circumstances should this responsibility be given to an incompetent person. Such a worker cannot be secured at the salary paid a laborer.

It is important to speak of the management of the club house as well as of the golf course itself. I have observed here and there about the country the most dilatory policies relative to the management of the clubhouses and golf shelters. I have known of public golf shelters which are equipped with locker rooms and toilets to be locked and the key in possession of the park guard. The duties of this park guard may make it necessary for him to be all about the park or golf course. Such gross neglect and lack of a proper conception of real public service cannot be denounced too strongly. As a rule you will find that the man in charge in such a case and perhaps the superintendent in full charge, has small capacity and vision as a public servant. No building of this nature should be without an attendant in charge from 5 o'clock in the morning until

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES

dark in the evening. I am persuaded that the public is glad to pay for this service, if for some good reason it is necessary to make a charge. Often times I have found the clubhouse and its various departments dirty and unkept, no hot water for the showers, perhaps the showers out of repair. There should always be on hand necessary supplies for the toilets and lavatories. It is not enough to inspect these places once a day, perhaps in the morning, then neglect them the rest of the day. Remember there is such a thing as good housekeeping on the part of the management. It is also true that the standards set by the management have much to do with the deportment of the players.

CHARGING A FEE ON A PUBLIC GOLF COURSE

I have discussed the subject of charging a fee for playing on the public golf course with many who are interested. There are varied opinions on this subject. Perhaps it would be misleading to assume that there should be a charge for the reason that people will only appreciate that which costs them something. I hear this statement made in some form or other all about the country. The same basic argument might be made with regard to the attendance at our public schools, yet I am quite convinced that there are few intelligent people who would be in favor of taking a collection as a part of the opening morning exercises of our schools. There are both free public golf courses and those where a charge is made. You will discover on making a very thorough investigation that the charging of a fee has little or nothing to do with the standards maintained or the manner in which the game is accepted by the players. Some of the finest public golf courses, giving the best and most complete service, are free courses. But local conditions will have much to do in determining the right policy to follow. It is more essential we persuade people that they will be the better for playing golf; that the game is conducive to the better health and morale of the community, than that they shall be charged for this service. It is possible to pay dividends to a community in other terms than dollars and cents.

If it is decided that a charge is necessary to make the golf course pay part of the upkeep, and local conditions seem to demand it, then make a charge. Under these conditions I am strongly in favor of two charges, a season charge and a daily charge. In addition to this charge there should be nominal locker charge. The

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES

season or yearly fee should be made as low as possible and the daily fee rather proportionately higher. Let us assume that the golf season consists of 150 days, that the average player will play 100 games during the season. If we accept this data and charge ten cents per game this would make the season charge ten dollars (\$10.00). This would not be an unreasonable charge for a player who played this number of games during the season. The player who plays only an occasional game might feel that ten dollars was an exorbitant fee. For him it would be. Yet he could not expect to buy his golf privileges at the same rate per game as the player who buys in season quantities. If we are to make a charge I believe we should be guided by the same economic principles which govern the buying and selling of goods. For a daily fee I would say seventy-five cents. Let it be optional with the player whether he plays all day or only nine holes; the charge is the same. Then for the locker which is rented to the individual there should be a charge of two or three dollars per year. For all players paying the daily fee there should be checking privileges free.

That it may help some one to decide this question as the merits of the argument may seem to decide all questions, let me suggest a few comparisons. Do you pay to use our public libraries? Do you pay to drive your automobile over miles of our costly boulevards? Do you pay to visit our wonderful and beautiful public gardens which have cost thousands to construct and maintain? Are our public zoological gardens and our conservatories free? It has always seemed to me that a careful study of the entire accepted field of public service would assist us very much in coming to logical and accurate conclusions relative to all these matters.

If it is a question of doing without the public golf course or making a reasonable charge, then there is every justification in the world for making a charge to maintain this public service.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COURSES COMPARED

I know of no very good reason why we should make our public courses so very different from the private courses. There seems to be a tendency to make them far easier, in fact, much inferior. Of course, the public links will always have a larger number of beginners. While it is true that some who begin to play golf on the public links will become members of the Country Club where better golf is possible, yet there are fifty others who, because of the ex-

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES

pense of belonging to the Country Club, must continue to get their golf recreation on the public course. They, too, should have a good golf course. A public course should not be a make believe one. There may, however, be a few modifications that are desirable. There should not be developed on a public course those holes which penalize the average good drive. In other words, it is not good architecture to lay out a course for a few long drivers. This is not the secret of laying out an interesting golf course, be it public or private. But it is absolute folly to try to make the public golf links a sort of croquet ground. The average player at the public course will enjoy the golfing thrills quite as much as the player at the Country Club. Let us give him a chance to be a "real sport" and a "real golfer."

HAZARDS

There is no question that natural hazards are the best, and certainly the most picturesque. Yet if the ground is quite level, we perhaps have no alternative than to accept the artificial hazard. Then, too, every green should be somewhat guarded. There are those who will say that artificial hazards have no place on a public links, but the game of golf is the same, whether played on a public or private course. Even though the hazards are artificial, in the hands of a skillful designer much can be done which will remove the feeling of stiff artificiality. Some seem to feel that water hazards do not belong on a public course and are not desirable on it. It is the varied golf shots that in part, at least, make the game so delightful and fascinating. Therefore, the water hazard is just as appropriate on a public course as any other.

Water hazards should not be too difficult. That is, the distance across the water should not be too great, possibly a hundred yards, a little more or less. Figure 5 shows a short water hazard. It is an easy mashie pitch and demands some accuracy. The green is large and when once over the player's satisfaction quite compensates for the times he has failed. If a golf ball of the floating type is used the balls are not lost that go in the water. It is true that all short holes have a tendency to cause congestion and there should not be too many of them. Where a water hazard is possible without too much expense this element should be worked out on the public course.

Just a word about bunkers and traps. The straight transverse bunker or trap has no place on any golf course and is rapidly being

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES

abandoned. The same element can be introduced by working out some hills which have a more natural appearance. The same can be said about the traps. Some appropriate planting of trees and shrubs will assist this process wonderfully. This is a problem of the designer, and every piece of ground will present its own peculiar problem. Nature has made the best hazards and every advantage should be taken so as to employ them to the fullest degree. If artificial hazards must be used, let nature be the teacher.

With the foregoing discussion as a background, it will be possible to interpret with greater accuracy the following cost data. We will use Figure 1 as our concrete example. This assumed piece of ground with an assumed layout contains fifty acres. We will compile two estimates—one based on a low average cost without water system and with the simplest construction that will provide a serviceable golf course where limited funds only are available. The same course will be estimated on the basis of a higher standard of construction. It will be possible by a comparison of the two costs to make any number of modifications in keeping with local conditions. It should be borne in mind that the tabulated cost data which follows will fluctuate if the standards of construction and maintenance are modified.

ESTIMATED ITEM COST

	<i>Low Cost</i>	<i>Higher Cost</i>
Clearing (none necessary)		
" 30 acres @ \$25.00 per acre		\$750.00
Plowing 40 acres @ \$5.00 per acre	\$200.00	200.00
Grading ready for seeding \$10. acre	400.00	800.00
Water System (none provided)		
Drainage \$50. per 30 acres		1500.00
Water System		
360 ft. 3" pipe—45¢ per ft. \$162.00		
345 " 2" " 20¢ " " 69.00		
500 " 1½" " 15¢ " " 75.00		
1175 " 1" " 10¢ " " 117.50		
830 " ¾" " 7¢ " " 58.10		
3210	\$506.60	
Labor 15¢ per ft. digging	391.50	
Laying pipe & back filling	150.00	
	<hr/> \$1048.10	<hr/> 1048.10

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES

Grass Seed—192 pounds per acre		
30 acres—5760 lbs. @ 20¢	1152.00	1152.00
Seeding (labor)	50.00	50.00
Putting Greens construct. \$25. ea.....	225.00	
“ “ “ \$200. “		\$1800.00
Tees—\$10. each	90.00	
“ —\$100. “		900.00
Club house	3000.00	25000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$5117.00	\$33,200.00

NET MAINTENANCE

3 men @ \$3.00 per day on links	\$1350.00	
5 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “		2,250.00
Club House attendants—5 months	500.00	2,000.00
Manager in charge—5 months	1,000.00	1,500.00
Water	50.00	200.00
Repairs (not major)	150.00	500.00
Miscellaneous	50.00	200.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3100.00	\$6,650.00

The cost data given is not the lowest, nor is it the highest. Both can be construed as creditable construction and maintenance standards. I would be quite inclined to recommend these standards if the funds are available. I should not recommend this, however, if the maintenance of these standards involves the exclusion of other essential community activities, or even their neglect.

At Sayner in the Northern part of Wisconsin at one of the lake resorts, a golf association was formed by the summer residents and a 9 hole golf links constructed on 53 acres. The cost of maintaining this links (Figure 6), was \$600 for the season of 1920. The course is 3020 yds. in length, with a par 37. The ground is rolling and I found playing over this course quite delightful indeed. The greens, tees and fairways were not up to standard, yet many scores were made slightly above par and the expert golfers frequently make a par score. Such a course is well worth while and could be constructed for \$2,000 to \$3,000, depending upon the character of the grounds selected.

Book Reviews

THROUGH THE PORTALS

a Festival for Children. By Clara E. Sackett

A charming, practical and colorful Americanization festival for children can be had in typewritten form, accompanied by 20 costume plates, by applying to the Bureau of Educational Dramatics, Community Service (incorporated) 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The rental for this festival and the costume plates that accompany it, all of which must be returned after use, is \$2.00. This amount covers the cost of postage, the wear and tear of the costume plates and manuscript. Anyone wishing a very unique and thought-provoking festival for children will find what he wants in this well-worked out idea. The scene is laid at Ellis Island. There are twenty-three characters, boys and girls. As many more characters as desired can be added. There are folk songs and folk dances, and practically every country which sends immigrants to America is represented. The festival is very easy to give, and contains a real lesson.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

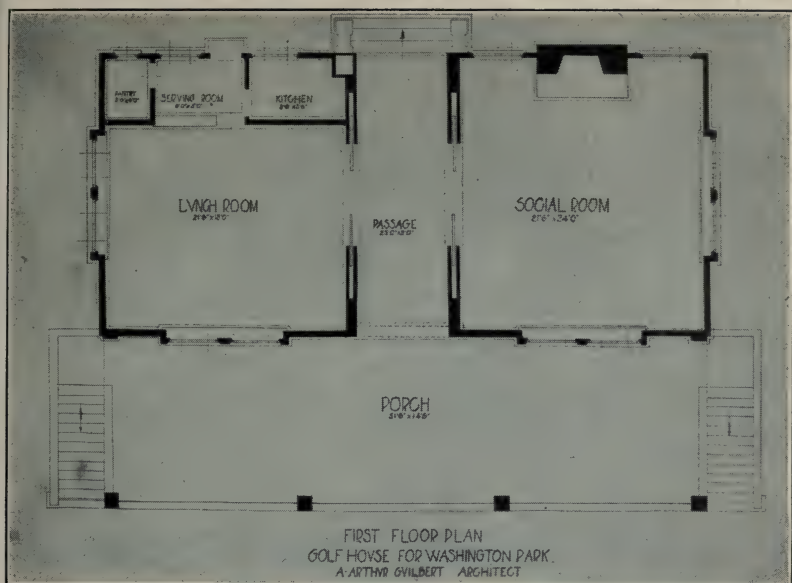
By Joseph K. Hart. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York. Price, \$2.50

This book, the initial volume of The Social Welfare Library edited by Edward T. Devine, is "the outgrowth of ten years of work in educational and social lines in western states, together with six months' experience with War Camp Community Service in intensive study of the problems of community life and organization under reconstruction conditions."

Studying the history and development of the community with the tangle of problems arising, the author concludes that the "salvation of the democratic community is in the released wisdom and cooperative enterprise of *all the members of the community*." "What is here proposed, what indeed is the very genius of democracy, is a program deliberately and definitely thought out and wrought into the structure of habit and institution by the intelligent will of the community. Since there are practical difficulties in the way of getting *all the community* together, the author suggests the formation of a 'deliberative group,' not of representatives" but of those who know types and classes of the community. The program worked out by this group is not to be a program "made in the mount and handed down in final form." It is to be the working out of the repressed and poignant life of the people who make up the Community. To proceed from deliberation to action, a long, hard step, the leadership may be found in its old forms in politics, property, labor. But finally, "we come back to the one imperishable hope of the community—the community itself." "We fail to get our program into the social life because the race's capacity to act has been so largely lost."

"The old creative impulses once prized in hand work but useless in a factory must find room once more in industry. The deep-lying civic impulses and loyalties denied expression in active form under the autocratic governments must be given large scope in the democratic community. * * * recreational impulses that were compelled to find outlets in furtive ways under puritanical repression must be given opportunity to fill the whole community with a new sense of freedom and joy, and release of emotion. * * * Such release of the deeper impulsive elements of human nature will provide eventually the active energies necessary to the carrying out of any social program deliberation may devise."

The appendix describes briefly certain experiments in community organization well under way in America.



A MUNICIPAL GOLF HOUSE
(See Page 170)

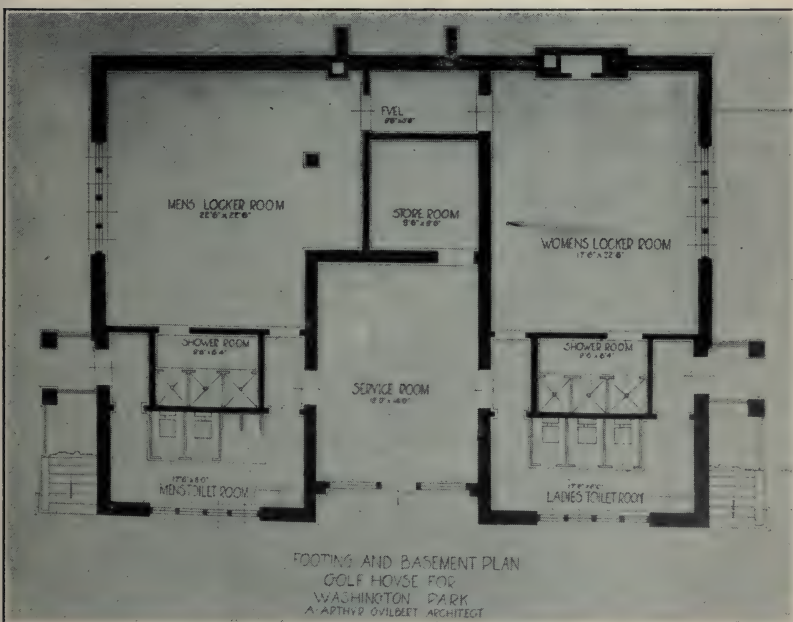




FIGURE 5. A SHORT WATER HAZARD

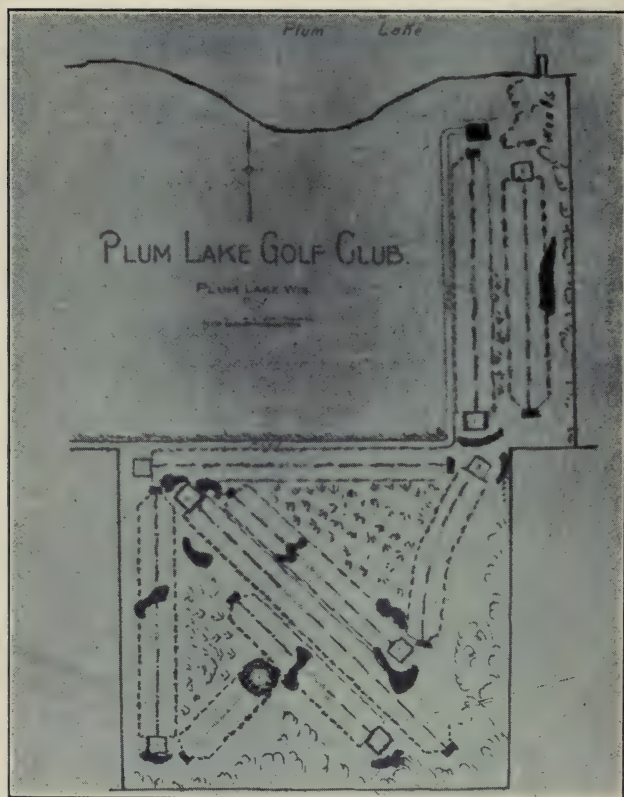


FIGURE 6. (See Page 175)



REMAINS OF A CLIFF DWELLING AT TSCHIRIGE. THESE TWO
ROOMS ARE EVIDENTLY BOTH KITCHENS
(See page 113)



AN ANCIENT CLIFF DWELLING AT TSCHIRIGE

ENTERS ITS FORTY-SECOND YEAR AND VOLUME, SEPT., 1921

THE MAGAZINE "EDUCATION"

ERANK HERBERT PALMER, A.M., Editor

\$4.00 a Year Canadian Postage 2c; Foreign Postage 4c per Copy

The Oldest High-class Monthly Educational Magazine in the United States. Monthly, Except July and August.

Volume Title Page and Table of Contents for Year in June Issue.

On our subscription list we have the names of leading educators in every state in the United States; also a select *clientele* in each of the following lands: South America, Mexico, New Zealand, New South Wales, Australia, England, Belgium, France, Sweden, Switzerland, India, China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Korea, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces, and all parts of Canada.

Did you see the splendid article on:

PLAY AND EDUCATION

in *Education* for February, 1921, contributed by Rolland Merritt Shreves, Ph.D., of the Department of Education, State Normal School, Kearney, Neb.? It contains a fine bibliography of the subject—among other valuable features. We have about forty copies left, 50c, postpaid.

EDUCATION FOR MAY

will contain in full the notable addresses made last month at the ninth annual conference on Rural Education, at the State Normal School, Worcester, Mass. The following were the speakers and their topics:

PLAY AND THE ULTIMATES, by Joseph Lee, President Playground Association of America.

WHAT CAN THE OUT-OF-DOORS DO FOR OUR CHILDREN? by Dr. Charles A. Eastman.

RURAL LEADERSHIP, WHAT SHALL IT BE IN THE FUTURE? Hon. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education for Mass.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS AS AN EDUCATIONAL ASSET, by George F. E. Story, of the Worcester County Farm Bureau.

CO-OPERATION OF THE COMMUNITY AND THE SCHOOL, by Arthur W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture for Mass.

RURAL AGENCIES AND RURAL TEACHERS, by Irene W. Landers, Home Editor of "Farm and Home."

THE GRANGE METHOD AND ITS RESULTS, by Charles M. Gardner, State Grange Master for Mass.

THE STORY-TELLER AND RURAL COMMUNITY LIFE, by Sarah A. Marble, Director of Kindergarten Training, (Worcester).

Every Educational Leader in the United States should read and ponder these addresses.

SENT, POSTPAID, FOR 50 CTS.

THE PALMER COMPANY, EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS

120 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

SAMPLE TESTIMONIALS

"Education is appreciated everywhere."—Geo E. Walk, Lecturer on Education N. Y. University.

"A magazine which we much enjoy."—Sister Mary Evangela, St. Xavier's Convent, Chicago, Ill.

"Of greatest value to all who are trying to formulate an educational theory."—President Faunce, Brown University, R. I.

"The finest sample of educational journalism on the American market today."—Dr. William H. Thaler, St. Louis, Mo.

"I have prized its visits as one prizes the coming of a friend."—Betty A. Dutton, Cleveland, Ohio.



Rooter-Proof Emergency Seats

---for indoor or field. Built to stand the wildest crowds. Knockdown Bleachers make good permanent seats. Can be put up on short notice. Will not damage fine floors. Store compactly in small space. Universities; colleges; high schools; ball parks---"big league," "minors," and amateurs; athletic clubs; and industrial plants are enthusiastic users. Also the following are a few of the Y. M. C. A's. using them; Memphis, Chattanooga; Omaha; Long Beach, Cal.; Madison, Wisc.; Wilmerding, Pa.

Sections 14 ft. long, 3 to 10 seats high. Sound lumber, painted one coat. Well-ironed and perfectly safe. Foot Boards are below the seat boards which protects clothes. They often pay for themselves in extra seating capacity at one pay event. Write for particulars today.

LEAVITT MFG. CO.

363 Griggs street, Urbana, Ill.



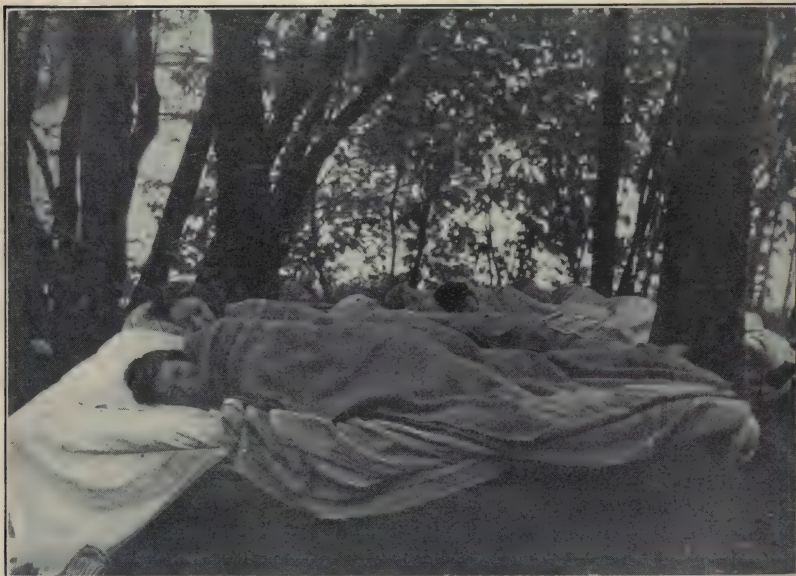
"Up for a day
or to stay."

KNOCKDOWN
TRADE MARK
BLEACHERS

Please mention THE PLAYGROUND when writing to advertisers



THE PLAY SPIRIT UNCONQUERABLE
Budding Sculptors in Czecho-Slovakia



ALL TUCKED IN, OUT UNDER THE TREES
Y. W. C. A. Camp, Reed College, Portland, Ore.

The Playground

Vol. XV No. 3

JUNE 1921

The World at Play

From Joseph Lee.—"I am a convinced believer in physical education, and especially in the proposition that it is in reality not physical education alone but mental and moral education through physical exercise. I think that in speaking of a man's grasp of an idea or of his moral hold upon himself we are speaking not wholly in metaphor, but are expressing the literal fact that doing things with the body is a moral and intellectual experience and one through which the mind and character get their first and most fundamental growth."

John Burrough's Philosophy of Life.—On his 75th birthday John Burroughs said: "Growing old is a kind of letting go. The morning has its delights and its enticements, the noon has its triumphs and satisfactions, but there is a charm and a tranquility and a spiritual uplift about the close of the day that belongs to neither."

His Advice to Young Men.—

"If you should ask me what counsel I would give to a young man starting life," said Mr. Burroughs in October, 1915, while telling about his life as he lived it, "it would run something like this: Be industrious. Be honest. Be serious and sincere; *don't* slur your work. *And don't forget to play. Play will keep you young. Lucky is he who gets his grapes to the market with the bloom on.*

"Reading the lesson of my life to myself it seems to teach one thing: That one may have a happy and not altogether useless life on cheap terms. The essential things, the true values, are all simple and near at hand—home, friends, health, books, nature, a little leisure, a little money, and above all things, congenial work. A heritage of inestimable value is wholesome instincts, especially an instinct for truth."

The Need.—"It is not only more material goods that men need, but more freedom, more self-direction, more outlet for

THE WORLD AT PLAY

creativeness, more opportunity for the joy of life, more voluntary cooperation and less involuntary subservience to purposes not their own."—*B. Russell*

The Parting of the Ways.—

A citizen of Seattle writes: "I remember one family in which there were two boys. The older boy was in the reform school at the time the playground was put in. But the second boy used up his surplus energy on the playground. He was given an opportunity in a dramatic way. He wrote a play that was presented before the Playground Association at their meeting here. His ability was encouraged by the playground instructors, until finally he was writing pageants. The Shrine chose him, at the time of their big convention, to put on their pageant. During the war he was back east putting on a pageant at Camp Taylor for the government.

"I know another very similar case of a young lad who is putting on different affairs for the community right here in the city now who got his opportunity at the Collins Playground."

Playgrounds Abroad.—A demonstration playground was set up in Paris a year ago by the Junior American Red Cross. There are half a dozen public

playgrounds of the American type in France and now Belgium and Italy have asked the playground experts of the Red Cross to launch the movement in those countries.

The Junior American Red Cross will install the equipment in a large playground space donated by the Municipal Council of Charleroi, a town located in that portion of Belgium which suffered most during the war. The Red Cross will supervise the playground and aid in training supervisors for other playgrounds to be started in various Belgian cities. Within a short time these playgrounds will be taken over by the local authorities.

The first playground in Italy to be aided by the Junior American Red Cross will be located in Florence. The playground will be a part of a large community center project that will care for hundreds of war orphans and children who are now forced to play in the streets in a congested portion of Florence. As soon as the playground is in successful operation it will be conducted by the Community Center Committee.

English Village Centers.—A contributor to the London Daily Chronicle observes that village halls are revolutionizing country life in England. "A little while

THE WORLD AT PLAY

ago, we had three distinct and very rigidly defined classes. There were the country people; the new comers, whose men folk go to London every day to make money; and the villagers, including a few trades people." Now, the boundaries between these classes are being broken down and, to quote the same informant, "five and twenty years hence, I shall not be surprised to find the grocer's wife taking tea with the lady of the Elizabethan mansion one day, and with the wife of a London business man the next." Prior to the coming of the village hall, life in these small country places was extraordinarily dull. Young people had to go to the nearest county town or city to find entertainment. Now, "the best variety of amusements are to be found at home." There are a choral society, a dramatic society, a dancing club, and other organizations of the kind, employing and supported by local talent.—From *Living Age*, March 19, 1921

English Play Centers.—How London acquired its playgrounds, and how throughout England evening play centers have been made possible, is the story of achievement told by Janet Penrose Trevelyan in "Evening Play Centers for Children," published by E. P.

Dutton and Company.

The part played by Mrs. Humphrey Ward in the development of the play movement in England has been a matter of general information to all interested in the recreation movement. Never before perhaps has the whole story been told of her devoted work over a long period of years from the establishment of the first play center at Passmore Edward Settlement in 1897 to the securing in 1917 of the Board of Education grant. Through this grant it is now possible for communities throughout England to secure financial help through the Board of Education in carrying on the centers.

Mrs. Trevelyan's very human document tells in a most interesting way of the effect of the war upon England's juvenile population and the beneficial influence of the play centers upon the boys and girls of the country.

A Czecho-Slovak Old Home Week.—*O Posviceni* was given in the New York Town Hall by the Jan Hus Choral Union. The performance was an operetta of Czecho-Slovak folk songs and folk dances presented by the Commonwealth Center as a part of a series of national demonstrations "to awaken the American public to the importance of this contribution to its artistic life," in the hope that out of

THE WORLD AT PLAY

such appreciation may grow a permanent nationalization center with a permanent program. "More forms of worth-while recreation are needed. Good music and art must be made more readily available to everyone. A closer bond of mutual understanding and trust must be established between us and the foreign-born."

Rural Community Buildings.—Farmers' Bulletin 1173. United States Department of Agriculture, gives plans of many rural community buildings which have proved serviceable. It makes inspiring, even thrilling, reading to look over the facilities supplied by these buildings in small and often poor towns. Mc Lean, Illinois, a town of 700 population, built in 1912 at a cost of \$16,000 a community hall and library. Wilder, Vermont, 300 population, in 1899 put up a building with library, bowling alleys and swimming pool at a cost of \$12,000. But every plan presented has its own noteworthy features.

C. J. Galpin in introducing the pamphlet says:

"A Home without a house is possible but in no sense desirable, for a good house adds to a home a quality of 'hominess' which nothing else can supply. In somewhat the same way and under somewhat the same diffi-

culties, a community can get along without a community house, a community can 'live around' from church building to church building, from school building to school building, from hall to hall and never experience the distinct pleasure of occupying a community house.

"However, a good community house adds something to community life. The community idea, indeed the very conception of 'communityness,' so to speak, pervades the mind of the community when it enjoys the use of a community building of its very own."

The Rural Life Problem of the United States.—Joseph Lee writes:

"I wonder whether our organizers, especially those having to do with rural districts, have had their attention called to Sir Horace Plunkett's book—*The Rural Life Problem of the United States?*

"Sir Horace Plunkett is the most practical statesman of a constructive sort that I know of at the present time. His work in Ireland—terribly interrupted by present conditions—was building up material well being, and what is far more important, local patriotism and a working knowledge of business affairs in the small communities in Ireland through his fostering of small

THE WORLD AT PLAY

cooperative associations in the rural districts.

"His particular form of co-operation is business cooperation in credit, in buying and in selling. He thinks cooperation has 'the power of evoking character' and that a cooperative society is easily turned to social and intellectual purposes.

"His great point is that when people begin to meet and do business together, all the rest—sociability, recreation, community expression of various sorts—comes as a natural outgrowth."

Kite Day.—From the Recreation Association of Middletown, Ohio, comes the following account of Kite Day which was felt to be especially successful since it "revived memories of boyhood days and awakened the enthusiastic interest of the older men.

"About two thousand people witnessed the affair, and boys of all ages participated. The most appealing features of the event was the fact that the helper each boy was allowed in starting his kite was in many instances the father of the boy, who ran along the field in as wild excitement as any child there. One old man past his seventies entered a kite himself—a most fearfully and wonderfully made affair six feet high with a tail 100 feet long.

"Another interesting phase is the fact that the Greek settlement has seized upon the idea and is holding kite days almost every week. Cheering and shouting mark the ascent of each kite."

Ingenious Silencer.—One of the boys from the Golden Gate Valley Club of San Francisco has invented an ingenious contrivance for minimizing the noise connected with a punching bag with wooden overhead boards or platform. An old automobile tire on rim with inner tube inflated held in position from the wall by iron braces makes a noiseless apparatus for punching.

Municipal Horseshoe Grounds.—Pomona, California, is to have a municipal horseshoe grounds where the experts at pitching may pursue this pastime at will all day long. Mayor W. A. Vandegrift at council meeting made a strong plea for the horseshoe tossers, following the reading of a petition from the Pomona Horseshoe Club. The petition was granted.—*From Los Angeles, California, Examiner*, March 24, 1921

Know and Help Your Schools.—Under this title the American City Bureau publishes a pamphlet relating to "school buildings and grounds, enroll-

THE WORLD AT PLAY

ment and sizes of classes" in Urban Public Schools. Interesting statistics regarding playground space are given. Although the general opinion is that 100 square feet per child is an absolute minimum standard, 1,800,000 children have less than thirty-four square feet per child and many have no playground at all. Less than 9% have the desirable standard of two hundred square feet per child. Says the pamphlet, "Public opinion must become so strong that it will be considered a breach of trust for school authorities to erect a school building on a site that will not afford adequate playground space for all the pupils housed in the building." The pamphlet sells at fifteen cents per copy and may be secured from the American City Bureau, New York.

D. A. R. to Work for Americanization.—The Thirtieth Centennial Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution adopted a resolution declaring Americanization work on a large scale to be one of the paramount needs of the country and urging Federal, State, and municipal governments and civic organizations to combine to bring home to the foreign-born the advantages of absorbing and following the principles of true Americanism.

A Cooperative Theatre.—The London Operatic and Dramatic Association, Limited, has been registered by the Cooperative Union, Ltd. as a cooperative society. Shares in the company have been bought by various labor unions. Control will be vested in a committee representing the shareholders and various artistic and technical elements. The incorporation permits the company to build theatres, send companies on tour or do anything else connected with the theatrical business.

"Buffalo Medicine."—The Canadian National Parks presents to visitors a "fetish" in memory of the Indian tradition which connected with the possession of such a charm extreme good fortune. Most prized by the Indians was a buffalo fetish since the sun was supposed to love the buffalo best and endow him with great power. Says the accompanying circular: "He who had the good fortune to possess 'buffalo medicine' was therefore a happy warrior for he was, he knew, assured of good health, vitality, abundance of food and success in life.

"The enclosed charm is 'Buffalo Medicine.' It symbolizes sun power. It comes to you from the Canadian National Parks with the hope that you

THE WORLD AT PLAY

may, during your stay in the Parks, derive some of the magic power which the sun bestows upon all who visit his Lodge-of-the-Great-Outdoors and that you may take away with you new health, vitality and inspiration as a talisman against the future. In this connection you are reminded of the habits of our red brothers while in the woods for the Indian built his fire on sandy or rocky places, watched it carefully and was vigilant to see that no stray spark endangered the trees which he worshipped as the dwelling place of living spirits. If the forest is not, as he believed, peopled with spirits, it is still the home of myriads of 'glancing wings and softly pattering feet.' Although you may not see them, as you pass along the trails or sit by the campfires, 'brown bright eyes peep out from every brake.' A single match or a neglected fire may destroy thousands of wild homes besides scarring irretrievably the living mantle of green which clothes the mountains with beauty. If you will remember this, the magic of this little charm will be doubly powerful for it will bring good luck and happiness not only to yourself but will ensure that through you no ill-luck will come to these Parks which seem to have been designed by *Napi* the Creator, to be the happy

playgrounds of thousands of His children for all time to come."

House Hunting in Birdland.—"For rent—between three and four hundred nests, now ready for occupancy. All modern conveniences, including light and water. Free from Taxation! No objection to children! Rent—one song a day during the spring and summer months. Take the Elm Trunk Line and get off where it branches into Twig Avenue. Other desirable locations in Maple Bough and Oak Limb."

The "Morning Chirp" might well run an advertisement like this, as a result of the contest which the Civic Art Committee of Roanoke, Virginia, has been carrying on, in cooperation with the Boy Scouts. More than three hundred houses have been submitted, and have been placed on exhibition at one of the stores in Roanoke. These little homes will be placed in parks and private gardens, ready for the spring reception of the little songsters.

Recreational Activities at Columbia, S. C.—The year's playground activities of Columbia have resulted in the establishment of new playgrounds and in an increased number of play leaders. The policy of the department has been to "promote

THE WORLD AT PLAY

play and recreation whenever and wherever the need was observed or requested, not to concentrate the activities only on the plots of ground termed 'the playgrounds,' but to provide wholesome recreation for the leisure time of children and adults—games in the home, parlor and nursery, festivals and parties,—the 'home playground'."

Realizing the importance of the Community Center in providing wholesome recreation for men, women and children, the Director of the playground system has had charge of the center since March. "The value of the same," writes he, "has been demonstrated. Thousands have attended the varied activities which include dancing, lectures, concerts, athletics, games, wrestling and boxing matches and all the activities of a well rounded program."

The department has cooperated with numerous organizations, in their recreational programs, and the Girl Scouts, in turn, have been of much assistance in the department's program.

In submitting his report for the year, the Director recommended that the term "recreation" be applied to the playground department of Columbia hereafter, since the department has been doing such broad recreational work.

Under Volunteer Leadership.—If you can't have a paid organizer and do the thing according to prescribed rule and the technique of experience perhaps you can start a permanent work with volunteer workers—as Port Townsend, Washington, has done. Permanent organization was effected January eleventh, 1921, when a constitution was adopted providing for a Council, Executive Committee and Association. Work is being conducted under the following committees: Athletic, Musical, Educational Activities, Pageantry, Entertainment of Ex-Service Men, Hostess House, Civil and Military Cooperation. Every committee actually has activities going. Every known local organization is represented on Community Service Association Council, which later expects to raise money for a budget.

Safety First.—The following "safety first" advertisement was recently seen by a Community Service worker in one of the cars run by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company:

"Insure your children's safety for healthy, happy recreation. Direct them to playgrounds and recreation centers."

This is one way of getting the people of a community to think about the need for recreational facilities.

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Community Service in Vincennes, Indiana.—"I would just like to tell you a little of our first real Community Gathering at the High School Auditorium last night. The large hall was crowded and all classes of our citizens were there, the man from the mines rubbing elbows with the man of wealth, and the man from the farm looking over the same music with the city merchant. All just 'folks' together and thoroughly enjoying themselves.

"Everyone remarked on the real community spirit manifest, and as the editor of one of our daily papers wrote, 'Vincennes is awake now' and we are determined to keep our city awake from now on."

(Signed) C. C. WINKLER,
President

Vincennes Community Service

Connects Play Field with School.—At the suggestion of Community Service, Mr. William A. Fuller, of Clinton, Massachusetts, who had planned to give the city a five acre plot of ground as a playground, has added to the usefulness of his gift by purchasing over two acres of ground which connected his land with the public school ground near the proposed field. Through this acquisition the play field will become an integral part of the school ground tract

and the cost of a field house will be avoided by using the school building for field house purposes.

Thus Clinton is to have for recreational purposes nearly eight acres of land in stead of five.

Not All Amusement Mad.—In "Manhattanites," an article published in *The Independent* for March 12th, 1921, aiming to show the provincialism of the inhabitants of this district of New York City, Chester Crowell, author of *Welcome Stranger* and *Land of the Pilgrims' Pride*, makes the following interesting statement:

"Nothing delights me more than to hear the Manhattanite discuss our national problems. 'The American people,' he says, 'are amusement mad.' They are not. Ninety per cent of them are starving for amusement. The oppressive Puritanism of the rural communities of this country is one of the influences driving American youth to the cities because both innocent and vicious amusements are condemned with no sense of discrimination."

Michigan Makes Athletics Compulsory.—The University of Michigan has announced that hereafter no student will be graduated who has not taken

THE WORLD AT PLAY

prescribed courses in physical education. New courses in play leading and coaching will be added to enable graduates to aid in physical education in their own communities. Michigan takes this step as a result of the disclosures of the war as to the physical standards of young Americans.

The Community House as a Trade Getter.—"The greatest thing done by small cities and towns of the country," says Mr. Colvin Brown, organizer for the National Chamber of Commerce, after a long tour through the west and south, "is the erection of community houses. They make shopping in town easy and pleasant. The farmer's wife drives to town in the morning, and as she has no help at home brings the children. She parks her car in the place provided for that purpose and turns the children over to the care of a competent matron in charge of the kindergarten. Then she goes around the stores and whatever she buys is delivered to her care at the community center package checking house. She visits her friends as long as she pleases and when she is ready goes back to gather up her car and her packages and her children and starts home rested and refreshed. When she had to do her shopping with the children clinging to her skirts and had to

take care of her purchases herself, and didn't have any place to rest, going to town was a chore. She felt 'all wore out' after half a day of it, and went to town as seldom as she could. The new community center is the greatest trade getter a town can have."

Further testimony along this line comes from a Philadelphia architect who writes: "The community building idea is spreading. There are signs of a general awakening of interest in the memorial community building now that prices are beginning to approach normal."—*Nebraska State Journal*

Drama Institute.—The Drama League of America will hold its second institute in Chicago this summer from August 15-27th. Courses will include pageantry, drama in the high school, drama for children, the establishment and operation of a little theatre, dancing in rhythm, costuming and make-up, puppets and pantomime, stage craft, drama in the church and Sunday school, drama activity for employees and kindred subjects.

Among the instructors will be Dugald Walker, Mrs. A. Starr Best, Clarence Stratton, Linwood Taft. More detailed information may be obtained by addressing the registrar, Drama

THE WORLD AT PLAY

League Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Children Have a Right to Play in the Street.—That children have a right to play in the street was the decision rendered in December by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York. The case on which the decision was based involved a boy nine years old who, while playing in the street, was knocked down and injured by a trolley. This is the first decision it is said, in which street play has been acknowledged as legitimate.

The fact remains, however, that without leadership street play has many times proved itself dangerous and often fatal.

For years the Parks and Playgrounds Association of New York, a pioneer in street play, has conducted games, folk dancing and similar activities in the streets of New York. The Association, however, had no legal authority for this activity and has been dependent upon the voluntary cooperation of the police. Such a decision as has been rendered in the instance cited may prove encouraging to recreation organizations in cities in which, because of conditions arising from congestion and lack of space for playgrounds, street

play centers may be a necessity.

Social Work Conference Considers Play.—At the California Conference of Social Work held in San Francisco in February much emphasis was laid on recreation. Among the subjects discussed at the meetings of the section on recreation were: Public Dance Halls, The Better Film Movement, A New Program in Welfare and Recreation and a Community Organization and Its Relationship to Community Recreation.

Character-building Through Play was the general topic discussed at one of the meetings when consideration was given to character-building and citizenship training through recreation.

What We Are Doing for Recreation in My Town was the topic at a round table luncheon when representatives of The Playground Commissions of nine California cities spoke for four minutes each on the activities in their cities.

Photograph Contest Prize Winners.—The first and second prizes for photographs of leisure time activities were won by C. L. Newberry of Rockford, Illinois. *The Sing* took the first prize and *The Story Hour* the second.

Play—The Fountain of Youth

JOSEPH LEE

The ancient philosophers were always looking for the fountain of youth. Many are still looking for it. It seems to take the world a long time to settle down to the truth, which the poets have always known, that the real fountain of youth is the love of beauty that wells up in the heart of every man. Sometimes it bursts out in song, sometimes in poetry, sometimes in dancing. I heard Kreisler play the other evening and it was like flying and doing loop-the-loops in the air and like dancing as you always wanted to dance and couldn't. It was like carving in lines of such beauty and precision as you have dreamed of but could never draw.

Sometimes the expression is in concrete forms. Your boy just now is building blocks on the floor. What is it that he is spelling out? What is the unseen law that guides him in raising his tower exactly as he does? Well, there was a boy building blocks in Athens once, and in time he put some stones together that ever since have been a joy to mankind.

Iron can be wrought in such a way as to exercise a charm. Words can be so combined as to cast a spell. All that the necromancers and medicine men ever pretended of talisman or abracadabra is found in the deciphering of the laws of art—in those discovered forms which for some reason that no man can explain are in themselves the joy and the expansion of our life, the saying for us of what we cannot say.

That is what play is; it is the emancipation of the soul, the giving it the freedom of the realms of space and the realms that are beyond space and beyond time. Play is of the ultimates. It is not something useful, something of a secondary importance, it is of the originals, the things that all the rest is for.

Perhaps you may think this accounts for children's mud pies and sand images, their houses and subways, for their songs and dances, but how about their baseball and their tag?

Well, Apollo is not the only deity. There is the beauty of Diana and of Mars. War and hunting are also forms of immediate expression. They are indeed the especial gods of the chivalric period, to which all boys and girls instinctively belong and to which war and hunting seem the only legitimate expressions of the manly

EDITORIALS ON COMMUNITY SERVICE

character. All the running, chasing, throwing, wrestling games are reminiscent of war and hunting and preparation for them. Atlanta following the ball—even though she lost the track meet by doing so—Nausicaa playing ball among her maidens, are as well certificated teachers of our girls as Orpheus, and for boys below the college age Tristram, Arthur and Sir Launcelot are more appealing leaders than Apollo.

Editorials on Community Service

A number of worth-while editorials on Community Service are appearing in papers in various parts of the country. The following was published in San Bernadino (California) *Index* of February 25th, 1921.

WHY DON'T YOU PLAY?

When Edward Bok, noted editor, retired from business, he did so, he said, *To Play*. Playing, to him, meant: "cultivating diversions, more time for good friends, fine sportsmanship, good health, and the satisfaction of his stored-up longings and dreams of many years," years when business did not give him leisure to play.

But he is one of the few persons who can drop work to take up play. He can retire from business. To the great majority this is impossible. But it ought not be impossible to take off some hours of *every* day to *play*.

We can be wise, within the limits of business. We can play, in our leisure time, sensibly, profitably. Play is today being preached as never before. It is hailed as the great national tonic, a medicine.

Walter Camp urges one kind of play—regular health exercise. To Sir Edward Grey, fishing and hunting are indispensable.

Field Marshal Haig withdrew in the midst of intolerable pressure on the western front, from time to time, and played golf on the quiet links of France.

If Haig could do that, why must you keep your nose to the grindstone all the time?

Theodore Roosevelt played. Harding does. Wilson plays, when his health permits. Burroughs, and Ford, and Edison play. Why don't you?

EDITORIALS ON COMMUNITY SERVICE

But all these men do something themselves when they play.

They are not content to sit down and watch a Ruth or a Dempsey, or to follow a Chick Evans about the links, or Man O' War going around the track. They play actively themselves.

Labor-saving devices, shorter hours, and the closed saloon are producing more leisure time in all our lives. In a city of 21,000 there are four times that many leisure hours.

How will they be spent? In what kind of play, or diversions, or satisfactions or hobbies?

A national organization, called Community Service, with headquarters in New York, has been organized to assist communities all over the country to put into the leisure hours of life abundant chances for all the people to enjoy life with play and profit.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy! Or man! It, too, maketh of Jill a mightily dull lady.

Toward Practical Patriotism

You folks are on the right road. The big problem is not the making of a nation of citizens with plenty of money in every pocket, but rather the creation of a nation of folks who believe in themselves and in mankind and who will fight to the death to give human beings anywhere a square deal in the chance for finding life and happiness. This problem is not to be solved by multiplying dress performances; it is the simple problem of community life, of creating the sentiment that nothing less than the best is good enough for anyone in our locality, or a practical patriotism which finds expression in neighborliness with the folk closest to us. The problem is a community problem, the solution must come from the folk themselves. The only wonder is that we did not catch this spirit and begin an active organization for Community Service a century ago.

Yours most truly,

(Signed) J. I. SOWERS,
Vincennes Public Schools

"I believe that a man should be proud of the city in which he lives and so live that this city will be proud that he lives in it."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

SPECIAL DAYS ON THE PLAYGROUND

number on the team so that no team will win by having only its best members perform.

PUSHMOBILE DAY

Pushmobile races have proved a popular activity with boys wherever they have been tried. The following suggestions have been found practical.

To arouse interest, run impromptu races with pushmobiles owned by children. Next get the boys to construct their own pushmobiles and announce a contest throughout the neighborhood with awards for the youngest driver as well as to the winner of the races, the best-constructed car, the best-looking or the funniest car.

Enter any boy up to the age of 14.

Each pushmobile may be "manned" by a driver and a "mechanician" who does the pushing.

Arrange the entrants in classes so that the younger contestants have equal chances in competition.

If there are a large number of entrants it will be necessary to run preliminary races.

On the final day the races may begin with a parade of pushmobiles with their drivers.

A city wide pushmobile contest held in Omaha, Nebraska, reports:

"Nothing else of the summer activities was so perfect a success as the pushmobile contest. One hundred fifty-four pushmobiles were made and paraded, representing every make the boys had heard of. Preliminary races were held at the various parks and on the great day twenty-four winners competed for the city championship and three prizes for the best constructed car, the best looking car and the funniest car. The boys ran a distance of one block, went down into the pits where it was necessary to remove a wheel, lift it above the head and replace it, then return to the starting line."

The first preliminary race in Jacksonville, Florida, attracted an audience of five hundred neighborhood people. The final contest was an event of widespread community interest.

LANTERN PARADE

A Lantern Parade is an incentive to constructing lanterns and furnishes a spectacular event in which children of all ages may enter.

At Hamilton Park, one of the Chicago South Park Recreation

SPECIAL DAYS ON THE PLAYGROUND

Centers, a lantern parade was held just after dark on a band concert night. The children marched in single file around the playground, the outdoor gymnasiums, in and out among the trees and hedges adjoining the ball park and tennis courts, forming evolutions and fancy figures. They had been busy at the park for two weeks in advance making the lanterns during construction period. They had also made lanterns at home. Pasteboard boxes were used for foundations; crepe paper, paints and crayons for decorations. On the final evening, those who did not know about the contest in time to make lanterns carried Japanese or Chinese lanterns. At a pause in the music they passed the judges' stand. Later awards were made to children who had constructed the three best-made lanterns of the most original design.

In Omaha, Nebraska, lantern parades were held on all of the playgrounds, the children "wandering in and out through the trees like mammoth fireflies . . . Special formations were worked out in special parts and afterwards the lanterns were suspended from the trees, under which the children played games and danced in the soft glow. Many children were in fancy costume. Almost every parade was headed by a bugler or drummer and the American Flag with flash lights thrown on it to bring out its colors."

On Hallowe'en, the lanterns may be the traditional Jack-o-lanterns in many sizes and forms.

BOAT DAY

Another special day for the playground through which the construction and competitive instincts may find expression, is Boat Day in the wading pool. At a very early age children are fascinated by floating things on the water, bits of paper, a paste board box or a leaf. As they become older, they delight in toy boats, toy ducks that float and similar objects. Even more interesting is sailing a boat that one has made oneself.

The program for Boat Day consists of (1) the exhibition of boats made by the children and (2) races for speed and (3) races for distance.

At one of the Chicago South Park centers some of the older men carved out boats and sailed them on the pool for the children. They were delighted at the invitation to enter their boats on Boat Day. Their contest made a unique feature which stimulated the children to make better boats. For a Sail Boat Tournament awards may be for races, contests in tacking, construction and sails.

Extract from Letter from Judge Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Washington

I have read THE PLAYGROUND for March which contains the year book. I was very glad to see a statement to this effect; that twenty-nine cities reported for last year having streets closed for play purposes and seventeen cities reported streets closed for play purposes under play leadership; also that ninety-six cities reported streets closed for coasting.

In our city several of us at different times have brought up the question of getting a number of our streets, or parts of streets, closed for play purposes, but we do not make much headway here on that matter.

I wonder if it would not be a good plan for the PLAYGROUND during the coming year to stress or emphasize the use of streets for play purposes?

In our city and I suppose it is true of many other cities, there is a reaction against spending money now (or very much) for additional playgrounds or for playground supervision. In my judgment, in this city and in most of the cities of this country, there is altogether too much street, that is to say, those not being used very much of the time, and altogether too little play space for the children. Children will go out to play somewhere, either in an alley or on a nearby street. Owing to the use of the automobile, street play is far more dangerous than it used to be.

Owing to the high taxes and the objection of the people to buying more play space and the increasing danger to children at play upon our streets, there is more need than ever to utilize for play such of our streets as may be spared more or less of the time for that purpose. Those streets can be blocked off by chains, ropes or spanways, very cheaply and easily. My own belief is that the police of every city will be glad to cooperate and I think automobile clubs would also. If the streets are blocked off more or less of each day, or altogether, from vehicle traffic, not much supervision would be needed. * * *

Even yet we need to emphasize the need and value of leadership in play. For instance, we have a playground near where we live, but every now and then I hear that certain children are not sent there because the parents do not want their children there, unless the play leader is there also.

State Park Proposed for Western New York

"With all the interest in State and Inter-State Parks which has given New York the Palisades Park, the Catskill Forest Preserve and the Adirondack Reservation Buffalo, Rochester and the surrounding communities," says Edward F. Brown, former Camp Director of Palisades Interstate Park, "have no conveniently accessible state park.—Yet this million and a half population has uncomplainingly and gladly borne the taxes for the support of these other state parks from which it can derive little or no benefit. To remedy this situation a modest movement has been started by the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences and the Erie County Society for the Protection of Birds, Fish and Game to have the state gradually acquire, as the nucleus of a Western New York Reservation a tract of land about 50,000 acres in an historic and picturesque part of Cattaraugus County."

Boundary Lines of Proposed Park

The proposed area takes in much of the woodland just south of the upward bend of the Allegheny River, from Pennsylvania into New York State, and one or two tiers of warrants in Pennsylvania along the state line, west of Bradford in McKean County, Pa. Citizens of Bradford are anxious to cooperate in securing the necessary legislation in Pennsylvania to create an interstate park, thus sharing the responsibility and expense of the venture.

Plans for Development of Area

The greater part of the region was primarily used for lumbering purposes and therefore is naturally wild, lending itself admirably to the plan of development suggested. There are miles of good dirt road in a region through which the Allegheny flows. The borders of this picturesque river contain acres of flat lands suitable for automobile camping, and the river itself affords excellent bathing and fishing opportunities. Several angling and hunting preserves may be developed in the more remote parts, and a natural history preserve which would protect the plants and animals in as natural a state as possible, has been suggested. The latter would be especially valuable from an educational standpoint, and would attract hundreds of automobile visitors and campers to the park. Another

* The September, 1920, issue of THE PLAYGROUND gives a description of Palisades Interstate Park in an article entitled—"George W. Perkins and his Contribution to the Recreation Movement."

Swimmin' Hole Grips Harding*

President Tells Boy He Longs for it Still—Contributes to
Bathing Pool Fund

The Sun Bureau,
Washington, D. C., April 16

President Harding is longing for the "ole swimmin' hole." He would like to cast aside all public questions just long enough to take a plunge into the creek near Caledonia, Ohio, the favorite haunt of his boyhood days.

This is what he told John D. Wackerman, a 12-year old boy of this city, who wrote a letter to the President in lead pencil asking him to attend a ball to be given by the ladies of the Community House on April 21 at which funds are to be raised for the construction of a swimming pool for the youths of the district.

While the President, in his reply to young Wackerman, expressed doubt at his ability to attend the ball, he said he would cheerfully contribute his financial assistance through the purchase of tickets to the function.

BOY'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT

The letter from Wackerman to the President made public at the White House today, follows:

My Dear Mr. President:

"We boys have just learned that you are not going to attend the ball given by the ladies of the Community House at the New Willard Hotel, April 21. The boys asked me to write the letter asking you to come. Mr. President, we want a swimming pool just like you would if you were a boy, so please come. I told the boy that I did not believe any President would let the boys go without a swimming pool when he could let us have it by paying 50 or 75 cents for a ticket to a ball. If you come, everybody will come and we can have our swimming pool, so please come.

"P. S.—Please write me a letter and let us know. The fellows are so discouraged to think we can't have a pool.

(Signed) John"

* Special Dispatch to the *Sun*. Courtesy of the *Sun*, New York City

POPULAR MUSIC

PRESIDENT HARDING'S REPLY

The President replied :

"My Dear John—I received your letter this morning saying that the boys were very much disappointed because they had heard I could not attend the ball in the interest of your swimming pool fund. I am exceedingly glad you wrote to me about this, John, because I do not want the boys to think I am not interested in their getting a swimming pool. I have used swimming pools myself in my time, and there are one or two swimming pools in the creek out near Caledonia, Ohio, that I would like to get into again right now if it were possible.

"You tell the boys that I hope the ball will raise all the money that is needed to provide the pool and that if some of you will come around to the White House with some tickets I will buy some, whether I can attend or not.

"Yours for the swimming pool,

"WARREN G. HARDING"

The boys made sure the President bought the tickets.

Popular Music

Archibald T. Davison, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

I have been asked to speak on "some popular misconceptions of popular music," and of the many common fallacies which group themselves about the music of the people, I have selected four for your consideration. But first, after the philosophical manner, let me define my terms. What do I mean by the word "popular"? Certainly I do not mean "generally preferred," as in the sense of a "popular" man; by "popular" I mean "generally accepted," just as prohibition, though not, perhaps, generally preferred, is, perforce, generally accepted. It is indeed difficult to understand why we should assume that what we call "popular" music is the deliberate choice of the people at large because we give the public in general small opportunity for selecting one type of music over another. If you regularly cause a man to be fed chocolate éclairs, you have no right to assume that he will not like roast beef, until

* Address given under the auspices of Community Service of Boston

POPULAR MUSIC

you give him a chance to exercise his own judgment in the matter. This is exactly the case as regards popular music. Composers, publishers, performers, and, alas, many Community Service workers assume that the public will, in general, select that music which is bad over that which is good, and in this they show a profound distrust of human nature. The public, in other words, is the victim of the assumption that "this is what the people want," and the patient and uninquiring American, deceived into thinking that the music we call "popular" is, after all, what he does want, concludes that "good" music is for the delectation of the few. And this leads me to the first of my four fallacies: namely, that music to be "good" must be "highbrow," complicated, difficult, hard to understand.

The Best Music Often the Simplest

The truth is that the best music is often the simplest, as in the case of folk songs, which rank among the best music, and which are, besides, the actual musical language of the people. It is possible for any one to enjoy nearly all kinds of music; only the "highbrow" wishes to do away entirely with ragtime. But the sad fact is that practically the entire musical knowledge of America is confined to jazz, ragtime and sentimental ballad. Those who have learned by experience the real value of good music can always turn to it as a permanent and ever-satisfying experience, to which lighter music but serves as agreeable contrast; whereas, the great majority of the public unacquainted with the good, unhesitatingly accepts as its musical birthright, the cheap, the vulgar and the vapid. Most of this experience, too, is second-hand, for in the actual making of music the public has small part. Winding the gramophone or pumping the pianola are first of all types of physical exercise and are slight indications of innate musicalness. Unless you sing, or make music of one kind or another, and do it spontaneously, you are not really musical. This, then, brings me to the second fallacy, the belief that America is a musical nation.

America Not Yet a Musical Nation

Merely because a great deal of music goes on in America, we have no right to assume that she is a musical nation. When our people sing naturally and wholeheartedly, and take enjoyment in it, America will be a musical nation. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe a large measure of the blame for the present musical conditions in this country should be laid to the mismanagement of music in the public schools. It is futile to insist upon a pedagogical programme for American schools suitable for countries like England, France

POPULAR MUSIC

and Italy, because here we have no such musical tradition or background as exists in those lands. To teach the technique of music, sight-reading, rhythmical formulae, before children have a speaking knowledge of the musical language, is a perversion of common sense and of the best educational procedure. The object of American musical education should be to stimulate appreciation of good music through the singing of beautiful songs, for without such a basis for musical development we shall never achieve a national musical distinction. The most important musical contribution community service can make at this time is, I believe, to undertake to bring those who have in charge the musical education of children to a sense of what this country really needs in a musical way. The problem is not an abstract, pedagogical one; it is national in every sense of the word. One of the most potent agencies in insulating American children from contact with beautiful music has been the attitude of many educators in maintaining that foreign folk songs are not adaptable to American school uses: first, because the spirit of the music is alien; and second, because the texts translated from foreign languages are not intelligible to American children. From this follows my third fallacy, namely, that text and music are inseparable.

Text and Music Not Inseparable

As a matter of fact the whole question is one of association. If I were to sing you the melody of a folk song you have never heard before, nothing but the general character of the song would be evident to you. If the music were gay, to one it would suggest dancing; to another, wind in the tree-tops; to a third, abstract happiness, and so on. Consider the number of texts which are sung to the same hymn-tune. Now to ninety per cent of the public, and certainly to every American child, folk songs are unfamiliar. Here is a field of beautiful and ever-living music, the natural language of children and of grown-ups, the logical introduction to all musical experience, denied our children either because of an educational theory or because music teachers prefer to use in their place some made-to-order tune which will serve to teach the reading of music at sight, an acquirement used by only one person in ten thousand after graduation from the public schools. Let children learn the music of all nationalities just as they learn the geography of all countries. The work of Americanization is a great and necessary one. We must teach the immigrant loyalty to our laws and customs, but in heaven's name let us not undertake to Americanize

POPULAR MUSIC

music! The foreigner can teach us much in the matter of beautiful songs and he can, moreover, teach us how to sing them.

A Good Chorus May Consist of Poor Individual Voices

And here is perhaps one of the most widespread errors in regard to the association of the public with music; it is the last of the four misconceptions of which I have been speaking, namely, that in order to take part in successful chorus singing one must have a trained voice. Although it sounds like a paradox, it is certainly true that a good chorus often consists of poor individual voices. In assembling a chorus of so-called trained singers you get an aggregation of cultivated voices each one of which is likely to make itself heard independently of the others; whereas the effective chorus consists of a group of individuals all singing after the same method and all intent on blending their voices into an even, homogeneous tonal unit. In short, the ideal chorus is one where, regardless of natural vocal endowment, there is a desire to learn, a devotion to rehearsal, a willingness to submerge personality, and an elastic intelligence. Such a chorus may go far in accomplishment.

Now my effort to explode these four fallacies constitutes in reality a plea, first for the singing by everyone of good music; and second, for the establishment of a faith in human nature. For while you may speculate as to the power of music to accomplish certain results, there can be no speculation as to what kind of music the public, if given an opportunity, will select, because even in our own country the power of good music with the people has been too often proved for argument.

Although there are multiple definitions of good music, one factor at least is essential in them all, namely, that of permanence. For music, indeed, is very much like friends; it takes time to get acquainted with really good friends whose influence and spirit never depart from us. How barren a thing life would be if human contacts were limited to acquaintances, and friends did not exist; and yet this is precisely the state of our American popular musical experience. The much-heard music of today is gone tomorrow, and its place is taken by something else equally transient. The permanent, the simple and the valid, are a closed, or at best a half-opened, book.

I know from my own experience and from the experience of those with whom I have worked in school, camp and community, that association with good music yields a higher degree of happiness than is secured by contact with what we are pleased to call

MUSIC MEMORY CONTEST AT PORT HURON

"popular" music. This I know for a certainty. Although I cannot prove to you that good music stimulates the mental circulation and tends to built up the spiritual fibre, I firmly believe that it does. In fact my feeling about the relation of good music to life in general seems to me to parallel the relationship of faith to religion. I believe as strongly in the beneficent power of good music as I believe in the certainty of immortality. Good music "will out," if you give it a chance, and once a part of American experience, it will prove a vital force in our common life. To the realization of this ideal I hope Community Service music will commit itself.

Music Memory Contest at Port Huron

H. D. Schubert, music organizer at Port Huron, Michigan, writes of the Music Memory Contest held there:

The contest in Port Huron as you know was on a city-wide scale for adults as well as children. Four other sections were interested in the plan and joined in the contest. These were—Marine City, St. Clair, Capac and Marysville. Committees in each center reported the success of the venture and hope to repeat it next year. Since the other sections confined the test to the schools exclusively, I shall give you details regarding the local contest.

The contest continued for eight weeks with four selections to be studied and familiarized each week. Sketches appeared four times a week giving information with reference to the interest in the compositions and composers. These were the means of working up county-wide interest in the contest throughout the entire period of the scheme. A run on the scrap book supply was made in each section. These books were recommended for use in keeping the sketches for future reference. Selections were played in every place that people congregated, including churches, schools, theatres, clubs, cafes, dancing academies. Music dealers co-operated excellently in everything proposed. The public was invited to visit their stores to hear any records without any obligation to buy. Music teachers gave recitals and prepared pupils for public appearances at all times.

Approximately 800 registered officially. Only those who registered were eligible to compete for prizes. Twelve selections were played in the semi-finals and sixteen in the final contest. Sixty-three prizes were awarded, including \$100 in cash and phonograph

MUSIC MEMORY CONTEST AT PORT HURON

records, player rolls and a music roll. School children received fifty-two prizes and adults eleven.

The entire contest was an educational campaign for the popularizing of good music and it was a success. I believe it is our best method for familiarizing folks with the works of the great masters. Contestants measured up to the standard set by the committee. Spaces on the examination papers provided for composition, composer, period, nationality and remarks. I will give you here several answers.

Composition—*Minuet in G*. Composer, Beethoven. Nationality, German. Period, 1770-1827. Remarks: Beethoven's life is classed in three periods. The third period is that of his deafness which covered the last twenty years of his life, in which his most wonderful works were composed.

Composition—*Barcarolle*, from *The Tales of Hoffman*. Composer, Offenbach. Nationality, German. Period, 1819-1880. Remarks: The scene of the second act of *The Tales of Hoffman* is laid in Venice in carnival time and the Barcarolle is sung at this time, written in 6/8 time, portrays the swaying of a boat.

Composition—*Hungarian Rhapsody II*. Composer, Liszt. Nationality, Hungarian. Period, 1811-1886. Remarks: Liszt composed in all fourteen Hungarian Rhapsodies, all vivid tone pictures of gypsy life. Beginning slow according to gypsy custom, it gradually changes from grave to gay, until it finally sweeps us into the whirl of the dance proper.

Composition—*Minuet in G*. Composer, Ludwig von Beethoven. Nationality, German. Period, 1770-1827, 1st of 18th, last of 17th. Remarks: Beethoven was born in the little city of Bonn, Germany. His early life was a very hard one because he was not understood. He became deaf but kept on with his work.

Composition—*Barcarolle*, from *The Tales of Hoffman*. Composer, Jacques Offenbach. Nationality, German. Period, 1819-1880, most of the 19th. Remarks: Though born in Cologne, Germany, he is chiefly identified with the French school. *The Tales of Hoffman* which was his cherished work had its performance four months after his death.

Composition—*Hungarian Rhapsody II*. Composer, Franz Liszt. Nationality, Hungarian. Period, 1811-1886. Remarks: Born in Raiding in Hungary. His music is like the gypsy style. The dancing of gypsies is plainly to be heard in this melody. Liszt's chief characteristic was his generosity.

EVERY DAY COUNTED

Non-contestants at the final contest were given pink sheets which were not collected. These were provided in order that those not entered in the contest might guess the name of the selections and composers. Of course all non-contestants availed themselves of this opportunity and compared their papers with the program which appeared in the paper on the day following the contest. All prize winning papers are on exhibition in the local Public Library.

Mr. Schubert has been directing a Girls' Glee Club, a Boys' Glee Club and an orchestra in the High School, which have been combined for the production of *Plantation Days*, a musical cycle for mixed voices. In six centers in the county choruses have been organized for the St. Clair County Centennial and Home Coming Celebration. Each group will probably give one or more concerts before the celebration and all will join in the choral program of the county pageant at Port Huron. Some of the choruses in rehearsal are *The Heavens Are Telling*, from *The Creation*; *Damascus Triumphant March*, from *Namaan*; *Hallelujah Chorus*, from *The Messiah*; *Shout Aloud in Triumph*, by Manny; *Soldiers' Chorus* from *Faust*; *Send Out Thy Light*, by Gounod, and many other choruses of an easier type. A contest is being conducted for words and music for a centennial song.

Every Day Counted

A splendid example of serious musical development during a short term assignment is furnished by a recent campaign in a town of North Carolina, demonstrating what may be accomplished by a specialist whose coming has been prefaced by a thoroughly efficient set-up. In the short space of twenty-six days this specialist conducted a number of demonstration sings, gave several talks on community music, conducted two song leaders' classes, organized and trained a community chorus, and helped the Music Committee to outline a permanent musical program.

In preparing for the campaign the local organizer selected a suitable music chairman who had ability and a sufficient amount of leisure time. She in turn built up her committee of musical people, including some choir directors. This committee made all necessary arrangements for the specialist's work. Several accompanists were

EVERY DAY COUNTED

made available for use. Two buildings were secured for the song leaders' classes and publicity was arranged in the churches. It was stipulated by the local office that all requests for specialist service should come through the Music Committee.

PUBLIC INVITED TO SONG LEADERS' CLASSES

Upon his arrival the specialist found that the committee had arranged for a general community sing and for a meeting of the committee on the second day of his stay. At the close of that sing the song leaders' class was organized by calling for volunteers from the crowd, and sixty persons were registered. Every meeting of this class was preceded by a thirty-minute general sing to which the general public was invited. Visitors were permitted to remain as onlookers during the class sessions, the result being that many of them also enrolled. Class sessions were held three times each week.

ORIGIN OF COMMUNITY CHORUS

At the end of the second general sing of the song leaders' class those present were asked if they would be interested in organizing a city-wide community chorus. About forty people responded, many volunteering to bring two other persons each to the next rehearsal. The chorus adopted *Twice 55 Community Songs* for use in its concert. It rehearsed on Sunday afternoon and Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

By this time the song leaders' class had grown to such proportions that it was necessary to sub-divide it. A department of accompanying was also inaugurated and two lectures on the subject were given, in addition to practical demonstrations.

CLASS ELECTS OFFICERS

At the fifth meeting of the song leaders' class officers were elected, consisting of chairman, vice-chairman and secretary. It was decided to meet once a week until June 1st and once a month through the summer; to report sings conducted and played for; to study new methods in music and to assist the Music Committee in promoting the musical work in general. After leading five sings under the auspices of Community Service, graduates of the class

EVERY DAY COUNTED

were to be awarded a certificate. The song leaders' club is responsible to the general Executive Committee and is to work under its direction. Many of the members will return as song leaders to their own groups—churches, schools, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs.

CHORUS ELECTS OFFICERS

During the fourth rehearsal of the chorus the organization was completed with the election of president, first and second vice-presidents and secretary, and the appointment of a Board of Directors from the personnel of the chorus. The object of the chorus is to study and promote a general appreciation of better music. It has the full support of the local musical clubs and is under the same supervision as the song leaders' class. The chorus activities will be discontinued during the summer and work will begin on two oratorios in the fall, one to be given during Christmas holidays and another during the Spring Festival, as the climax of Music Week.

The chorus made its debut in a concert in which, after five rehearsals, it sang such numbers as the Pilgrims' Chorus from *Tannhauser*, and *The Heavens Resound* by Beethoven. In addition, a quartette of local artists sang the *Rigoletto* Quartet. Addresses were made by Community Service representatives. The printed program of the concert was used to set Community Service before the city by listing the names of the chorus, members of the Music Committee, officers, general committee, and directors of the Community Service organization.

In preparation for the concert most elaborate publicity was secured in the daily papers. The specialist prepared articles embodying musical appreciation material concerning the choral numbers to be sung. Several of these were run on the front page.

The Permanent Program

The Music Committee suggested a year's program in which each member of the committee is given charge of particular activities and made responsible for their being carried out. The program includes a continuation of the Community Chorus; song leaders' club; inauguration of city-wide sings; band concert sings; industrial and neighborhood sings; club sings (Rotary, Kiwanis and Women's); recreational and cultural music in churches and schools; musical survey of the city; a city-wide music memory contest; a contest for the best city song (original music and words); the organization of a community orchestra; a Music Week to be closed by a festival performance of the chorus.

Pawtucket's Civic Theatre

In 1913 an attempt was made by a group of leading men and women of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to create a friendly and intelligent spirit among the many nationalities living within the city's boundary, by providing "The Civic Theatre or School in American Citizenship." For eight years this theatre has successfully lived up to the ideals of its founders. It is limited by neither political nor religious considerations, nor does it have a commercial viewpoint.

The President, Ex-Governor Higgins, heads a committee formed of intelligent men and women, representatives of all creeds and nations. Through them is extended to the people who visit the theatre, especially to the quick-witted, sensitive youth of foreign parentage, that welcome and kindly interest which insures confidence in the theatre movement, and keen appreciation of the message of 100 per cent Americanism which it sends forth. Fifteen hundred guests can be seated without crowding at one performance, three hundred more being allowed to attend on occasion. So popular has the theatre become that the audience has been limited to "persons of foreign extraction," the members of the committee in charge, and a small company of representative men and women who come to give assistance and lend encouragement to the movement.

Motion pictures form a large part of the theatre's program, always given on Sunday afternoons. The life of Lincoln was presented in this manner in 1919—a typical historical program. Industrial and sociological subjects in fifteen minute films are shown also. Generally the entertainment opens with a musical program (orchestral and singing) followed by short explanations of the films about to be shown. These explanations are given in seven different languages by as many interpreters. The presiding officer of each occasion is always some well-known business man, social worker or educator whose duty it is to give a brief address and introduce the various numbers on the program.

Pawtucket believes that "this method of handling the problem of the foreign born is not only a common sense approach but is an economic investment as well." It is hoped that through the efforts

*Courtesy of *Community Leadership* for April

MAKING A SHORT BUDGET GO A LONG WAY

of the Americanization Committee of the Pawtucket Chamber of Commerce this civic theatre may ultimately be established on a firm financial basis and housed in "a memorial building erected in honor of those who made the supreme sacrifice or served in the great world war."

Suggestions for Making a Short Budget Go a Long Way. I

Whether a community recreation worker has at his command a large or small budget, the purpose of his work and the principles underlying it are the same. The difference lies mainly in activities which he can at once promote. If he has no budget at all, it is a handicap, but one that is surmountable. He can start with one or two activities and develop his program step by step. Work of this character will quickly make itself felt and will pave the way for a permanent financial support of organized recreation.

One of the experienced community organizers of Community Service says: "One competent trained recreation worker can operate over a large field without much of a budget by centering his or her activities in existing institutions and among organized groups. Stress is, of course, put upon organization."

To the community worker who must begin organizing people rather than establishing centers, there is encouragement in the significant words of Mr. Charles F. Weller of Community Service: "Can communities be organized by simply setting up institutions which stand still and wait for people to come to them? Are there many social institutions—churches, schools, recreation centers, fraternal orders, philanthropies—which are now used to more than half their capacity?"

"In every community does not the number of people whom the institutions do not affect exceed greatly the number to whom they do minister? Is there not everywhere a terrible loss of human power? Are there not countless thousands of people whose leisure hours are wasted; who have no vital stake in their community; whose capabilities for affection and fellowship and community service are very largely unemployed?"

"Boys, girls, women and men are the material for organiza-

MAKING A SHORT BUDGET GO A LONG WAY

tion. To know them intimately, to follow out their desires should be the aim of community organization."

Organizing People

To organize people for leisure time activities it is first necessary to reach them with information and to arouse their interest in participating. One suitable method is through their organized groups, i. e., business men's clubs, women's clubs, fraternal organizations, cooperative societies and trade unions. This does not mean that people's recreational activities must be kept within the limits of their occupational interests. But a gymnasium class or volley ball team for car employees, policemen, waiters, factory employees and other organized industrial groups may be the first means of gaining their interest. Once at a center as a group, individual members will find other activities through which they will make new acquaintances and form new contacts.

At a recreation center, therefore, whether it is a vacant lot center, school or a community building, let there be many classes in all phases of leisure time activities open to all interested, as well as classes and clubs for special groups.

Those who do not belong to any organized group are chiefly mothers, busy at home, and elderly folk. Some mothers will become acquainted with leaders on street and back yard play and in this way become interested in other activities. Many elderly folk may be induced to attend activities through notices in newspapers, schools and churches.

In the following paragraphs are summarized a selected list of activities which, at small expense, have succeeded in many communities.

A Recreation Institute

The Recreation institute is an activity which will revive the play spirit and bring the people of a community together. It provides through the training of leaders the means for carrying on other activities which may be initiated and it serves as a medium for cooperating with other organizations.

An institute may be conducted at little expense to the local group. Through some existing agency use of rooms for the classes may be secured. In some instances specialists will be provided by headquarters; where this is not possible instructors and leaders may be recruited from local people. There are people in every community who have had training along the lines of music, dramatics, athletics, hand crafts and other activities. It is a matter of recruit-

MAKING A SHORT BUDGET GO A LONG WAY

ing these volunteers. Sometimes a small fee is charged those coming to the institute which will cover the expense of publicity and similar costs. It is important that through some follow-up system the service of volunteers trained at institutes shall be made available for all local groups.

Community Music

Another activity which it is exceedingly desirable to initiate early in the program and which is possible without a large budget, is community singing. It should be possible to secure local song leaders whose services will be given to conducting sings and to training volunteer song leaders. Here again in training volunteer song leaders national headquarters may be called upon for help.

If the community organizer can find someone equipped to conduct amateur bands and orchestras, they may be carried on at practically no expense.

Industrial Recreation

It is significant that many industries are coming to see the importance of making their activities function not alone for their employees but for the community as a whole. In some instances, recreational groups have helped the owners of plants see the desirability of cooperating in building a community house (at some distance from the plant) which will in every sense of the word be a community building.

It is important to reach industrial workers through their unions as well as through their employers.

Noon Time Sings in Factories. Noontime sings may be the first channel for the community organizer to cooperate with industrial workers.

Federating Industrial Athletics. It is not a new thing for the employees of a plant to organize baseball and basketball teams or even an athletic club, but the combining of the industrial clubs in a city into a federation presents some new features. In one city an industrial baseball league was organized among the employees of several concerns. The initiation fee for each team was \$10; the admission charge for spectators was \$.25. The gate receipts were divided between the teams and the organizing department.

Municipal Recreation System

In cities where there is a municipal recreation system it is the function of any private group conducting recreation such as Community Service to stand back of the department in every way and to recruit and organize neighborhood groups for the use of the facilities.

When there is no such department, it may, in some instances, be

MAKING A SHORT BUDGET GO A LONG WAY

the function of Community Service or other private groups to create a demand for a municipal recreation system supported by taxation. In doing this, it is important for the community organizer to bring together a group of private citizens who will acquaint themselves with the situation and take steps to bring the needs before the municipal authorities and to carry on a publicity campaign to arouse a demand.

Wider Use of Large Parks

The community organizer and community committee may help the park commissioners very materially in securing a wider use of their facilities.

Mr. Joseph Lee, President of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, makes these suggestions:

(1) Get in touch with the school authorities and request the teachers of nature study and art to encourage children to go on bicycle and other nature study trips and to sketch and to take pictures in the parks. Physical directors of playgrounds might well organize hikes to the parks instead of working on the playgrounds on Saturday morning. (2) Provide boats for rowing. (3) Have a big occasion to get a crowd once in a park, such as an Indian pageant, a water carnival with lanterns, canoe races and other sports.

Some suggestions for uses of parks described in the "Delineator's 167 Things You Can Do for Your Home Town" are as follows:

"Have you enough seats in your parks? If not, let your manual training classes design and build suitable benches with name of class inscribed."

"Hartford, Connecticut, has erected playhouses in its parks. The houses are about six feet square and consist of light pine frames covered with a canvas roof. Furniture consisting of tables and chairs is provided in each house. The houses of this 'Doll's City' are arranged by groups or streets and are 'rented' to children by the day in return for a promise to keep the streets clean of paper and rubbish.

"Hold an annual Municipal Play Day or Go-to-the-Park Day as St. Louis does. Day starts with an educational parade of municipal departments followed by an automobile inspection tour of various city departments. A great barbecue is then held in the park, followed by outdoor theatricals. Kite-flying contests, athletic contests, games of all kinds make up the day which is ended by a water carnival 'Feast of Neptune.'"

Patriotic and tradition holidays make other occasions for com-

MAKING A SHORT BUDGET GO A LONG WAY

munity celebrations in the large parks. They are being used in this way by many Community Service Committees and municipal Recreation Departments.

Use of Play-grounds for Adults

In most cases on children's playgrounds evening hours can be set aside for adults. This will insure the greatest possible use out of the investment in equipment and play space. Here are some activities at small cost which have proved popular with adults in various places:

For Men. At Prescott, Wisconsin, the favorite activity for adults was volley ball. At Columbus and Minneapolis, horseshoe pitching took the city by storm. In Minneapolis a horseshoe pitchers' association was organized and the popularity of the sport extended through the state. Two tournaments were held with 1100 entries and with awards of 60 medals and 100 ribbons. But most important of all, the backyard alleys, vacant lots and playgrounds were the scenes of many contests from early spring to late autumn.

In Columbus, Ohio, the organizer of recreation developed horseshoe pitching tournaments into which players were drawn from all over the city. Crack teams fought for the championship of their neighborhood or city square and newspapers made much of the scores, personnel and skilful plays of the chief contestants.

Men may easily be interested in constructing kites and flying them in competition with one another. On the annual kite day a special feature may be made of kite flying events for men. Contests may be awarded for construction as well as for height and length of time in flying.

Some of the men who came to one of the South Park recreation centers in Chicago carved and constructed miniature boats very skilfully. These they took keen delight in sailing on "Boat Day" in the wading pools.

For Young Men. Twilight leagues of baseball teams connected with industries or churches have been very popular. Track athletics and team games of all kinds are possible on open spaces and playgrounds.

For Young Women. Skating and tennis are always popular with the young women as outdoor activities, and on city playgrounds large numbers play volley ball, baseball (using indoor rules), captain ball and general active games. Folk dancing is a favorite activity when introduced by a good leader.

MAKING A SHORT BUDGET GO A LONG WAY

The central branch of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York found in roller skating an activity which gained great popularity. In the summer the roof of the building is used, in the winter the auditorium. Skates are rented for ten cents an evening and a pianist is engaged to play during the skating. Some community centers have floors substantial and smooth enough for the purpose. Where there is a smooth asphalt pavement block parties and roller skating can be arranged.

For Women. Relay games involving the passing of objects without constant running may be used for adult women. Group games and folk dances are in general the most popular forms of recreation for the largest number of adult women. However, there are always some women who like captain ball, volley ball and basket ball.

Outdoor Social Activities for Men and Women. In small communities where the men and women who come to the playground are acquainted they will enjoy playing group games together during the evening play hour. Picnics, festivals and tournaments make get-to-gether occasions for the whole community.

Most special programs on children's playgrounds may include activities for adults or may end with a general neighborhood festival where parents and friends meet together in the common interests of the children. Such playground programs are: Community festival; Playground festival; National and traditional holiday program; Folk dance program; Playground carnival or fair; Dramatic play day; Baby day; Good health week; Pet show; Apparatus stunt day; Badge test day; Posture test and posture parade day; Folk day; Toy day; Lantern parade; Baby parade day; Garden day; Push-mobile day; Kite day; and Hobby show. (For descriptions write Playground and Recreation Association of America.)

(To be continued)

A Small Town Experiment

A Pioneer in Play As early as 1911, Prescott, Wisconsin, a small town in the northern part of the state, proved that a whole community can have recreation at small expense. Miss Genevieve Turner, now Mrs. Holman of Community Service, who was then a student at the University of Wisconsin, was sent by the Extension Department to organize community recreation at Prescott and to establish a social center in the school. With equipment costing less than \$15, the entire town was set to playing. Miss Turner started with the adults, teaching the men volley ball and during the early hours of every evening teams of the village men played. The mayor and the station agent were captains of two rival teams. Excitement over the evening games overshadowed all other interest.

The younger men also had their teams of volley ball, basketball and baseball. During the afternoon, active games were taught the women who came to the park with their children. Many of them returned in the evening with their husbands and soon it was necessary to organize a volley ball team for them. After that, evenings at the park became a social event for the entire community. The mayor had special lights placed so that the volley ball and basketball courts were lighted sufficiently to be used until the curfew whistle sounded at nine o'clock.

Once a week parties were held, in the mayor's home and in the homes of hospitable citizens. To give these parties home atmosphere invitations were sent individually to the guests, but all young people in the village were included. At these parties some novel idea for entertainment was carried out.

Folk dancing was taught the young women two evenings a week in the schoolhouse.

In the very beginning the director organized a People's Club with membership open to all adults in the community. The mayor was president and the young minister of one of the churches secretary. This club stood back of the recreation program. It held official meetings every two weeks, followed by a social hour.

On festival day at the end of the season, the People's Club raised money enough to pay for the entire expense of the work, including the salary of the organizer and had left funds to begin a new season.

ORGANIZED FRIENDSHIP FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

The success of a municipal recreation department or a private group conducting recreation cannot be measured by the amount of money which it spends but by its ability to organize groups which will carry the spirit of service to the community in its leisure time needs and to produce a maximum use, for individual and community happiness, of existing resources.

EXTRACTS FROM

The War and the Community Movement*

WEAVER PANGBURN

Community Service (Incorporated)

A practical plan of community service must have its chief inspiration and support not in a superimposed program but in local initiative. While many isolated and socially and economically poor communities will welcome a community service institute sent out by the state government, yet the towns and cities and even some rural districts will be averse to outside interference. In the main, each community must work out its own salvation. Local pride has been accentuated by the self-revelation brought about by war activities. A central and stimulating agency there may be, which will circulate successful ideas and methods or even furnish skilled community workers on request. But the service of the clearing-house cannot be thrust upon the community.

Organized Friendship the Basis of Community Service

Community action must be as practical as it is spontaneous. The basis of community service must be organized friendship. Many cities that have a wealth of institutions, agencies, and societies that represent the finest motives of Christian spirit and friendship seldom have effected coordination and cooperation. They work at cross-purposes, overlap, waste effort. The basis of team success is the absolute performance by each member of the duty assigned him. The secret of a real neighborhood life is the acceptance of the personal responsibilities for which each individual is peculiarly qualified.

The objective of the community movement is, briefly put, a larger life for everybody. It means better moral, industrial, and social conditions, more production and productivity, more play and recreation, better health and better education, more adequate neighborhood expression. It means Americanization that will teach American ideas, customs, standards of living, democratic traditions,

* Courtesy of The American Journal of Sociology

ORGANIZED FRIENDSHIP FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

and social life as well as the English language. Community service may not fuse ecclesiastical organizations but it can unite churches in a wide range of community projects that imperil no special religious doctrine. The community will work for a healthful and profitable use of leisure time, by the provision of parks, playgrounds, baths, municipal playhouses, community houses, museums, art galleries, libraries, band concerts, community singing, and pageants. The joint consideration of housing conditions, health, and employment may lead quickly to the orderly and friendly consideration and settlement of problems of wages, hours, profit-sharing, industrial management, and partnership.

The Agency Must Be Representative and Adaptable

The attainment of such an objective calls for a facile and adaptable organization of community resources. No organization of an institutional character can organize community spirit and make it function in practical ways. The first instinct of an institution is self-perpetuation. It demands a loyalty to itself that ultimately narrows its possibilities. It is essentially conservative and static. Only a community agency can successfully coordinate and stimulate community activity. It must aim at service, results; be content to accomplish in the name of other organizations; be dynamic, progressive, objective. It must guide, rather than dominate; point the way, suggest; act as a clearing-house for practical ideas from without; dispense methods, not means. It cannot create community spirit, but can harness that spirit to practical programs. The community agency is the transformer into which is poured the combined genius and social force of the community and from which issue forth forms of practical service that warm and brighten the life of every citizen.

Whatever the name or character of the agency, it must be representative. In cosmopolitan and heterogeneous neighborhoods, an organization of sectarian, political, or social bias is obviously impractical. A truly representative body is practical in any community; that the war demonstrated. The community committee, commission, or council, representing the humblest as well as the proudest, may approach any problem fearlessly and openly. It seeks through the community to do the practical things that make for human happiness. Municipal legislation as well as private initiative are its tools. It utilizes existing social machinery and creates new machinery only when necessary. The school, the community center, the church, the association, the club, the home, the

ORGANIZED FRIENDSHIP FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

individual are the working members of the great community team.

Begin With the Young

Unless the schools, in their teaching, catch up the new ideals of association and neighborliness, community spirit will eventually die. The old individualistic ideals must not be instilled into the minds of the pupils to the exclusion of the new conception of the necessity and glory of cooperative action. Each child must grow up realizing that he is a responsible member of a neighborhood and must be taught the how as well as the why of community service. The community center should inculcate citizenship in terms of civic activity, an American attitude of mind, and a well-rounded life as well as in terms of the three R's.

A well-rounded life has its play time. Recreation as an end in itself and as an approach to more vital social developments has come to stay. Community singing, plays, pageantry, and physical recreation must be stimulated among adults as well as among the youth. The outlet to physical and moral energy that the play of the camp and the game of warfare furnished the soldier and sailor must hereafter be provided the average citizen through constructive relaxation. Physical sport and imaginative recreation helped to produce good soldiers. They will help to make good citizens.

The church, the club, and the association as well as the school must prepare to play a larger part in the community life than they have heretofore. They must participate directly in many of the every day problems of the everyday man and inspire their individual constituents to activity in others. While the church cannot transform itself into a settlement or nursery and continue to fulfill its own distinctive mission, yet it can have a large part in making the community function through its influence and teaching. The business men's association, the social club, the Grange, must broaden their activities to include adherent as well as inherent community interests. In community service, every participating organization will find a larger life; they will not be cramped or restricted. Neighborliness pays.

The Sentiment is Here; and the Method

Says Mazzini: "We must make ourselves strong and great again by association." The war has created the sentiment for unity and fraternity and has revealed the method. Its termination has released rich resources in dedicated personality which have the power to make civic achievement possible. The time is ripe for community service. All political creeds, social groups, religious sects agree to it in

RECREATION CENTERS IN BELGIUM

principle. The approval of both labor and capital is a safe guaranty of its success, if wisely handled. If an autonomous expression of the community conscience, functioning through a representative agency and projecting a practical program, it will operate successfully. It should tend to make more articulate the desires and aspirations of the common people and help them to realization. It should teach the lesson of mutual responsibility and brotherhood. It should interpret each group of the community to every other group. It should utilize to the full the newly discovered capacities of that great body of citizens who labored in war work at home and also of the men who defended the nation's honor on land and sea. It should make for stability, justice, neighborliness. It should do its work so well that ultimately it will cease to have need for existence because it will have taught the government how to function fully in every phase of community life.

Cooperative Loaves of Bread and Cooperative Recreation Centers in Belgium

GENEVIEVE M. FOX

Community Service

Anyone who has been in Belgium or has read much about Belgium has heard of the People's Houses—the recreation and social centers of the Belgian Cooperative Societies.

There is probably nowhere in the world a social center which is housed so palatially and which offers so much in the way of comfort and enjoyment as does the Big People's House in Ghent. Once, instead of being a People's House it was a Royal Club where gentlemen of wealth and nobility whiled away the hours smoking, drinking and gossiping. Today, whole families gather there to spend their evenings and Sundays. Marie and Maurice and the children can put in an entire holiday if they want to, right at their own Club House—dancing, enjoying moving pictures, listening to music, to lectures, or debates and reading in the big library. Or they may go to the theatre in the same building; and what is more they know they will like the play because they have helped to choose the season's program and the actors. If it's too hot for pictures or plays, they may sit under the trees in the garden and sip cool

RECREATION CENTERS IN BELGIUM

drinks while they listen to a band concert. Almost every kind of recreation that a normal human being may desire can be had here in surroundings as lovely as the park-set palace of a nobleman.

If Marie and Maurice happen to live in another part of the city they can have the same wholesome variety of entertainment at one of the branch centers.

All this grew from a little bakery—a cooperative bakery, that started doing business in a modest way in 1880. Instead of dividing the profits among its patrons after the fashion of the English cooperators, the Belgians pooled their profits to be used for the common good of the society. It is this accumulation of the profits on their own bakeries and stores that has made possible in Belgian towns and cities recreation centers like this People's House.

In Liege there are fifteen or sixteen of these centers. In Brussels there is a Big People's House with twenty branches. In fact every industrial center in this busy little country has its cooperative society, which is supplying to its members not only the big loaves of bread that are indeed the staff of life in a Belgian's diet and selling them their groceries and dry goods but it is also satisfying their hunger for good music, good plays, good books, and plain ordinary good times.

During the German occupation the People's Houses were a godsend, for they gave a sense of comradeship in misery and a chance for relaxation from the terrific strain the people were so constantly under. This probably accounts for the fact that the cooperative societies nearly doubled their membership during the War.

Cooperative Belgian babies come into the world under happy auspices. Little Marie who frolics in the day nursery of the People's House when Big Marie has to be away from home, very likely owes her pink cheeks and sturdy little body to the cooperative society. Her mother will tell you how the cooperative sent a nurse and a doctor free of charge when Marie was born and how the nurse made daily visits for weeks afterward to make sure that both Big Marie and Little Marie were keeping well. She will tell you how when the baby was sick the cooperative paid for the doctor's visits, and the medicine was supplied by the cooperative drug store, and she will tell you how when Maurice was out of work the Society's employment benefit kept the little family supplied with food and clothes until he could find work again.

When little Marie is a few years older, she may join one of the

WORKERS' EDUCATION INCLUDES RECREATION

traveling clubs and go on walking trips with other children and a few grown-ups. First she will see her own country, staying every night at a different cooperative center. Later she may go on personally conducted trips to Holland or France and even to Switzerland and England. When she gets married, the cooperative bakery will send her a big wedding cake and when she is an old lady, if she needs an old age pension, her cooperative society will see that she gets one.

Thus have the Belgian working people provided for their everyday needs, their health and their happiness from birth to old age simply from the savings they have effected in running their own bakeries and stores. They offer an object lesson of what pure unadulterated self-help can do for people if they will only work together.

Workers' Education Includes Recreation

At a conference on Workers' Education recently held in New York reports of Labor Colleges from many states were given. Many groups were also carrying on recreational activities in connection with their classes. The United Labor Education Committee of New York, which includes the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, reports forums and dramatic recitals. The Rochester Labor College has a Friday night forum which has an attendance of over 2000, a dramatic club, an orchestra and moving picture shows. The headquarters for the classes in Cleveland, Ohio, have a reading room with a loan library supplied by the Public Library which has meant that people who had literally never read a book before in their lives have acquired the reading habit and come regularly to take books. Moving pictures and dances are also among the Cleveland School's activities.

The students in Trade Union classes in Reading, Pa., have formed their own orchestra and are playing concertos! At one of these concerts, Hans Kronold was the soloist. One of the girls of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union said that often men and women come to the Unity Centers (as they call the places where they hold their classes) for dances and good times but stay on to a class and then get the habit of coming regularly. She spoke

SPECIAL DAYS ON THE PLAYGROUND

also of a new comradeship the girls found in reading good literature and discussing it together. One speaker called attention to the special need for recreational activities during times of unemployment.

The English classes seemed to be in every case particularly popular. One speaker gave her reason for studying at the Trade Union College that she wanted to increase her vocabulary. Another girl told of her interest in studying the history of the Industrial Revolution and the turbulent early days of machine production in England. After taking this course, when she talked to the girls in the Union, she would say, "Girls, we mustn't smash; we must find other ways to gain our ends."

Perhaps the best testimony to the value of the work done by these Educational experiments was the fine type of thinking men and women among the student delegates.

Special Days on the Playground. I

GENEVIEVE TURNER HOLMAN, Community Service

The activities mentioned in this article are described primarily as they may be used for informal play days for children when in place of the everyday games a longer period is spent in some one form of play, such as kite flying, sand court play, display of pets or apparatus contests. Many playgrounds set aside regularly a half day each week as a special play day. Such days serve to emphasize in turn each of the instinctive play interests of childhood, to vitalize playground life and to widen the influence of the playground in the community.

Emphasis is also laid on the opportunities which lie in such a plan for drawing grown-ups into many of the activities. Adults have taken part in boat sailing, kite flying and in showing collections, as well as in games, races and festival days. Many play leaders arrange their more formal public exhibition program as a part of a larger community occasion in which the audience participates. When the adult members of the community have a part in making arrangements for a festival or play day and participate in it a real community festival is the result.

SPECIAL DAYS ON THE PLAYGROUND

SUGGESTIONS TO PLAYGROUND DIRECTORS FOR PREPARING SPECIAL DAY PROGRAMS

1. During the first week of the summer playground season post the calendar of weekly special days for the entire season.

2. Begin details for each particular Special Day at least two weeks in advance. Appoint committees of children in charge. Preparations for two or three programs thus will be on hand all the time, one for the current week and others for the two following weeks.

3. By means of posters and by talking about the program get the largest number of children possible to enter.

4. Use the subject of the special day of the week during the week, in the story and conversation periods. During the week preceding Pet Day tell stories of kindness to animals. Before the Baby Show, talk of children's poets and poems. Before Independence Day tell stories of national heroes of adventure, industry, invention of airplane, submarine, dirigible balloon. Similarly with other days tell appropriate stories.

5. List the names of participants before the special day, providing opportunity on the final day for entering those who did not know about it before or who previously were not enthusiastic enough to enter.

6. Appoint officers, assistants and judges before the day of the program. For judges select interested adult members of the community, preferably those who have no children taking part.

7. For athletic programs appoint two older boys and girls familiar with high school or college track and field meets to assist, one to act as starter, one at the finishing lines near the judges. Have ready score cards for each athletic event. Make them of large pieces of cardboard, as sheets of paper blow in the wind. On the score cards for races opposite each name draw lines making several spaces to mark the place which the contestant wins in both preliminary and final heats. On score cards for jumping, opposite each name make spaces for first, second and third trials.

8. Make a list, for your own reference, of each event on the program with materials needed. Check this up at least two days in advance as if it were the final day. Besides a whistle for yourself, see that your assistants who start the races each have whistles. If possible these should be a different pitch than your own.

9. Awards may be ribbons of three colors for first, second and

SPECIAL DAYS ON THE PLAYGROUND

third places in each class. But if a leader can not obtain ribbons, kodak pictures of those winning awards delight the children. They must of course wait a few days for the prints. It is somewhat expensive but most play leaders like a collection of pictures of the playground children for themselves and need have only one extra print made for each winner, presenting the film if the child wants more.

10. In planning the schedule for Special Days, keep in mind three of their values. The first is the play value for children of informal special play on a regular day each week. To emphasize the play value, many of the weekly play days should not be announced as public programs. The children will then not feel that they are on exhibition but will enter into the special play as naturally as into a game of *Scrub* or *Three Deep* and new children may readily join the group. Any adults who happen to join the group may be drawn into the activities.

The second value of frequent public programs is to keep the playground before the public. Public programs planned to interest an audience must take into account spectacular effect.

The third value is in the opportunity they offer to reach adults. Activities for grown-ups can be included in many of the public programs, exhibitions may end in general activities, and members of the community may be organized to carry out an annual Community Festival.

LEADERS' DAY

If the spirit of the playground is to affect the play of children when at home playing in backyards and streets, it must develop initiative, leadership, and self-reliance in play. A Leaders' Day in which children enter as leaders of instead of participants in games, gives this opportunity. Each child who enters the contest leads a group of children in a game of his own choice.

An experiment of the playground of the Chicago South Park one year proved that Leaders' Day can be given special importance on the playground calendar of many activities and special days. The Division of Playgrounds and Sports gave badges to the best leaders in several classes. The winners were chosen by their knowledge of the game, clearness of directions, and the attention they secured from those whom they were leading.

To encourage even small children to enter the leaders' contest

SPECIAL DAYS ON THE PLAYGROUND

there must be several classes of events. Here is a schedule used on a playground where children taking part were 12 and under:

- (a) Girls and Boys seven and eight years old:

Best leader of a circle game

“ “ “ “ game using a basket or volley ball

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ baseball

“ “ “ “ line game

“ “ “ “ story (or dramatic) play

(No costumes should be used in dramatic games in a contest for leadership.)

- (b) Boys nine to twelve years:

Same as group (a) with following additions:

Best leader of a relay game

“ “ “ “ game on apparatus

“ game of low organization not requiring long time to play, such as Dodge Ball

Best leader of a team game

- (c) Girls nine to twelve years:

Same as group (b)

On another playground some other age classifications may be better suited to the ages of the children.

APPARATUS DAY

A special day for stunts on the apparatus promotes interest in performing stunts and feats of skill in good gymnastic form.

For such a day at the gymnasium of one outdoor playground of Chicago South Parks the entrants were grouped according to age and size. Competition in each class was (1) for prescribed stunts, announced a week in advance; (2) for the performance of the most difficult stunt, each contestant choosing one when he entered his name.

Points were counted as follows:

For each stunt performed in approved form, 5 points

“ “ “ “ but with an error in finish, 2 points

“ the most difficult stunt, 5 points

“ “ second “ “ 3 “

“ “ third “ “ 1 “

If the competition is between teams awards may be to each member of a team which receives the highest average. The average is ascertained by dividing the total number of points by the total

THE DENVER SKI TOURNAMENT

great attraction for visitors is the Allegheny Indian Reservation, with its 3,000 Indians living in tribal seclusion along an area forty miles in length. The old Indian shrines of departed chieftains, the legends, and the basket and rug making industries which they still carry on would prove great sources of interest.

The Denver Ski Tournament

The sixteenth National Ski Tournament of America was held at Mt. Genesee, Denver, Colorado, on February 19th and 20th. Almost 40,000 people attended this wonderful snow festival. No admission or fee of any kind was charged as the expenses were met by a group of business men, the Hotel Men's Association and others interested in the event. Great care was taken in preparing the scene of action, several sections of the hill being blasted by TNT in order to cut down the grade to the desired proportions. There was a main slide for professionals and amateurs and two smaller take-offs for beginners, some of whom eager to begin, arrived the day before and owing to the well built course were able to make records of 30 and 40 feet.

The Rocky Mountain Ski Club and Denver Community Service directed the two-day tournament, while cooperation was furnished by the City and County of Denver by helping to prepare the roads leading up to Mt. Genesee and by policing the course. The Tourist Bureau assisted in arranging for the prizes.

The crowds began to arrive in Denver as early as the 16th and kept on coming until the actual hour of the first performance. The course was pronounced one of the finest in the country by those who came to take part in the tournament. Lars Hangen, ex-world champion, Knute Knutsen, champion of Norwegian tournaments and many other "leading riders of America" performed before the enthusiastic onlookers. About fifty entries were made in all, divided into five classes, professionals, national amateurs, Colorado amateurs, boy riders and ladies (there were three entered.)

G. C. Torguson of Glenwood, Minnesota, came to preside over the great winter contest and was enthusiastically re-elected president of the national organization, which will hold another huge tournament next winter in Chicago.

Of all winter sports, skiing bids fair to be most popular in those parts of the United States where snow and ice really do abound.

Why Delay?

The Republican Party made the following pledge in 1920:

"A thorough system of physical education for all children up to the age of 19, including adequate health supervision and instruction, would remedy conditions revealed by the draft and would add to the economic and industrial strength of the nation. National leadership and stimulation will be necessary to induce the states to adopt a wise system of physical training."

No one believes that the Republican Party will fail to take effective action in line with this pledge, but the Republican Party promised many things in 1920. When will Universal Physical Education be considered? As soon as it is apparent that the majority of our people want this action and want it immediately.

Dr. C. E. Sawyer is making a preliminary survey looking toward the establishment of a Department of Public Welfare. This does not affect the proposal for Universal Physical Education because the small Federal administrative machinery needed would naturally be placed in the Bureau of Education and could be shifted easily when the reorganization plan is consummated.

Now is the time for every friend of Universal Physical Education to do the utmost in demonstrating to the Republican leaders that while the people are interested in tariffs and taxes they are also interested in seeing something done to set in motion a nation-wide program which will effectively combat the unsatisfactory physical condition prevailing among our people, as revealed in the draft statistics and in the surveys of health conditions of school children. Why Delay?

Community Service to the Rescue of American Arts and Crafts

MARTHA CANDLER, Community Service (Incorporated)

Most students of the subject agree that so far there has been very little in the atmosphere of American cities and towns to free the creative powers of the human soul so that they may find their expression in some beautiful work—so that as we progress in other ways we may be progressing toward an American art.

COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR ARTS AND CRAFTS

Community Service by encouraging people to come together for better leisure time activities, each coming to some common center to represent the idea he cherishes most, has made a great step toward this end. Community Service has encouraged group singing, group dramatics for all and already out of these, here and there, is beginning to come worth-while revelations of talent in all the various departments of musical and dramatic expression.

"But what about the fine arts and the handicrafts?"

In isolated towns and in foreign sections of large cities we have a wealth of material to draw on. We have people with a desire for expression within them, oft times with inherited talents for fine weaving, lace making, metal work and even for painting and sculpture, but with nothing in their environment to bring out the latent desires. Among the Finnish people of Northern Michigan today there is a repressed and thwarted creative spirit which may (and likely has) a direct bearing on social unrest. The Finns are fine craftsmen. They do not follow their craftwork in America. The second generation of them will not even have the knowledge brought by this generation. The same is true of Swedes, Italians, Hungarians or the Poles.

Local Community Service groups can help greatly in developing the art life both of foreign and native-born citizens. One method lies in gathering all available material regarding local efforts toward artistic self-expression as has been done in Silver City, New Mexico. Another method consists in getting the co-operation of art teachers of public and special art schools with a view to forming clubs to study local traditions and interpret them fittingly in some form of artistic self-expression. Wood carving, leather tooling, jewelry making, pottery, basketry and many varieties of weaving are among the art activities which might be developed in many places simply by using available resources.

In Silver City, the Art Department was formed by a small group of women—all of whom sketch or paint the typical South Western outdoors—to work together in the Community House attic studios, to hold periodic exhibits of all new work of sufficient merit in local drug store windows and, in short, to do all in their power to interpret artistically the spirit of the section, and encourage others to do so. They are now working out ways and means of getting expert instruction from the art colony at Taos. At one of their first meetings a member volunteered to come and teach the making of Indian pottery, which is so excellent a thing in that section be-

CONTINUATION OF THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARY

cause the finest in the country originated nearby among the Hopis and other tribes. She had gone into an Indian village and studied the process. The revival of Mexican weaving which is—among the Spaniards in New Mexico anyhow—a lost art, naturally suggests itself as being another excellent addition to the program.

Local club groups could give especial attention to the craftswork of their own peoples. It would be interesting in a cosmopolitan center—as most of our industrial towns and larger cities are—to give an evening to each foreign group, displaying a loan exhibit of the best possible art and craft objects representing that people, and having a lecture on the best that nationality has produced in arts and crafts. This will be a good way of recruiting volunteer talent in the community arts work and will also create a fine social spirit. An International Exhibit (Loan) assembling all the craftswork and art work available from among all peoples would greatly stimulate interest. A permanent Community House or Community Center Art Exhibition, might be started in this way, which would be eventually, when the same thing has begun to be done everywhere, a worthy contribution toward a great permanent exhibit of American Craftwork.

The Continuation of the Pilgrim Tercentenary

Although 1920 was celebrated throughout most of the country as Pilgrim Tercentenary Year the celebration will undoubtedly continue through 1921 because many communities adhere to the belief that beginning with November 1920, the celebration should continue for a year. The great Plymouth, Massachusetts, celebration will take place this year, with a magnificent historical pageant staged at Plymouth, continuing from July 20th to August 10th. This pageant has been written by Professor George Pierce Baker, and will be staged under his direction. Worcester, Massachusetts, is also planning to have a large Pilgrim pageant. Indeed the whole state of Massachusetts, with the exception of those cities which have already celebrated, will, according to the report of the Massachusetts State Commission, continue to celebrate during the spring and summer of 1921.

Nor is Massachusetts the only state taking part during 1921. The Women's Clubs of New Jersey have designated this as the year in which they will actively participate from one end of the

CONTINUATION OF THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARY

state to the other. There will be special celebrations in Illinois, Missouri and Indiana by such cities as have not already celebrated. Utah, also, is to have a state-wide celebration "to pay tribute to the sturdy Anglo-Saxon forefathers." Several celebrations are planned in the South. This continuation of the celebration gives a chance for all communities, schools, churches and clubs who have not already celebrated to fall into line. In anticipation much new material has been offered by the publishers, including the following:

PLAYS AND PAGEANTS

A Pageant of Pilgrims by Esther Willard Bates, price 75 cents. Published by The Pilgrim Press, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. This is an indoor pageant and has three episodes with interior scenes. At least 50 men and 100 women are needed to give the pageant adequately. May be developed by a cast of 250 or 400 people. The pageant shows the adventure of the Pilgrims, first in England, then in the cabin of the Mayflower, then in Plymouth. The pageant ends with a vision showing the Pilgrim-pioneer spirit which led men westward. Is therefore excellent for western as well as eastern production. Is replete with dances of nature sprites. Has processions, vision scenes, etc.

Merry Mount by William O. Bates. Drama League prize play. Published in The Drama for September 1920, c/o The Drama League, Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. Price 25 cents, postage 4 cents. A comedy of New England beginnings in three acts. One interior and two exterior scenes. 9 men and 2 women. As many supernumeraries as desired. The play shows the wooing of Damaris White by the picturesque outlaw of Merry Mount, Thomas Morton: The capture of Morton and his people at the revels of the Maypole of Merry Mount and his final pardon and release. Interesting, spirited play, with much humor, quick action and bright dialogue.

The Coming of the Mayflower by Rosamond Kimball, price 50 cents. Published by the Interchurch World Movement, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This is an indoor pageant with six episodes, interestingly connected. In order to give it effectively it needs at least 40 female and 30 male characters. Full description of dances and costumes. Charming songs interspersed through pageant. A simple background of curtains can be used throughout if desired. This pageant would be easy and inexpensive to produce.

CONTINUATION OF THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARY

The Pilgrim and the Book by Percy Mackaye published by the American Bible Society, the Bible House, Astor Place, N. Y. Price \$.25. A dramatic service for churches, complete with music and directions for simple costumes and staging. 19 speaking characters, male. As many supernumeraries as desired, men, women and children. This beautiful and impressive service is practical for any church, large or small. It can be produced without royalty and has already had very wide use throughout the churches of the country.

The Home Makers by Maude S. Vosburg, a play in three acts published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, N. Y. C., price 30 cents. 3 acts, 2 interior scenes, 7 female and 14 male characters. Shows an interesting authentic picture of the Pilgrims in this country, beginning with the Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor. Easily staged except for first scene which shows middle deck of the Mayflower. This can be managed with compo-board scenery, however. The part that corn played in saving the Pilgrims is poetically brought out—the gold of the new world.

SCHOOLS

All of the above listed material is practical for schools. A book of more than ordinary usefulness for schools is the charming story *The Argonauts of Faith* by Basil Mathews published by Doran & Co., New York at \$1.50. This gives the adventures of the Mayflower Pilgrims, with quaint authentic maps, and lovely pictures in color. It makes excellent reading for children. Teachers may be interested in sending for the *Programs for the Observance of the Tercentenary in the Schools of Massachusetts*. Address, State House, Boston, Mass. This pamphlet contains illustrations and music. Also valuable is the booklet issued by the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston. It has fine colored illustrations. It is called *New England, Old and New*.

CLUBS (INCLUDING WOMEN'S CLUBS, DRAMATIC CLUBS, AND SIMILAR GROUPS)

Women's Clubs will like the one act play *The Courtship of Miles Standish* published by Samuel French, N. Y. Price 25 cents, and for their programs good material is in the recently published *Women of the Mayflower* by Annie Russell Marble published by

CONTINUATION OF THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARY

Pilgrim Press, Boston, Mass. Price \$1.50. As romance for a background for papers for clubs there is *The Founding of the Nation* by Frank M. Gregg, a story of Pilgrim days, published by Doran & Co., price \$2.25. Interesting material for short papers for women's clubs can be found in *Pilgrim Mothers*, Review of Reviews December 1920; also in *Pilgrim and Puritan Literature*, by Arthur H. Quinn, Scribner's May 1920. Full data concerning Pilgrims and the theatre for use in dramatic clubs can be found in *Celebrating the Pilgrim Tercentenary* by Roland Holt, published in the July-August 1920 Theatre Magazine, to be found in most libraries. Also in the October 1920 number of this magazine *The Glory of the Pilgrims* by the same author gives a brief account finely adapted to reading aloud. For a whimsical paper to read aloud nothing could excel *Pilgrims and Their Contemporaries* by Samuel M. Crothers, published in the Century, May 1920.

CHURCHES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Churches will find *The Pilgrim and the Book* by Percy Mackaye especially valuable, published by the Bible House, Astor Place, N. Y. Price 25 cents. Many Sunday Schools are using *A Little Pilgrim's Progress from The House of the Heart and Other Plays for Children*, published by Henry Holt & Co., 19 West 44th Street, New York City. Price \$1.20.

A stirring new patriotic song which has already been used in England and America is *Mayflower Morning* by Myrtle Strode-Jackson, published by Boosey & Co., 9 East 17th Street, New York City, at 60 cents, or in unison for school use (voice part only) 10 cents. First verse with chorus:

Pilgrim sailor, when your eyes
Straining through the mist and foam,
First beheld with glad surprise
Land, whereon to build a home;
With your heart's high courage warming,
As you felled primeval pine,
Could you see great cities forming
On the wide horizon line?

Halleluiah and Rejoicing
Hymns and praises for the past
Pilgrims of the ages voicing

MOTHERS' HELPERS' CLUB

Joy and song while ages last
Halleluiah and Thanksgiving
We will keep your children free
By good laws and righteous living
For the centuries to be.

A Cooperatively Planned Training School

From Utica, New York, comes word of a course in training play leaders conducted by a committee appointed by the Adirondack Physical Education Association. This committee includes the Director of Physical Training in Utica Schools, the Physical Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, and Knights of Columbus, the Boy Scout Executive, the Superintendent of Recreation and one or two others.

Games, hygiene, setting up drills, athletics, aquatics, aesthetic and folk dancing were the subjects to be taught. The course was offered one evening each week for eight weeks, from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m., beginning April first.

The circular read, "The committee hopes to be able to recommend at the close of the course, every member in it, for either paid or volunteer positions on playgrounds, for church groups, club leaders, hence care must be exercised in admitting candidates."

Part of each evening was devoted to group work, such as club technique for Girls' Club Leaders, and scouting for Scout Masters' Assistants.

Mothers' Helpers' Club

What is the use of considering leisure time activities, if you have no leisure time? Many a young mother is so tied down by care of children that a recreational program means nothing to her.

Thus have argued a group of young married people, members of the Presbyterian Church at Caldwell, New Jersey, with the result that a new club has been formed to solve this problem.

This club, known as the Mothers' Helpers' Club, conducts a day nursery and playroom every Thursday afternoon in the Presbyterian Church. A long list of volunteer ladies-in-charge prevents the work of supervision falling too onerously upon any one

MOTHERS' HELPERS' CLUB

club member. A few simple rules relating to the exclusion of sick children, and care of those admitted, suffice at present.

Another relief to mothers has been planned by the club. This is volunteer aid offered for home service. Oftentimes there are those willing to serve in this way, and there are mothers who would value this manner of providing them with a few hours "off duty."

An Allegory of Citizenship

The *Shuttle*, based upon the theme "The Shuttle passes but the pattern remains" was presented in the Du Pont Ball Room, Wilmington, Delaware, by the Neighborhood Associations of Community Service. One page of the program was devoted to a plea for the Neighborhood Center:

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS

A Neighborhood must be more than a group of houses. Human beings living in modern America need and demand and have a right to expect something more than shelter from the weather and food for the body.

The Wilmington Community Service in trying to provide playgrounds and community houses is only endeavoring to restore to the people their inalienable rights. Wilmington has a splendid opportunity to do this at the minimum of costs, because the City owns buildings which are adjacent to playgrounds at Third and Madison, Fourth and Pine, Christiana Field and Eden Park. The buildings at present, however, are dilapidated and entirely unsuited for community centers.

In each of the places mentioned there is already a neighborhood association organized. It needs encouragement, stimulation, just a little assistance from the outside. With the investment of only a comparatively small sum the entire aspect of certain districts of the City can be changed; happiness through mutual service can be made the predominating note in the neighborhood.

After these buildings have been put in condition for community use they will be the civic nerve centers of Wilmington. Within them there will be indoor playgrounds, a branch library, kindergarten, the health center, citizenship classes, clubs for boys and girls. They will be our local liberty halls where all matters of vital importance to the neighborhood will be developed.

The buildings that are to be immediately remodelled are simply

BOOK REVIEW

the advance guard of a movement for a community center in each neighborhood in the city.

A Typical Ohio Rural School as Community Center

In addition to the curriculum comprising Academic studies together with such subjects as music, manual training, home economics and a Smith-Hughes course in agriculture, the Monroe Township Consolidated School offers itself as a fully functioning community center.

Sociability, inspiration, education, entertainment, and immediate practical benefit to the community are the purposes in the main, for which this school, in the farming community of Monroe Township, has been designated.

Here various out-of-school organizations such as the Farmers' Equity Exchange, the Monroe Township Tobacco Growers' Association and the Monroe Grange, find comfortable quarters for their meetings.

School plays, orchestra and glee-club concerts are attended by scores of people delighting in the capacious and attractive auditorium,—while school athletes cordially share the facilities of tennis courts, volley ball court and baseball diamond with community amateurs.

Perhaps the weekly moving picture show in the Auditorium contributes as much as anything to the education and entertainment of the community.

Already 10,000 people have been present during the past year at the social functions held in this most hospitable school house.

Book Reviews

THE BOOK OF CHILDREN'S GAMES

By Constance Wakeford Long. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.
Price \$1.25

There are games for the playground, games for the class room, (some "active," some "passive" and some extremely "quiet"); besides a whole division of lesson games "to be correlated with English, arithmetic, history, geography and nature study." Twenty singing games complete the volume.

The book is well planned, the descriptions clear, the diagrams simple and easy to follow. There is an undeniable literary quality in the presentation which gives interest to the presentation of the material. In fact volunteers should turn to such a book as this, not only for clear, sensible descriptions of well-graded games, but for the confidence and illumination it should give them in promoting the right play atmosphere so valuable and indispensable a part of their work.



GAINING POISE



"CHEESE IT! THE COP!"
What are they gaining?



WHAT A PLAYGROUND



CHILDREN PLAYING IN THE NEW REPUBLIC OF ESTHONIA
(Photograph forwarded by Dr. John H. Finley)



ESSENTIAL TO THE MAKING OF THE DEMOCRACY
(Photograph forwarded by Dr. John H. Finley)



HAPPY CHILDREN IN A FOLK DANCE

The Playground

Vol. XV No. 4

JULY 1921

The World at Play

From Joseph Lee.—"I think keeping fit is good and I as a valetudinarian resort to it, but it is a second best. The best is to seek the Kingdom of God and His righteousness or a Kingdom of Beauty and its radiance and all these things shall be added unto you."

The Goal.—There is need of a scientific planning and direction of community growth. Much thought has been given to securing factories for communities, increasing the buying and selling in communities. Attention has also been directed toward planning the physical features of city life but there has not been so much thought given to the problem of making the conditions for our communities of various sizes such that all of the growth shall be thoroughly well rounded, normal and wholesome.

Is There Work to Do?—Community Service is a vital and needed work while men say they "do not know what to do with their spare time."

The Survey recently reported the findings of a committee studying the question of the twelve hour day in steel mills. At least one man admitted that his leisure hours drag. Many more undoubtedly waste these precious leisure hours. Is it possible—is it tolerable—in this twentieth century that all the glorious world of music, art, team games, human companionship, neighborhood projects should be so shut away? Is it thus that America interprets Aristotle? "The noble employment of leisure becomes the chief end of education."

Power in Their Hands.—The regulation of "what and why" in the neighborhood theatres will have to be left to the business sense of the producer and to the mothers' and neighborhood clubs. These clubs have great possibilities in determining what shall go on the screen, particularly the neighborhood screen. The protest of a mother to a Cleveland newspaper recently against

the profanation of *Treasure Island* in order to give it a sex theme is to the point. The protest through the editorial columns probably did some good. More effectively the mother might have organized all the women's clubs to protest against this profanation and she might have gone further; she might have organized a collective demand for real portrayals of such stories as the Stevenson masterpiece, of which there are altogether too few.—From *A Community Recreation Program* published by the Cleveland Foundation of Cleveland, Ohio

A Storytelling Festival at Jacksonville.—The city of Jacksonville, Florida, recently held a storytelling festival which provided 6,000 children with an afternoon of delightful entertainment without any expenditure of funds on the part of the city.

The city gave the armory for the festival; Community Service made the arrangements for the event. A number of people volunteered as storytellers, and arranged a program of stories which would lend themselves well to costuming. The mayor was present and spoke to the children, many of whom sat in a semi-circle on the floor. A victrola furnished music be-

fore the program and community singing at the beginning and end of the festival added to the pleasure of the children.

A Storytelling League.—As a result of Community Service activities in Houston, Texas, the city now has a storytelling league. Interest was aroused by the sending of letters to the teachers, signed by the superintendent of schools and by publicity through the press. Approximately 100 people came to the first meeting at which a talk was given by the dramatic organizer of Community Service on the educational values of storytelling. At the close of the meeting officers were elected. An open meeting was called at a later date with 125 present. A second talk was given on the How of Storytelling.

Know Your Audience.—Writing of her first experiences in community theatre work, Mary Austin says in *The Little Theatre Review* of March the seventeenth, "My own audiences taught me that a costume must never go further than the audience can follow it with their own experience. Costumes which are entirely foreign to the experience of the audience have the same effect as foreign words in the text. This I think is the secret

THE WORLD AT PLAY

of the indifference of moving picture audiences to costume plays. Such audiences are mostly unlearned, and historic conformity becomes an affront of wearisome strangeness. I have seen *The Merchant of Venice* done in a mining camp with Portia in bib overalls in the court scene, and everybody perfectly satisfied because it conformed to their own idea of the local Justice of the Peace.

"If there were one thing more than another that my experience gives me leave to say to the Little Theatre movement, it would be just that: Find out what your audience has lived, and then find out what it has read and never get completely out of reach of these two items."

Girl Scouts Give Play.—Girl Scouts in Beacon, New York, under the direction of Elizabeth K. Hughes, Director of Recreation, gave *Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil* and *The Revolt* before a capacity house at the local theatre.

"Emperor Jones" by Amateurs.—Colored students of Howard University, Washington, D. C., gave a really remarkable presentation of *Emperor Jones*, the play with a negro as protagonist which has aroused so much interest in

New York City during the past season.

Memphis Buys Park for Colored Population.—The City Park Board of Memphis, Tennessee, has just bought an eighty-five thousand dollar park for its colored population and the Mayor has added to it the grounds of an abandoned fire station. The location is right in the heart of the negro activities of the city. There is an auditorium on the grounds with a seating capacity of 1200 which will be used as a recreation center and there is to be a playground with up-to-date equipment. The activities will be in charge of trained leaders. The Superintendent of Recreation of Memphis in writing of this new bit of play space says that it is just a step toward the goal of putting Memphis on the map in the way of "Recreation for every citizen and every citizen for recreation."

Concert Star Aids Community Music Movement.—Valuable assistance has been given to the community singing campaign by a prominent artist visitor in this country, Nelson Illingworth, the Australian lieder singer. After having heard the way in which the Stephen C. Foster songs were traditionally sung in our country, Mr. Illingworth agreed to

THE WORLD AT PLAY

prepare for Community Service his analysis of the interpretation of these songs, which would bring forth all the emotional content of the compositions. Mr. Illingworth thereupon wrote the material for a Community Service bulletin on *Old Folks at Home*, which was later circulated all over the country in the form of an article in *Musical America*. The singer then prepared a similar analysis of *Old Black Joe* which appeared in the *Musical Courier*. Reprints of these two articles have been sent to musical persons throughout the country in an effort to vivify the master-songs of Foster as vehicles of community expression.

Mr. Illingworth at Headquarters' Sing.—Nelson Illingworth, the distinguished musical interpreter, came to Community Service Headquarters' sing and interpreted *Swanee River*. He explained the song carefully from an interpretive point of view and then led the singing of it. When it had been sung three times it would not have been recognized as the same song. Mr. Illingworth got splendid results in a very short time and was so pleased that he is coming again to interpret *Old Black Joe*. His own rendition of *Swanee River* was of course the real treat.

The Penalty.—A warning as to the consequences of disregarding the play instinct is found in Frederick O'Brien's *White Shadows in the South Seas*—"I am persuaded that the Polynesians, from Hawaii to Tahiti, are dying because of the suppression of the play instinct, an instinct that had its expression in most of their customs and occupations. Their dancing, their tattooing, their chanting, their religious rites, and even their warfare, had very visible elements of humor and joyousness. They were essentially a happy people, full of dramatic feeling, emotional, and with a keen sense of the ridiculous. The rule of the trader crushed all these native feelings."

Play the Regenerator.—A letter from Mrs. R. T. Meeker, Etah A. P. Mission, U. P. British India, says: "We would draw the conclusion that India is not a land of play. There are no folk dances, no national games. I found when I first came out that I was younger in play than the girls of the school."

Among the boys we found that immorality was prevalent, that few of the boys were pure or innocent. They had no physical stamina, when taken sick they would be prostrate, could resist no disease. When

THE WORLD AT PLAY

there was recess from work and play the boys sat down or lay on their beds. We felt that one of the most necessary things for the boys was play. We taught them a great number of the games which children play at home, as Blackman, drop the handkerchief, but there seemed to be no leadership among them, and the moment we left them the games ceased; then we bought such games as cricket. . . . The result has been there has been much less sin, much less sickness, and a keener desire to study."

The Decisive Years.—Raymond G. Fuller, in his chapter on Recreation in *Child Welfare in Tennessee* says: Edmund C. Sanford, President of Clark College, writes that in his opinion a normal childhood would have reduced the percentage of neurasthenic and neurotic conditions uncovered by the draft and further states that "in such normal childhood proper play is an important point."

Dr. Pearce Bailey, Chief of the Section of Neurology and Psychiatry, Surgeon-General's Office, writing in *The New York Times* of functional nervous diseases says "non-medical agencies such as boys' clubs, boy and girl scouts, settlement agencies, and playgrounds,

promise most in the line of prevention."

G. Stanley Hall noted that "activity, the physical pleasure of it, may diffuse, irradiate, and mitigate the sexual stress just at the age when its premature localization is most deleterious."

Charles Otis Gill, a profound student of country life, declares that one of the chief reasons why it is so hard for farmers to cooperate is the fact that they did not play together enough when they were young. "Associative play discovers individuals to one another, educates in the habit of cooperation."

Municipal Fishing.—Lewis Bronlow, City Manager, Petersburg, Virginia, writes that seven playgrounds have been opened in that city under municipal control, five for white children and two for colored. A large tract belonging to the city, formerly a part of the water supply, but now abandoned, has been opened for fishing. On Easter Monday, the first day the tract was open, more than 1200 people became fishermen for the day.

Play in the Fire House.—A little town of 4000 people, namely, Downingtown, Pa., not lacking in the initiative that helps to make bigger and better towns, has made provi-

THE WORLD AT PLAY

sion for year-round recreation by building a large addition to the fire house. Here are held dances and parties, and pool and other games are played. There is also a gymnasium for the use of the townspeople. All men over eighteen years old are eligible for membership through payment of a small yearly fee. Their families attend the social activities, thus making it a community-wide activity.

Where Does the Library Come In?—Is it advisable to try to secure a library as a part of the community building in cities where there are no public libraries?

A number of libraries have such facilities as motion picture machines and a great deal of storytelling is done by librarians. Story acting is but a step from storytelling and the work of the library leads naturally and easily into the work of the recreation field. One of the officials of the American Library Association has written:

"In a general way the American Library Association has been interested in this subject for a long time, but I cannot say that we have accomplished very much that is definite. Of course in a way, a good many of our branch libraries in large cities partake of the commun-

ity center idea, and a number of the branches of the Chicago Public Library, for instance, are located in the park field house and are very definitely parts of community centers. I agree with you in feeling that this subject is to be more important than it has been in the past, and I think the Playground and Recreation Association of America and the American Library Association should get together and do what they can to cooperate in this movement."

THE PLAYGROUND will welcome a discussion of this problem from those having experience or theories.

A Junior Chautauqua.—Not only the needs of adults but particularly those of the children are recognized by the Swarthmore Chautauqua Association of Swarthmore, Pa. This special department for the children, the Junior Chautauqua, has come to be, in the minds of many, the most vital part of the Chautauqua movement.

It offers to the boys and girls of a community a week of wholesome fun and directed play under the leadership of directors who know just what will appeal to the children. It vies with the circus in juvenile appeal.

The boys and girls, having

THE WORLD AT PLAY

paid their small fee for the price of the children's tickets, set so low that almost every child can take advantage of the opportunity, gather at the large Chautauqua tent in the holiday spirit of play. Their community sing becomes a jovial occasion, the stories they hear are filled with new interest to them through the spirited manner of the storyteller and they learn new games and new stunts. At the end of the week the children present on the Chautauqua platform a pageant of their own. Nor is this all. The boys and girls are trained also in the fundamentals of law and order by means of the organization of junior town government. For a week, in addition to the recreational activities, they take part in directing the affairs of their miniature municipality. Town officials are elected and through a cooperative share these little citizens gain some knowledge of the rudiments of democracy. One of the noteworthy aims of the Swarthmore Chautauqua is to found a junior library in every town which has not established a library of its own.

Suggests Changes in Washington Schools.—Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, speaking before the Washington, D. C., City Club,

suggested building up a school system for Washington, consisting of perhaps fifty twenty-room buildings, eliminating all smaller buildings and providing at least a two-acre playground for each school and facilities for manual skill and self-expression. Such a program could be carried out for about twelve million dollars.

"We must have larger schools, so that in each one we can afford to have a supervising principal; an auditorium where pupils can be taught by movies and where they can develop their personalities through plays, concerts and so on, and a place where they can get proper physical training. We don't need a 'seat for every child,' for by alternating our classes one-half of them can occupy the seats while the other half are on the playgrounds under a competent play leader or in the gymnasium, the manual training rooms or the auditorium."

First Aid to the Drowning Taught in the Michigan Schools.—On May ninth, 1921, practically every schoolroom in the state of Michigan set aside an hour for demonstrating how to induce artificial respiration.

This was done at the suggestion of the Director of Physical Education who sent out letters to superintendents

THE WORLD AT PLAY

and county commissioners all over the state urging that time be given in every school to this important matter. With this letter was enclosed a letter from the Governor recommending that schools cooperate to the fullest extent in carrying out the Director's suggestion.

Over 23,000 charts explaining by printed instructions and diagrams the proper method of resuscitating a drowned person were sent to teachers.

Recreation for the Houseworking Girl.—Before the formation of the Square Circle Club of the Girls' Community Service in a Vermont town, the houseworking girl spent many lonely hours after her day's work was done. Of course, there were the movies and now and then a dance to go to but no place to entertain friends should they drop in for a call. The Square Circle Club and the Industrial Classes have opened up a new life for this type of working girl. The Club House has provided a decent meeting place for getting acquainted with other girls; the industrial classes have afforded opportunity for study along lines hitherto barred, such as sewing, crocheting and typewriting, while all the pleasant social life of picnics, swims, corn roasts,

gymnasium activities, not to mention well-regulated dances, in the attractive club house itself, now gives these girls a keen interest in their lives which prevents that discouragement and homesickness so frequent among girls engaged in housework for a livelihood.

A paper compiled by an enthusiastic group of the Square Circle membership and read by one of the members before the Women's Club told how full life had become since the club work started. One of the gentlest and shyest of the working girls when asked the question, "What has this Girls' Club done for you?" replied, "Oh lonesome, lonesome." The appreciative answer she meant to have given, was made perfectly clear in this paper most carefully prepared by the more articulate of her friends.

Pictures for Dr. Curtis.—"I should like a few good photographs of little children playing about the home, or in the yard, or being taken on trips by their parents, for illustrations in a book on *The Children in the Home*, now practically completed. If you have anything which would be helpful to others, why not share it? I will see that the pictures are returned after they have been used."—Henry S. Curtis, Oberlin, Ohio

Putting Punch and Judy into Life*

An Experiment with Dolls and Drama

FREDERICK K. BROWN

Community Service

I own a theatre of my own; one that I carry like a package in one hand. I am also the owner of a playing company of famous actors—which I carry in a flower box under my other arm. None of the famed artistic temperament of actors ever bothers me since my company of players are literally under my thumb—most literally. For I conduct a private Punch and Judy show.

With my Punch and Judy show I prove in a few minutes what it would take hours of words to illustrate. I have proved, among other sobering things, that we have now with us in the flesh, boys and girls who have never heard an actor speak; who have never seen the flesh tint or the play of natural colors in a drama; who have never seen a living actor in operation. In every town and city there are numbers of boys and girls who have nothing but a moving picture conception of dramatic form; whose world of actors, and scenery has been flattened out on a white screen in the

* Mr. Brown found Punch and Judy an easy means of entrance to the hearts and lives of the people with whom he worked in various towns in New England. Of one such experience he writes: "Yesterday we went out to Lone-Town, the nickname for West Farms, a district in this cultured town. The children in the school had been told of Punch and Judy. But we went from house to house—or, rather, shanty to shanty—and drummed up trade. In mid afternoon we had fifty men, women and children present in the chapel. I gave them a set of game songs, told them stories, exhibited Punch, and conducted a game hour. Then, on a vote, a Community Game Night was decided upon, and a round up of all the men and women: I was able to get my leader for a committee—and Lone-town is my challenge. There are other Lone-towns within these city limits where only, so far, the discouraged ministers of religion and the delinquency correctors have worn a path. No path for Play, nor Drama, nor Music—so far.

"Added to wandering storytelling, in a recreation system, there is no reason why an extension should not be made in the direction of restoring to the childish imagination something it has never had, within the last few years, the sound of a real voice in drama, a fourth dimension, color, and especially, the employment of its cheated and starved imagination. All this these simple dolls do, and it takes no great training on the part of the Judy operator. And do not let us make the usual pretence that all this is an apology for something higher. It is, in itself, a very necessary utility in a recreation system. It matters little if it leads to Marionettes of fairy tales, or Magic pieces or Art drama—these might come, but the Judy show, in and by itself, should give laughter and delight and imagination and joy to children—that would be enough."

PUTTING PUNCH AND JUDY INTO LIFE

silent flicker of speed-ahead photography. If many of our children were to be asked concerning drama, what the Pre Columbians were asked about geography the answer would be the same, "It is something flat."

After I had given my "show," a little street boy told me that it was a "dandy pictur!" Just as a little girl, puzzling with her daddy over a sign in a city street which read, "Livery Stable" testified to her machine-age bringing-up by exclaiming, "Oh, yes, a horse garage!"

Another thing I have proved and what a flattery it is. There is a rival to Charlie Chaplin! There is a spoken word and acted scene not on a screen which bring yells of delight upon yells of delight and the flattery of devoted imitation. It is the age old, universal drama of Punch and Judy! Here, surely, is one of the necessary antidotes to the slow poison of moving pictureitis. One young auditor said, "I like it better than the movies." The point is, though, that the Punch and Judy and the Marionette stage does offer to us a practical substitution to take the mind of folks for a time at least off the everlasting whirl of the silent, photographic drama.

Here is the magic of it, after all. I go to school or a corner and set up my screen stage and with six fingers of two hands animate Punch and Judy, the Baby, and, when I leave, instead of having made my audience more dependent on me and my offerings, I make them independent. For here is the glory of the puppet stage—we leave duplications and imitations behind us. I know that in homes, at night, there are Italian children behind covered chairs giving their own Punch and Judy and using their imaginations at last in dramatic organization. I know that sawdust dolls, long lifeless with their wooden dust have been taken up and by newly created dramatic managers have been transfigured into moving actors that seem to speak. I know that in my trail boys and girls have engaged in the manufacture of plastic stuff out of which to make their own Punch and Judy. I know that I have left little artists, thinking of idle water colors and crayon paints, eager to limn human lines on wooden faces ready for the puppet world. And in this moving pictureitis time a whole lot of this sort of interest is a dramatic salvation; just the tonic educators and parents and police are crying out after.

Finally when it is known that I am no actor, nor artist, nor designated play-wright, and yet I have made my own theatre,

PUTTING PUNCH AND JUDY INTO LIFE

moulded my own dolls and do animate and speak for the characters when they appear, the full force of the worth of Punch and Judy is felt. Yes, Punch and Judy is the Everywhere, Anytime, Everready recreation. It can be stuck up in a corner of a playground, the angle of an alley, on a street curb, in an open bow window, in the middle of a hall, on a stage, anywhere. Old and young like it. It adds life to a live party and may be used as a prelude to the most sober meeting or to take the place of the salad. I have used it in a trade school among super-critical young men and women, as a prelude to a sober talk on the place of drama and culture in practical life.

THE MERRIE PLAY OF "PUNCH AND JUDY"

By

FREDERICK K. BROWN

CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY

Punch Master of His House and Everything Else
Judy Merely the Wife of Punch
The Baby Whose Troubles Begin Early
The Policeman Full of Manners and Business
The Ghost To Be Seen Through
The Monster A Mythical Mouthy Mastadonic One
Dobbin A Playful Horse without Hind Legs

Acts I, II, III, IV, etc.

all take place in the First.

Scene: In Our Imagination

THE PLAY

Prelude: Inside the theatre the tinkly tune of a music box is heard.

Note: Guitars, mandolins are suitable, but the Swiss music box is preeminently adapted to the romance of a marionette show. The children and old people of this day of victrolas have forgotten the charm of the tinkling music boxes. It, itself, is a worthy revival, especially in these days of cow bell jazz.

The music ceases and a squeaky, high-pitched voice; that of Punch is heard:

Punch (off stage) He, he, he, he, he! Well, well, well, well!
(Suddenly bursts into view bowing) How do you do. (Looks all around as if picking out somebody he knows). Glad to see you.

PUTTING PUNCH AND JUDY INTO LIFE

My name is Punch. Punch spelled with a S. Punch, P.U.N.C.H! The most beautiful Punch. By the way I have a horse. Dobbin! Dobbin! (Looks into the interior of theatre) Come up, Dobbin, and give Punch a ride!

Dobbin (two legged horse) flashes into view and gallops back and forth with a toss of his head.

Punch climbs on his back and gallops back and forth until the horse runs away and keeps throwing him off. Punch desperately clings to the neck of the horse. After which he pounds the horse off the stage and out of sight. Punch: That's the way to do it!

Punch: I'll give that horse shavings to eat from the barber shop. Now I want you to see what a pretty wife I've got. Her name is Judy. She has some of my good looks. Judy, JUDY! Come up and see who's here.

Judy: (Below) All-right—Punch—In a minute. I'm sweeping the floor.

Punch: Hurry up, old girl.

Judy (suddenly appearing) Here I am, Punch.

Punch: Give me a kiss. (They kiss with loud smacks and embrace).

Punch: Now, Judy, I want you to fetch up the baby.

Judy: All right, Punch. (Goes down.)

Judy brings up the baby and hands it to Punch. Punch takes the baby and begins to sing. "Rock a bye-baby." Judy goes down.

Punch: The best baby of all babies. Never cries. Never known to cry. In fact it never cri—(Baby squalls and as it keeps it up Punch pretends to look everywhere for a crying baby. Then when he finds it to be his own he takes the baby by the end of its dress and swings it gleefully around and bangs its head on the stage; after which he throws it into the interior of the theatre).

Punch: "There, that's the way to do it. Poor baby. Poor baby. (Cries and sobs in a comical way with his hands to his eyes.)

While Punch is crying,

Policeman appears. Mr. Punch I have come to arrest you for killing your ba-by! (Policeman makes elaborate bows in emphasizing his words. He speaks with elaborate dignity and a very deep voice.)

Punch (mimicking) For killing your ba-by! Arrest yourself.

Policeman: (Swinging his club) I am going to take you to jail.

PUTTING PUNCH AND JUDY INTO LIFE

Punch (pretending to be scared, cries) O, O, O! Why did I do it?

Policeman: Will you come or not?

Punch: Yes.

Policeman: Yes—what?

Punch: Yes.

Policeman (advancing to arrest Punch) Come with me for killing your ba-by!

Punch: Oh, Mr. Policeman, wait here and I'll give you a present. Only turn your back till I come back. (Goes Down.)

Policeman (with back turned) sings in a deep, bass voice to a made-up tune:

"Oh, I am a man who works on the streets

Oh, oh, I work on the street.

My nose gets cold and my feet freeze fast

Punch (appearing with a club in his arms) To audience—Here's his present. (Feels for the ear of the policeman with the club and hits him.)

Policeman (without turning) Ah, ah, there's a fly. (Rubs himself.)

Punch repeats stronger.

Policeman (without turning) Ah, there's a mosquito!

Punch repeats stronger.

Policeman: Bless me but it must be a woodpecker! (Turns just as Punch is about to hit him. They fight with their sticks in which Punch disposes of his enemy.)

Punch: That's the way to do it!

Slow music is heard.

Punch (reclining as if weary).

Oh, I'm so tired. (snores.)

Ghost appears slowly, in circular motions as if floating through the air. He rises to his full length and peers mysteriously from side to side with dignity. Then he bends and touches with his face that of Punch and swiftly disappears.

Punch (starting up in a fright) Oh, like a cake of ice (shivers) I must have been dreaming. (Sleeps again).

Ghost repeats performance.

Punch: (starting up and looking around) Oh, ten cakes of ice! (Goes to sleep).

Ghost returns and as he bends over Punch, Punch starts up and finds him.

PUTTING PUNCH AND JUDY INTO LIFE

Punch (shivering and shaking as if frightened).

Oh, oh, Oh! A ghost.

(Punch tries to hit the ghost with his stick but the ghost dodges each time: finally Punch succeeds in belaboring the ghost and disposing of it.)

Punch (triumphantly) That's the way to do it! Now, you thought I was afraid. I wasn't scared. My feet were scared and my hands were and my mouth was and my nose was, but *I* wasn't! Nothing can frighten me—Nothing in all this world

(As Punch continues to boast, waving his hands, a Monster, made of a stocking with button eyes and a red mouth and standing up ears the whole fitting over the hand, crawls on, opening and closing its terrible mouth. While Punch is waving his hand the Monster gets hold of it as to swallow it, Punch tries to pull away, squeaking with fright. Finally the Monster lets go the hand and takes hold of the big nose of Punch; they pull backwards and forwards, Punch belaboring with his stick until he kills and shuffles off the monster.)

Punch: That's the way to do it!

Policeman reappears with a gallows which he fits into the stage and which has a noose swinging from it, made of stiff cord that keeps its shape.

Punch: Oh, what's that? (shivers and whimpers) I wish I'd never killed the baby. Oh, Mr. Policeman, it was only one baby.

Policeman: (Elaborately, with a bow) Mr. Punch, I want you to be conveniently hanged for killing your ba-by!

Punch: (Mimicking) For killing his ba-by!

Policeman: Mr. Punch, you are to hang by the neck till you are dead, Dead, DEAD!

Punch: Oh—Oh, how shall I do it?

Policeman: Oh, it is easy. Just put your head in that noose and hang; that's all.

Punch (making believe to do it, but missing the noose) Oh, I'm hung—O!

Policeman (losing patience) You are not hung, Mr. Punch.

Punch tries to hang himself by his nose, but in sneezing misses the noose.

Policeman: Hurry, hurry, Mr. Punch. You have only two minutes and five tenths of a second to live.

Punch pretends again and again to be hung; screaming out in a ludicrous manner.

PUTTING PUNCH AND JUDY INTO LIFE

Policeman (as if talking to a dull child) Now, Mr. Punch, permit me to show you how to do it. It is easy. You are so stoo-pid! I never saw a stoo-pidder man. Don't know how to hang himself!

Punch: Well, I never tried it before.

Policeman going over to the noose and with the assistance of Punch puts his own head in, encouraging Punch to help all the while. Finally the Policeman dangles from the noose and Punch cries out, gleefully.

Punch: He's showing me how! My troubles are over; good night! Root, toot, toot, toot! (disappears).

The sound of music is heard playing a finale.

* * * *

HOW TO CONSTRUCT THE THEATRE FOR PUNCH AND JUDY

Punch and Judy are equally at home in a variety of theatres. A colored sofa cover nailed across a doorway leaving a couple of feet space at the top makes a good enough stage for his honor. He won't grumble at it even if there is no stage. He will even act well enough on top of the big stuffed chair in the parlor, or on the opposite edge of a covered table—anywhere where the operator can crouch or stand without the *modus operandi* being seen. Of course Punch has been taken over Europe all these centuries—read of it in Dickens' novels—in a familiar theatre; a boxed-in screen, with a little projecting stage with the theatre platform high enough for the operator to stand in and reach up his hands with the figures on them. The diagram A gives a folding theatre which can be set up in a minute anywhere on its own legs and the characters be seen by a considerable audience.

The diagram shows the necessary height of the theatre; which is to have the stage level with the top of the head of the operator; eight to nine feet in height from top to bottom. The back curtain against which the figures are seen should be of dark green or brown burlap. The shelf on which the figures are laid should be at a convenient height. Other types of theatres consisting of pieces of cloth slung over clothes racks can be used or will suggest themselves. The illustrated theatre is substantial and can be taken from place to place. The theatre should be about three feet wide and three feet deep.

MAKING AND OPERATING THE FIGURES

The figures may be about a foot in height. The only substantial

PUTTING PUNCH AND JUDY INTO LIFE

parts to them are their heads and arms—or, rather, their hands. All the rest is a baggy cloth which is filled out by the operator's hand. Diagram B illustrates the mechanical principle of the figures :

GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE CHARACTERS

Heads the size of a medium sized doll are big enough for the Punch and Judy character and they may be seen quite a distance away. The inserts for the fingers and thumbs in the hands and in the neck, by which the figure is given life, should be roomy enough to be slipped in without bother.

The dresses—for the men and women characters in the Punch and Judy wear feminine attire, should be loose and roomy enough for the operator's hand and wrist and sleeve to fit in, and long enough to reach half way down the arm of the operator. Only the body of the character ever shows.

The figures are animated by the operator's thumb, forefinger and second finger. The forefinger operates the head, while the thumb and second finger take care of the two arms. Wonderful life-like motions can be given with hardly any practice. Punch will peep over the end of his stage; look for the ghost around corners; the ghost will grow and grow and grow to slow music until the beholders almost lose their breath in amazement as to when it is to stop. With the figure on either hand; Punch preferably on the right, the most mediocre examples of the operator's art are quite thrilling to the onlookers.

MAKING THE HEADS AND ARMS

The heads and arms may be made out of any substance; wax, wood, cloth, paper or steel. Pieces of smooth wood with the faces and noses painted on may do. Stuffed rag, painted, may be used; Stout paper with water colors and horse-hair beards or wigs may do; but they won't wear long. It is important to know, however, that wonderfully realistic effects may be secured in the marionette plays by the simplest means. This is one of the values of the puppet drama.

Possibly the most satisfactory material to use for the creation of Punch and Judy characters is papier maché. For my characters I take old newspaper or wrapping paper and tear it up in boiling water. It is boiled until thoroughly soft. Then as much of the water is pressed out of the pulp as is possible and the pulp is then mixed thoroughly in cold water flour paste. Just enough of the

COMMUNITY SINGING IN MINNEAPOLIS PARKS

paste is used to leave the pulp plastic enough to mould and to stay moulded. A little experience will determine this.

Paper tubes are used on which to mould the arms to leave the insert for the finger. The same sort of tubes—pasteboard tied by thread—are inserted in the neck for the heads. The fun of the Punch and Judy lies in the caricature faces permissible. One hardly needs any knowledge of art to produce faces that are quaint and curious. One may call in the artist friend for this work. The figures when moulded are baked in the oven as bread is baked; until they are hard and dry. When they are hard and dry wood itself is not so light and wood itself is hardly so hard. The next operation is that of painting the faces, putting on with glue the wigs of oakum, or cotton or cloth, and that of sewing the garment to the neck and the arms. Care must be taken to mould the necks of the figures bell shaped so that the necks of the costumes may be sewed tight without danger of slipping. For, Grecian-like, the costumes of Punch and Judy are suspended from the neck.

TYPE OF CHARACTERS

The cast of Punch and Judy is variable as to minor characters. Punch, Judy and the Baby, however, are always expected. Punch must have a red face, hooked nose and jaw—see London "Punch" or any book with the character in it. The baby may be a clothes pin in a long white dress. Judy always wears a ruffled dusting cap or night cap and is a demure and dutiful housewife, with a pathetic voice.*

Community Singing in Minneapolis Parks*†

J. A. RIDGWAY

Secretary Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners

The board of park commissioners of Minneapolis, Minnesota, usually employs two bands for a season of six to eight weeks to play in the parks each summer. The larger band plays at Lake Harriet, the principal lake resort in the city, each evening, where ten thousand people enjoy the music, from the concourse while seated in their own cars, from hundreds of gaily painted canoes

* More detailed information may be found in Helen Haiman Joseph's *Book of Marionettes*.—B. W. Huebsch, New York

† Courtesy of *Parks and Recreation*, April, 1921.

COMMUNITY SINGING IN MINNEAPOLIS PARKS

drifting on beautiful Lake Harriet, from the two thousand seats on the roof garden of the Harriet pavilion, or from the seated terrace on the shore of the lake. The smaller band of twenty-four pieces is scheduled to play in fifteen or sixteen neighborhood parks in all parts of the city; the more prominent of the parks getting a concert on a certain evening of each week, and the less important ones getting two or four concerts during the season.

It occurred to some of us that the people would enjoy having a part in the music and Professor Harry Anderson was engaged to go with the band each evening and organize and conduct a half hour of community singing supported by the band.

The editor of the *Minneapolis Daily News* inaugurated a contest between the several parks and contributed a beautiful silk pennant to be presented to the successful participants. Three prominent musicians were appointed as judges and each concert was given credit on points of attendance and enthusiasm.

Twelve parks contested and at the close of the season the percentages ranged from 72.12 to 96.23 per cent. Two parks, Riverside and Logan, were tied for the highest marks and two extra concerts were held to decide the contest. Riverside won by only one point amid great enthusiasm. Still another concert was then given at Riverside Park when the pennant was presented by the Hon. A. A. McRae, president of the board of Park Commissioners, and accepted on behalf of the community by a prominent citizen.

Professor Anderson has a large class of vocal students and some of the best were given a chance to appear at the concerts and render a solo. In some communities he had classes of boys or girls and at times they took part in singing as a chorus or mingled with the crowd and with their trained voices led and encouraged the more timid ones to take part in the singing.

It was not possible for everyone to be supplied with the words and music or to see to read it if it were supplied, so the most familiar songs were used.

The conductor and members of the band seemed to enjoy the innovation and participated heartily in making it a success.

It is estimated that 200,000 people took part in the community sings during the summer. We expect to try it again this year and will give credit for deportment as well as attendance and enthusiasm.

John Burroughs*

He was a great conservationist. Not so much the preacher as the teacher. Simple in his tastes, unobtrusive in his manner, yet the people listened when John Burroughs talked or wrote. If it had not been for his true love for nature, his never-failing youthfulness and simplicity of expression, he could not have wielded the great influence that he did. He carried with him, always, the freshness of the fields he trod and the peacefulness of the woods and valleys where he loved to linger. His observations were accurate and patiently made. When he gave them to others they bore the mark of his truthful, interested life.

Belonging to the older school of literature and simple living, yet he never sacrificed any of his youthfulness of spirit and remained boyish to the end. As John Muir was the great exponent of the rugged life of the mountains and giant redwoods, so Burroughs leads us to the woods and valleys that are peaceful. We follow him and rejoice with him at the goodness of the earth. His influence does not cease with his passing from life but remains persistent and full of power.

In common with all true lovers of nature he felt the utmost gladness in life. Listen to his own testimony in that charming chapter on "The Summit of Years." He says, "I am in love with this world; by my constitution I have nestled lovingly in it. It has been home. * * * * I have climbed its mountains, roamed its forests, sailed its waters, crossed its deserts, felt the sting of its frosts, the oppression of its heats, the drench of its rains, the fury of its winds, and always have beauty and joy waited upon my goings and comings. * * * * I have kept apart from the strife and fever of the world, and the maelstrom of business and political life, and have sought the paths by the still waters, and in the quiet fields, and life has been sweet and wholesome to me."

For the interest that he has given to the boys and girls of America in the trees, birds, bees and flowers and for his own simple, modest, yet wonderfully influential life, the park men of this country will join in the universal chorus of thanksgiving that he was spared for long service and that when he died he left the lesson of the joy in living a natural, wholesome life

* Courtesy of *Parks and Recreation* for April, 1921

The Story of a Religious Adventure

REV. MALCOLM DANA

Director Rural Work Department Congregational
Home Missionary Society

I am writing from Collbran, Colorado, a little village of some three hundred population situated six thousand feet up amongst the Rockies of the Western Slope in the one time country of the Ute Indians. Over the sky line to the east lies Denver two hundred and fifty miles away, while the Utah border is only seventy miles westward. The nearest railroad point is DeBeque, twenty-five miles distant on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

Here is a veritable world in miniature comprising about one hundred and fifty square miles of territory. It is largely shut away from the outside world and shut in upon itself by the nature of its environment. Life is distinctly rural and of the thirty-five hundred people in the Valley only seven hundred and seventy live in the four small villages of Collbran (294), Plateau City (128), Malina (15), and Mesa (200). The neighborhood is still the social unit and there are at least ten small neighborhoods or "basins" each with its little one room grade school. There are perhaps two thousand young people in the Valley of whom six hundred and ten children are in attendance upon these and the two larger schools at Collbran and Mesa. Collbran alone has a High School with thirty-five pupils enrolled. Mesa devotes one room and teacher to eleven pupils who are pursuing studies above the eighth grade.

It was happy circumstance which brought me into this little Valley something over a year ago where I found an old college acquaintance, the much loved and veteran missionary pastor, Rev. James F. Waller, "following the gleam" and ever yearning for larger things. The religious problem in Plateau Valley is a difficult one. It has five church buildings, in three of which Mr. Walker and Rev. L. M. Isaacs, associated in the "demonstration" work, are holding services. One of the churches is pastorless and the other supported in a very feeble way. The church going habit seems to have been lost or never acquired. It is doubtful if two hundred and fifty of the thirty-five hundred people living in the Valley are either church members or attendants and Sunday School

A RELIGIOUS ADVENTURE

privileges are transient and inadequate. This religious backwardness is due to the fact that religious opportunities and pastoral visitation have been lacking and not altogether fitted to the peculiar needs of both the people and country. Few persons are actually hostile toward religion or the church. They are even now responding to a real program.

Here is the challenge of a big need and opportunity. Congregationalism is taking up that challenge even to the extent of "blazing trails" and adventuring some in the name of the Lord. Plateau Valley, with Collbran village and church as center, has been constituted a "demonstration parish." This is following in religious work the "demonstration farm" method used by the United States government whereby certain promising fields are selected and cultivated under instructions from the Washington Bureau, such "model farms to be for the inspiration and guidance of the neighboring farmers." In like manner the Extension Boards have selected Plateau Valley and are cooperating with its people to secure for their social and religious enterprise an ideal equipment, adequate personnel, and ample support, to the end of showing what such a movement can do and be throughout a large area when furnished with everything required for a complete and varied ministry. The expectation is that other communities will be inspired by this "model parish" to make of themselves demonstration centers. Already the beginnings of this work are attracting attention and causing wide comment all over the country.

This unique effort calls for a dual ministry of men carefully chosen because of long experience and special fitness for the work of their departments. The latter frequently overlap by mutual agreement and invitation but each man is supreme in his own field. Mr. Walker by virtue of seniority and special qualifications is *Pastor*. He has exclusive charge in Collbran village of such distinctively religious work as that of preaching, the church-school, Christian Endeavor; together with social and other work with the men and young people, and a pastoral visitation throughout the entire Valley. Mr. Isaacs is *Director of Extension Work*. He came to the Valley some ten months ago from an extended pastorate in Vermont where he showed himself expert in this kind of endeavor. In his hands is the large task of establishing and maintaining the out-stations, financing the local budget and building proposition, supervising the building of the Community House and later its activities.

A RELIGIOUS ADVENTURE

The great achievement of this modern socio-religious program will be the erection of a central Community House adjoining the present modest church edifice in Collbran village. The original idea involved an improvement of the present plant at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. But the Plateau Valley folk had got used to going over the top in such large ventures as Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and Welfare drives. When the results of a "local survey" were set before them together with visualized building plans inspired by this study of actual needs and opportunities in the Valley, a select group of business men ranchers decided that "only the best is good enough for us."

An immediate campaign was inaugurated under tuition of the church trustees and an "advisory committee" consisting of five representative citizens of the Valley, to secure sufficient funds to erect a Community House which will cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000. Initial impulse was given to the movement by assurance of help from the Church Building Society to the amount of seven thousand dollars. Local pledges were secured for a like amount. Architect plans were obtained, additional ground bought, and contracts let. Building was begun and the foundation finished just before the winter snows began. The corner stone was laid December 5, 1920 with appropriate ceremonies. It is hoped that work will begin on the superstructure with the coming of settled spring, and part, at least, of the building finished by the end of the summer.

The Community House for completeness will be unsurpassed in the West. The church house will have facilities for an ideal church school, kindergarten, game room, library, rest room, and men's club. The gymnasium building will furnish a floor space seventy five by forty feet and a gallery. This room will be primarily for the customary gymnasium activities but will also provide an auditorium, stage, dressing rooms, moving picture booth. These will make possible such community events as Chautauquas, lecture and entertainment courses, home talent shows and banquets. The basement of this building will have bowling alleys, billiard room, lockers, baths, dining room and kitchen.

The inauguration of the community program is not being held in abeyance until the completion of this ideal plant. A building has been rented on the main street of the village and put into commission as a Community House. It is already the popular center for indoor athletics, games, "feeds," meetings of every sort,

A RELIGIOUS ADVENTURE

and a regular moving picture night. It contains a library of twelve hundred books which are being widely circulated throughout the Valley. This library will be supplemented by branch libraries established at various points outside the village. "Community sings" and home talent entertainments are being staged in the village auditorium. All sorts of groups are being organized and perfected, anticipating quarters in the new building and their activities merged under the one community management. This immediate "demonstration" is slowly but surely telling the idea of the more complete program to the entire Valley.

The second and perhaps most important department in this socio-religious program is that of Extension Work. This, also, is commenced, and with the late spring and good roads will be systematically and vigorously *prosecuted*. The assistance of an additional and full time worker has been promised by the Sunday School Extension Society for the summer months. It is clearly understood that every privilege of the Community House is for every last man, woman and child in the Valley irrespective of church or creed—or none at all. As far as possible everything enjoyed at the center is also to be taken to the farthest circumference of the Valley in an attempt to make "every school house a community center and every neighborhood a little Republic of God."

The task of the Extension man is a many sided one. This individual is minister-at-large throughout the "larger parish" establishing out-stations as fast as time, strength, and thorough work permit, and maintaining a regular circuit of preaching appointments, Sunday Schools, and "brothering people" in the Valley. The old circuit rider system which has fallen into disuse is here replaced by a larger and more comprehensive seven-day-a-week effort which has in mind the whole man—body, mind, and soul. The Extension Director is also an organizer, social engineer, community builder. The Home Missionary Society is specially interested in this new phase of the work and provided the worker himself and also his equipment which consists of a Reo truck, auto, moving picture machine, and generator. A good beginning has been made in the all important work of organizing the social and recreational life of the Valley along lines of "supervised play." A regular circuit of the schools is contemplated for purposes of visiting with the pupils during recess and other recreation hours. Summer vacation will give fullest opportunity for organizing scouts, camp

A BIG DAY FOR DETROIT'S CHILDREN

fire girls, hikes, farm clubs. The Community truck is expected to furnish group transportation, promoting inter-neighborhood "mixing" in competitive and other ways and helping out in every worth while activity amongst old and young.

All of this work will not be done alone. Doctors, visiting nurse, ministers, school men, the county agent, home and farm demonstrators, the farm bureau, will be gradually called into a cooperative team play. Nor is this all around extensive effort wholly an end in itself. There is the larger and abiding purpose of breaking down wrong distinctions and rivalries between neighborhood and neighborhood and between village and country, thus welding an entire people living over a wide area into one large community destined to become renowned for its health, prosperity, and happiness and one which shall possess a genuine Plateau Valley loyalty and "community spirit."

A Big Day for Detroit's Children

BEATRICE PLUMB HUNZICKER

Department of Recreation, Detroit, Michigan

Saturday, April the 30th, was a red-letter day for the children of Detroit's recreation centers. Thirteen hundred girls, faces shining with happiness and recent applications of soap and water, with hair be-curled and be-ribboned for the great occasion, walked demurely up the steps of Central High School. Each girl seemed to be possessed with two ideas. One was to guard carefully (with her life, if need be) the precious letter she held tightly in her hand—the letter from the Recreation Department telling her that she was qualified to receive either a Certificate or an Honor Pin. The other was to see to it that "Ma" got a good seat in the balcony.

The children commenced to gather at one o'clock, and from that moment until the end of the program four hours later, unconsciously demonstrated something of what they had obtained through club and team activities—the club conscience and the team spirit. A gathering of thirteen hundred children, with visitors and parents, might so easily have spelled Bedlam. Perhaps only the "Grown-ups" realized that the real prize gained through years of club work and organized play was not the new shining Honor

A BIG DAY FOR DETROIT'S CHILDREN

pin, bearing the head of Diana, but this very ability to be orderly without feeling repressed, to think alone and yet act together.

Under the Honor Point System, adopted by the Recreation Department in 1916, all girls who had received ten points in at least three activities received a felt arm-band with the word "Honor" on it. For every ten points a leaf was added, and when a girl had seventy-five points she was entitled to a ring. Under the new Honor Point System, adopted this year, Honor pins were given instead of arm-bands, all girls who had earned between twenty-five and fifty points receiving a bronze pin; between fifty and seventy-five, a silver pin; between seventy-five and a hundred, a silver pin enameled in blue; and over one hundred points a gold pin. This change in the reward offered was received with enthusiasm by the girls.

"You see," explained one eager-eyed little girl, "an arm-band doesn't fit in with the rest of your clothes—you couldn't wear it to school, or the boys ask you if you have just been vaccinated—and it looked fierce with your Sunday dress, so you couldn't wear it to church. It was lovely to feel you had won it, but you put it away in a drawer. That was all you could do with it, anyhow; you couldn't even frame it."

She held her new pin in the hollow of her hand, and exclaimed over it. It had a safely-clasp on it—just like Sister's graduation pin.

"Let me pin it on your dress," said a recreation director, "No," pleaded the small girl emphatically, "I'll wear it Sunday. I just want to—*hold* it—today!"

After the children had received their awards from the hands of Mr. C. E. Brewer, Commissioner, and Miss Lottie McDermott, Supervisor of Women's and Girl's activities, they gathered in the auditorium of the High School for the program. Community singing proved an excellent send-off. Have you ever tried singing the chorus of *Smiles*, substituting the act for the word by smiling at your neighbor instead of singing the word "smiles" whenever it occurs—which it does quite often? It proved a huge success with the children. Few forfeits could have been collected from the girls who were "caught" singing "smiles" instead of just smiling "smiles." Had forfeits been collected, however, from all the happy little people who smiled "when the music didn't tell them to," not one in the large audience would have been exempt.

An address of welcome was given by the small president of the

A BIG DAY FOR DETROIT'S CHILDREN

Junior Council, with a poise and dignity delightful to see. The writer had, perhaps, a deeper appreciation of it than had anyone else in the room, for an hour previous to the commencement of the program a bashful man had sidled up to her, and, looking about in a hunted fashion, had made the request, "Put me somewhere I can see this affair without being seen . . . my Gracie is to make a speech . . . I made out to her at breakfast that I wouldn't come, and if she spots me in the audience, mebbe she'll be that surprised she'll break down."

Miss McDermott, in a short address, extended in the name of the Recreation Department of Detroit a very cordial welcome to the assembled children and their friends. In part she said: "When we consider that all our Recreation Clubs are purely volunteer clubs, and for the awarding today we have eight hundred and fifty girls entitled to certificates, and four hundred and fifty girls entitled to Honor pins, we have every reason to feel that we are spreading the Gospel of Play and bringing sunshine and happiness into the lives of some few children in the city . . . We have four girls who receive the gold Honor pins. When we stop to think that these girls joined our Recreation Clubs in 1915 or 1916, and have been faithful in attendance up to the present time, we feel that the responsibilities which were theirs, as members of a group organization, have helped to make them better citizens . . . We all know that the girl who is affiliated with some club, team, or association, grows to womanhood as a member of some political or civic club, or of a neighborhood association, and with a definite purpose of contributing something constructive to the life and growth of her own Community."

Dances, gymnastic drills, and songs followed, the numbers being given by members of the various recreation centers in the city. The playlet, "Mistress Mary's Garden Party," presented by the "baby" junior girls, was exceptionally pleasing, and received vigorous applause. The program closed with community singing, and then the "great day" was over.

Detroit—the dynamic—cannot, after all, be lost to everything but commercialism. The man who labeled her "the city with a carburetor instead of a soul" was never here when the children were holding sway, or he could not have said it. Friendly street car conductors smiled as scores of excited youngsters crowded on the cars. They examined the wonderful Honor pins. They nodded encouragement as *Smiles* started out with a few trebles and then

SPECIAL DAYS FOR THE PLAYGROUND II

gathered into an all-car chorus. They helped the little people off the cars with many fatherly instructions about keeping out of the way of automobiles.

Big policemen bent from their great height and magnificently strode across the busy streets, followed by swarms of little white-frocked girls and anxious mothers.

Detroit may be plebeian, crudely overgrown, and frankly commercial, but while she loves her children as she does, while she is willing to pay for the best in schools, parks, and playgrounds for them, there must be something fine and great being forged in all her smoke and sweat.

Special Days for the Playground II

GENEVIEVE TURNER HOLMAN

Community Service

KITE, TOP, AND MARBLE DAYS

In a Kite and Top Day the same play instinct is exemplified as in the Lantern Parade and Boat Exhibit days. The awards in the kite flying contest are (1) to the kite which flies highest, (2) to the kite which remains longest in the air, (3) to the one of the most unique design that will also fly a specified distance. There may also be an award for the winner of a kite-battle. Boys frequently tie glass, knife and safety razor blades to the tails of their kites and then manipulate them to cut the strings of other kites. The winner is the boy whose kite string remains uncut. In India it is said that for the kite battles the boys rub ground glass-paste on the strings by which they hold their kites.

In Japan, on Boys' Festival Day, kites fashioned like animals, birds and men, highly colored and all sizes, fill the air and great paper fishes are hung out on long bamboo poles from houses and windows.

In Detroit where for five years the Recreation Commission has conducted a Kite Day, an increasing number of girls fly kites that they themselves have made.

Top spinning may be exhibited on Kite Day as an added interest. Award may be for the best home made top, for the most gaily decorated, for the top that sings, for the top that spins longest, for distance thrown, for the most accurate throw, and for the

SPECIAL DAYS FOR THE PLAYGROUND II

winner of the top battle. Spinning may be with or without a top string.

As in boat making, older men will take an interest in making kites and tops for the boys and in entering a contest among themselves.

Similarly a marble tournament may be conducted in connection with the kite and top contests.

SAND COURT DAY

A contest in Sand Court building stimulates the use of the sand court by older boys and girls, giving to them another means of expression through interest in construction play.

At Washington Park, of the Chicago South Park Commission, in the final contest of the season awards were offered (1) to the best single object, which was a motor boat; (2) for the best construction using dolls or toys as well as sand. This was a bathing beach with dolls to represent bathers, attendants, policemen and the crowd on the shore; (3) for the best construction using only sand. This was a replica of trenches which the boys who made it had seen at the War Exposition in Grant Park.

In judging the contest, decision was based on the difficulty of the subject and the skill used in construction. The toys were those used in every day sand court construction—dolls dressed in construction periods and small wooden or pasteboard animals.

Dolls must necessarily be small to people scenes built in the sand and in proportion to the sand houses, castles, streets, farms and lakes. Dolls an inch and a half or two inches high with wigs of "real" hair can be purchased in a department store toy section. For such small dolls costumes are best made of scraps of crepe paper of good quality, left over from paper doll work perhaps, bits of tinsel from gum, cigarettes or chocolate wrappings, and gilt paper.

COLLECTION AND HOBBY DAY

A Collection Day on the playground will interest both children and adults. Between the ages of six to eleven years children are interested in making collections and hoarding things. Joseph Lee says:

"This is the age for collections—of bones, bugs, butterflies, and birds' eggs; of shells and stones and postage stamps; of coins and caterpillars, and of the punches that the different conductors

SPECIAL DAYS FOR THE PLAYGROUND II

make in your season ticket; the age of hoarding—a bone ring and a broken knife, a piece of agate and the bottom of a retired ink-stand, an invalided castor and a static watch, a peacock's feather and skunk's tail (imperfectly denatured though it be)."

The experience of Charles City, Iowa, proves that the collection instinct is not out-grown by adults. The Hobby Show there made a great success. Citizens were asked to lend collections representing hobbies. All kinds of unique things were brought out, the exhibits ranging from flying schools to postage stamps. The show was a great success.

Collection Day may be combined with Pet Day. At a Pet Show organized by Community Service in one of our northern towns last year, all manner of articles were on display. The children brought in every variety of pets, collections of postage stamps, shells, beads and marbles. An exhibit of dolls amused the little ones, and for the older visitors there were wild flower exhibits, handicraft work, war relics, sewing and lace work. Each exhibit was tagged with the name of the owner, and each "live" exhibitor brought his own food supply for his special pets.

PET DAY

Pet Day in the playground will serve to direct children's natural curiosity about all living things toward a sympathetic attitude of protection. Every playground should have a pet of some kind. Pet Day will bring pets for at least a day as visitors to the playground.

In Cleveland at a Pet Show in one of the gardens there was no formality. The children simply brought their pets for display and to exhibit their tricks. There were enough classes so that "every owner went home the proud possessor of the only ribbon in his class in the exhibit."

Awards may be made for the smallest, largest, and best kept pet, also to the one performing the cleverest trick. It is well not to have classes closely drawn, and to have a large number of them as in the case of the Cleveland Pet Show. The playleader should take the names of entrants in advance in order to arrange for safe keeping. Temporary hutches can be made for exhibits out of boxes covered with wire. Dogs must be held by leash. Water must be provided for all animals, in small vessels for each cage, coop and hutch, and in troughs for dogs.

SPECIAL DAYS FOR THE PLAYGROUND II

In a small town or rural playground where facilities for caring for their safe keeping are unlimited, the entrants may include larger animals, calves, goats, sheep and large dogs.

Previous to Pet Day tell stories of animals, the habits of wild animals, the use and care of domestic animals, kindness to animals, the work of the Red Star Animal Relief; the National Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York City. At all times keep posted on the bulletin board the address of the nearest Humane Society. For a week or two before Pet Day, interest children in animal stories such as Maeterlinck's *Life of a Bee* and the works of Henri Fabre and Ernest Seton Thompson. True stories of current deeds of bravery on the part of animals may be obtained by addressing the Humane Society, 44 Seventh Avenue, New York.

DOLL DAY

Although Doll Day is especially for small children, older girls will be interested in exhibiting sets of tiny dolls which they have costumed for the scenes built in the Sand Court and boys will enjoy exhibiting original home-made dolls which they have fashioned using clothespins, corn cobs, figs, tooth picks, and other materials. Doll Day has the interest of both nurture and constructive play. It emphasizes neatness and good care of dolls.

Awards may be made as follows: (1) for the neatest and best kept doll; (2) for the neatest outfit of clothing; (3) for the neatest outfit of clothing made by the owner; (4) for the most unique home-made doll; (5) for the best set of Sand Court dolls dressed to represent characters in some story, such as "Joseph and His Brethern" or modern characters familiar to the children, such as the people at a bathing beach, the audience, the ushers in white aprons, the musicians, and the stage characters of a moving picture theatre.

After the display of dolls and the awards, doll parties and picnics for the young children are in order. Older girls may arrange the real tea party for the small children.

[To Be Continued]

The Children's Playhouse and Playground at Philadelphia, Pa.

The Children's Playground with its beautifully equipped playhouse in East Fairmount Park owes its origin to Richard Smith, a prominent business man of Philadelphia, and to his wife, Sarah A. Smith. At Mr. Smith's death—in 1894—his will directed his trustee to construct in Fairmount Park a memorial to Pennsylvanians who took part in the Civil War. It further directed that \$50,000 be expended in the erection of a children's play building in such section of the park as the commissioners might designate. At Mrs. Smith's death in 1895, her will provided for the disposal of her residuary estate for the maintenance, repair and improvement of the playhouse and grounds.

With the consent of the park commissioners, the Playhouse was erected at Fountain Green Drive, and on July 23rd, 1899, it was opened to the children, and has not been closed for one day since. Over 2,200,000 have visited it during play hours since the opening day, and despite this number, not a serious accident has been reported. The children attending have been generally of the middle class, but the poorer children are coming in increasing numbers, and many of the charitable organizations arrange for the transportation of groups of little ones to the grounds.

The building is seventy-six feet long and fifty-two feet in depth, surrounded by a terrace with porches sixteen feet wide. It is a two-story structure with a finished basement extending under the porches and terraces. The basement contains a heating plant, toilet rooms, stoves for making tea and coffee and ample space for lunching in case of storm. On the entrance floor are reading and reception room with books, games, piano, Victrola, and the superintendent's office and dispensary. A trained nurse is in attendance at the dispensary the greater part of the time. The second floor is reserved for the sick and for children under five years. Sliding boards, baby jumpers, rocking horses, are provided for these little ones. The second floor also contains private rooms and sleeping cots for emergency cases. The building is fully equipped with such conveniences as hot water, gas and electricity, and provides space for a diet kitchen.

There are six acres of grounds surrounding the Playhouse,

AN UNPARDONABLE SIN

enclosed by a hurdle fence and privet hedge, and several hundred trees and shrubs have been set out to add to the beauty of the place. Two sand pavilions furnish hours of contentment for the little ones, and a junior merry-go-round is a constant source of amusement. Sliding boards, climbing poles, giant strides, coach swings, parallel bars, see-saws, traveling rings, and numerous rope swings have been installed. Courts have been equipped with basket ball apparatus, and baseball, captain ball, tether and dodge ball are popular sources of fun for the older children. Lawn tennis has recently been added to the list. A concrete concourse has been constructed for young motorists who guide their velocipedes, tricycles and express wagons along the course, regardless of speed laws and traffic disturbances. A wading pool is one of the most popular spots on hot days, and a large aquarium in the basement of the Playhouse has its wide-eyed little watchers, ready to "fish" with their eager little fingers if they only could!

Short talks on the care of babies are given by the nurse at the Playhouse, to the evident appreciation of the mothers. During the colder months, weekly entertainments of illustrated talks, stories, and music are given indoors, and a moving picture machine adds to these performances. The story hour under the trees in warmer weather does not need to be heralded by the Piper—the "Story Teacher's" appearance is sufficient notice to start the little feet in her direction.

A set of rules has been drawn up by the trustees, for the government of the Children's Playground and Playhouse, with a view to insuring the happiness of the children, rather than to restricting their pleasures. All children are admitted—with the exception of boys over ten years of age—who are under the care of parents, guardians and caretakers, held responsible for their safety and behavior. Infection is avoided by forbidding admittance to contagious cases, and the use of cots on the second floor of the building is restricted to emergency cases of illness or accident.

An Unpardonable Sin

To live in a town—

To make a living off of it or out of it—

To educate your children in it—

To get everything you possibly can out of it—

And put *absolutely nothing* into it.

Bringing Playtime into Institutional Life at York, Pennsylvania

The secretary of the Department of Recreation in this city has succeeded during the past year in opening the doors to happiness for many little institutional children. Having started a play center for children of the community near by the Orphans' Home, where all summer long gay crowds of youngsters enjoyed the games and storytelling hours, she felt impelled to try to carry some of this fun making to the little inmates of the neighboring institution. After a talk with the matron on health, she was permitted to take balls and ten pins inside the precincts one afternoon every week. A vacant room was allowed for such games during the coldest weather. Then public opinion awoke in the community, with the result that the Board of the Orphans' Home has been petitioned for the gift of a lot adjoining their grounds for a playground, a community club has raised \$200 to go towards necessary equipment and the secretary hopes that the city will furnish supervision. This play center will probably serve the children of the community when not in use by those of the orphanage.

The story of how another afternoon was won for play in another institution is very encouraging for all interested in making such inroads on old time theories as "work and discipline but no play." This time the secretary, looking out of her office window, saw the "Christian Home" which is supported by some of the churches of the city. The conception of play as a vital part in the daily schedule of the little children of this institution had not made itself felt at this institution. The secretary bestirred herself in their behalf. A member of the Board became convinced that some play should be allowed in the home and the secretary, again, was allowed one afternoon a week for her games and playtime events. On Thanksgiving, the Rotary Club invited the children of both the Orphanage and the Christian Home to go riding in automobiles to the country, showing that the community approved of the innovation.

The Italian Mission is the third example of doors that needed just the right push to open into playland even for so brief a space as "one afternoon a week." But here in the Mission there is a broader program. On Saturday night the older people come and

HOME EQUIPMENT FOR ATHLETIC RECREATION

join in games and singing. A boys' club was also formed in this Mission.

The jail and the County Asylum are now finding glimpses of this new play world through various organizations. As York's recreational department has been in existence only since May, 1920, there are still greater developments promised. This surely is a very promising first year.

Home Equipment for Athletic Recreation*

DR. E. H. ARNOLD

New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics

Athletics in an Apartment House

We shall do most justice to our theme if we assume the home in question to be one of small dimensions in an apartment house in a large city.

Here we have lack of space on the one hand and many restrictions. The latter are dictated by common sense and usage as well as by arbitrary rules of the owner. Whatever is possible in the way of athletic outfit and physical exertion under these circumstances will readily be enlarged upon if the home offers more ample space, and if the rules grant greater freedom of movement.

Opportunity for physical exercise may seem very meagre in the rooms of an apartment of five or six rooms situated on the fourth or fifth floor. To be sure, any running and jumping forbids itself. There are many forms of movement, in themselves not looking much like athletics, that may be practised in such rooms. These movements are either a preparation for real athletics such as the field allows, or are even a component part of them. Thus it is possible to have the boys play marbles on a carpet without disturbing the folks in any story below. They may use a pea-shooter on tin or paper soldiers. The simple device of a soft wood target, for which are thrown little spears made out of a needle stuck into a pencil-like piece of wood with a feather wedged in the other end, is well known. The inflated, weightless rubber ball may be tossed and batted from one to another even in a circle of quite a few people sitting still on chairs.

Such games are athletic in their tendency. For the training of

* Reprinted from Fall issue of *School and Home* published by the Parents and Teachers Association of the Ethical Culture School

HOME EQUIPMENT FOR ATHLETIC RECREATION

the eye that any and all the things mentioned bring, the skill of hand and arm which they develop, are they not needed in playing baseball? The judgment of space, force, velocity, are they not a requisite for playing any organized game? Without doubt they are, and the city boy is all too apt to stop playing altogether when he enters the living rooms and when he can no longer play baseball in the park, street, or open lot.

A Little Ingenuity Results in Much Fun

In some, nay, all of these indoor plays (and their list can be multiplied by anyone), girls can, with equal benefit to themselves and as a preparation for basket ball or tennis, partake. Avoiding by a little care lighting fixtures and mirrors, one may swing clubs or do wand exercises. Ordinary social dancing may not everywhere be practised. But surely there is trunk, arm, and hand dancing requiring no locomotion and one may acquire a great skill in these features of aesthetic dancing in any room. Where the rooms are more spacious, ping pong, a billiard table, and sub-target practice are means of training hand and eye. A horizontal bar may readily be fastened on cleats between door-posts and upon it a great variety of exercises giving skill and strength, furthering judgment, may be done. Flying rings can be hung from a door lintel, and with above limitation used to the same purpose. A most fruitful field we find in tricks and stunts from sleight-of-hand and card tricks to brotherly acts, so-called. Their number is legion and their value undoubted. Indoor exercises are, in my opinion, really circumscribed only by the limitations of our own desire for exercise, our ingenuity in devising contrivances to suit the occasion, and our care not to disturb the other people in the house.

The Play Possibilities of a Small Yard

This is equally true and perhaps more so of athletic exercise and contrivances in the yard of a town house. Imagine a yard fifteen feet wide and only ten feet long. It will hold a horizontal bar, or a pair of rings, or a climbing pole or rope. You may practice standing, high or broad jump therein. You can pitch quoits in it. You can jump rope. You can do all the things I mentioned for indoors. The fence offers a chance for handball; you may play a modified tennis. One thinks of golf as requiring eighteen holes and a hundred acres, but one of my friends had a fine course in his back yard in Newark, measuring no more than twenty by sixty. It was a course en miniature, much after the way of a Japanese garden, yet it was a real course, on which real golf was played in dead earnest. It not

SCHOOL CHILDREN TO CLEAN UP NEW HAVEN

only afforded the family of my friend a chance to play the game but soon became the center of an informal neighborhood golf club. It made any number of golf enthusiasts who, I am sure, people the municipal golf links in the parks of Newark, if there be such.

The ancient game of croquet may be played in a yard of moderate size. Even under ordinary circumstances this is a game of skill and judgment. Whoever has seen it played in the refined manner of quasi-billiard-like character at Chautauqua will come away with a sense of the possibilities not only of this, but any other game.

The whole matter comes down finally to this: Take an interest in your physical condition and ability, acquire strength, skill and endurance. Make no excuse for lack of opportunity; adapt your exercise to the surroundings. Do not hide behind lack of means; a broomstick will make a wand, a curtain-pole a horizontal bar. Use what ingenuity you have. If you have none, borrow of others and by their example develop your own.

School Children to Clean Up New Haven

"Health is wealth," cries New Haven, Connecticut, "Clean up—Paint up—and Keep it up!" And this is how it has set about doing so. A "Keep New Haven clean, safe, and beautiful" contest is announced on a neatly printed pink flyer, telling of the trophy to be awarded by the Chamber of Commerce, the schools that are eligible to enter the contest, the basis of award, permanent possession of the trophy (it must be won three consecutive years by the same school), badges of merit to individual students, awarding of prizes and other matters of similar import—concluding all with the following remark of Abraham Lincoln, "I like to see a man proud of the town in which he lives, and I like to see a man so live that his town will be proud of him."

Besides the pink sheet of announcement there is, for distribution in schools, a long white slip of paper entitled "Pupils' Report," a yellow folder headed by the words "Room Report," and a larger, longer blue paper called "School Report"—each printed page contains directions for taking part in this wonderfully thorough going purging of the city of all filth and unsightliness. Not only does the campaign cover such menial labors as removing ash cans, cleaning up backyards, tidying school rooms, and raking out attics, but

RECREATION AT ELLIS ISLAND

it also extends to painting over exposed, weatherbeaten wooden structures—always fire traps in communities, as well as turning vacant lots into gardens and even into playgrounds for the children. The number of rats, flies and mosquitoes that are threatened with extinction once the campaign is launched, exceeds belief, and yet the hope is that by concerted action, “the day will come.”

Recreation at Ellis Island

After you’ve dreamed about the land over the sea,—the land so far from your beloved Italy, or from your turbulent Russian hamlet, yet so enticing—and then at last have saved enough to make your dreams *start* to come true—well, somehow, it isn’t very pleasant to be told that you may never see more of your vision land than that part called Ellis Island at which you have arrived, or that at least it will be some time before you are pronounced fit to go further.

Somebody must have thought of this—possibly somebody who *had* arrived. At any rate, the Red Cross became interested and now there are doings on the island which would make one want to stay right there.

There are usually about six hundred patients under observation or treatment at the hospital on Ellis Island, many of them not ill enough to be confined to their beds. Time dragged endlessly for these newcomers, until the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross started its schedule of entertainments for them. Now, when the Red Cross is seen upon the uniform of an approaching visitor, six hundred pairs of very expressive eyes scan him to see whether he has not, concealed somewhere about his person, a real treat for them, or whether that person walking close behind him is not another song “teacher.”

Gradually the workers have come to know what kinds of entertainment please their audiences most. Motion pictures and singing seem to be greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, and both educational and comedy films are shown, always with a view to giving the immigrant a picture of life in America. Sometimes it is the universally-adored Charlie Chaplin who gives them a screen welcome; sometimes it is a glimpse of the Rockies, that brings back their dreams of the wonder-country; or it may be the Great Lakes, or

RECREATION IN MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

any number of typically American cities—all equally interesting to these newcomers.

The music "teacher" is probably welcomed with the greatest acclaim. His task is also two-fold—that of helping to shorten the hours of the long day, and of teaching English to his audiences, through the repetition of songs in English. *The Star Spangled Banner* and *Yankee Doodle* are familiar tunes to the newcomers from Czecho-Slovakia, Russia and Italy by the time they leave the hospital. These people love music. It is part of them—more so than it is part of us. No wonder then, that it would be hard to find a means of pleasing them more than by these regular community sings.

There are children, too, to be amused among these foreign groups. The workers have found, however, that these little ones have a strong preference for the games of their own countries and consequently no effort has been made to direct them. There is a passion for chess among the new arrivals from central and eastern Europe, and the Red Cross has been overwhelmed with a clamor for chessboards. The Russian and Polish Jews especially seem to find far more entertainment in this more intellectual game than in the lighthearted play of the American child.

Recreation in Middletown, Ohio

Middletown, Ohio, now has a year round recreation system which is being conducted under the auspices of the Recreation Association.

Following a visit from a field secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, the Recreation Association was organized, funds provided for the work and Mr. Frank S. Marsh, formerly superintendent of playgrounds in San Diego, California, was secured September, 1920, as superintendent of recreation. Three play centers were immediately opened with a view to providing play space and equipment within a half mile radius of all the children of the city. Three trained play leaders were placed in charge of the centers and each director was made responsible for the recreational activities of two schools.

Play in the Schools

In the first four grades as part of the regular class work, folk dances, singing games, dramatic action stories, active games and calisthenics are

RECREATION IN MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

taught. Thus 2,000 children are reached each week with a uniform program to culminate in the spring in a big May festival.

In the four upper grades a straight athletic program is conducted in the school yard before school hours and at recess and on the playground after school hours and on Saturday.

A series of contests has been arranged covering the entire school year, consisting of volley ball, newcomb, liberty bat ball, playground ball, soccer, hockey and field events. A track and field day for boys and a play day for girls will be held in the spring when trophies will be awarded to the winning teams and schools.

A volley ball tournament for boys and a newcomb tournament for girls are arousing much enthusiasm. With ten players on each team, six teams in each school and eighteen games a week, it has been possible to engage in active competition 360 children weekly.

A New Game Each Week. The directors teach one new game each week, the game being selected at regular weekly conferences of the workers. The program outlined for the first four grades in all schools is as follows:

Grade I

Games: One each week; Birds, Cat and Rat, Black and White, High Windows, Lame Fox and Chickens, Squirrel in Tree, Slap Jack, Midnight, Old Witch.

Singing Games and Folk Dances: One each week; Mulberry Bush, Looby Loo, Danish Dance of Greeting, How-do-you-do, My Partner? My Dollie, I'm Very, Very Tall, A Hunting We Will Go, Kittie White, Did You Ever See a Lassie, Shoe Maker, Shoe Maker.

Dramatic Activities and Action Stories may be substituted in bad weather where schools have no adequate space for inside dancing.

Suggested List: Pilgrims, Tree in Storm, Christmas Toys, Autumn in the Woods, Woodman, Soldier, Thanksgiving Pies, Lincoln's House, Newsboy, Police at Street Corner.

Grade II

Games: One each week; Center Catch (Touch Ball), Flowers in the Wind, Hound and Rabbit, Tommy Tiddlers, Catch of Fish, Wolf, Slap Jack, Oyster Shell, Hill Dill, Throwing and Catching Volley Ball, Frog in the Puddle, Bean Bag Relay, Faba Gaba.

Singing Games and Folk Dances: One each week; How-do-you-do, My Partner? Looby Loo, Danish Dance of Greeting, Carrousel, Ritch Ratch, Sandal Polka, The Swing, I See You, The

RECREATION IN MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

Circus, Nuts in May, Draw a Bucket from the Well, The King of France.

Dramatic and Action Stories for Inclement Weather: Pilgrims, Coming to This Country, Building a House, Snow Fort, Brownies' Party, Eskimo Hut, Cow Boy, Coal Mine, The Playground, Indians, Circus, Sailor.

Grade III

Games: One each week; Dead Ball, Whip Tag, Wolf, Yards Off, Store, Center Base, Hill Dill, Barley Break, Oyster Shell, Japanese Tag, Pom Pom Pull Away, Chinese Gate, Can begin games of Bat Ball and Long Ball.

Singing Games: Folk Dances: One each week; Oats Peas and Beans; Our Little Girls, Hey Little Lassie, Danish Dance of Greeting, Jolly Miller, Carrousel, Sandal Polka, Chimes of Dunkirk, Captain Jinks, Gustav's Skol, Taffy was a Welchman, Dance for Your Daddy.

Dramatic Activities; Action Stories for Inclement Weather: Drills, Calisthenics, School-room Relays, Dramatic and Spontaneous Interpretation of Stories.

Grade IV

Games: One each week; Long Ball, Bat Ball, Arch Ball, Briley Break, Dodge Ball (circle or court), Stealing Sticks, Twenty-one, Tunnel Ball, Over and Under.

Singing Games; Folk Dances; Bean Porridge Hot, Ritch Ratch, Gustav's Skol, Nixie Polka, Rovernacka, Chimes of Dunkirk, Bleking, The Ace of Diamonds, Seven Jumps, Reinlander, Highland Schottische.

Dramatic Activities; Action Stories; Drills: Rising Sun, Jack in the Box, See Saw, Breathing Exercises.

For the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades inter-school contests will be carried on. The activities suggested for the program are:

Boys

Volley Ball, Playground Ball, Basket Ball, Football, Soccer, Baseball, Jockey, Horseshoes, Winter Sports, Track and Field.

Girls

Newcomb, Volley Ball, Playground Ball, Captain Ball, Liberty Bat Ball, Hockey, Baseball, Winter Sports, Play Days, May Festival.

VISALIANS BY TWILIGHT

Classes for Teachers

An innovation which is meeting with hearty response is the organization of gymnastic classes for teachers. Each director has organized the teachers in the two schools over which she has charge. These two groups of teachers meet together in one class one night each week in the halls of the schools for fifteen minutes. Group drills of calisthenics that can be used in the grade work are taught. The rest of the time is used for more advanced drill work for their own benefit. To this will later be added instructions in athletic games and rhythmic dancing.

Social Centers

The plan for the year's program includes the development on five evenings of each week, of social center activities in the schools for the older boys and girls and the adults. Clubs, community sings, lectures, choruses, orchestras and similar activities will constitute the program. Community parties are now being held in all six school buildings. These too are exceedingly successful.

Visalians by Twilight

A Twilight Baseball League has been started in Visalia, California, to promote neighborliness and to give every man a chance to play baseball. Only men over eighteen years of age are permitted to become members of the league. Competitive games by District rather than by individual teams have been started, thus providing a common group interest which should prove to be the very foundation of all future community work.

The interest aroused has certainly made a new friendliness among many individuals—for as one of them writes, "I am getting acquainted with a lot of fine fellows, who live close by me but whom I have not got acquainted with before. There's Cleve Wooley, I had never met him before. He is a carpenter and a fine man. After the first game he is calling me 'Strib' and I am calling him 'Cleve'."

The day before the competitive series of games started, a lively practice was discovered going on behind a Sporting Goods House. The store was practically vacated, the firm indulging in what they called a "bully" time, although they had to climb fences for wild balls and had succeeded in smashing two windows.

OAKLAND'S PLAYGROUND CHARTER AMENDMENT

Here is another testimonial of the League's popularity. "My team lost 26 to 4 last night, but what's the difference—it's all in the fun of playing. Why, I'd give them a dollar a game just to let me play."

But no one has to pay as high as that for the chance to play a good game of twilight baseball in Visalia since the League arrived.

Oakland's Playground Charter Amendment

For some time certain limitations of the Oakland City Charter have greatly hampered the work of the Board of Playground Directors and Oakland Recreation Department. On April 19th, 1921, the voters of Oakland adopted a Playground Charter Amendment, which has since been approved by the California State Legislature. This Amendment will make possible the establishment of a Municipal Camp on a site given to the city by the United States Forestry Service, and at the same time will clear up certain misunderstandings and limitations in connection with the activities of older boys and girls and family groups and the organization of pageants, hikes, leagues and other types of community work.

The changes in the present City Charter are as follows:

In the section of the Charter referring to the general powers of the City the following is added: "To acquire by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, and to construct, establish, maintain, equip, own and operate.....playgrounds, places of recreation, camps.....(whether situated inside or outside of the city limits), which may be necessary or convenient for the transaction of public business or for promoting the health, morals, education or welfare of the inhabitants of the city or for their amusement, recreation, entertainment or benefit."

In the section in regard to the powers of the Board of Playground Directors the following provisions are made:

"Section 56. All public playgrounds, recreation centers, and summer camps now or hereafter owned or controlled by the city, either within or without its limits, shall be under the exclusive control and management of the Board of Playground Directors. Said Board shall have supervision, direction, and control of all games, recreation, athletic sports, physical exercises, and social activities to be conducted in any of the playgrounds or recreation

ROBERT WOODS TELLS OF THE FAR EAST

centers of the city. Said Board shall have power to organize and conduct physical training and exercises, athletics, sports, games, leagues, tournaments, and pageants in and upon the playgrounds and recreation centers owned or controlled by the city, and also in and upon other grounds, athletic fields, gymnasias, swimming pools, and other suitable places, the temporary use of which may be loaned or leased to said Board of Playground Directors for such purpose. Said Board shall also have power to organize and conduct walking and other outing excursions and events to points either within or without the city limits."

"Section 61. The City Council shall have the power by ordinance to set aside, either absolutely or for a definite period of time, any lands belonging to the city for use as public playgrounds, recreation centers, and summer camps.....Said Board may also make contracts for the donation or lease to it of the temporary use of camp sites and of grounds, athletic fields, gymnasias, swimming pools, and other suitable places for the conduct of leagues, tournaments, pageants, and other recreational activities."

Robert Woods Tells of the Far East

Robert A. Woods, of Boston, who has recently returned from a trip around the world, spoke at the Union Theological Seminary of social conditions in the Far East.

Mr. Woods said the most fundamental problem in China seemed to him to be the home life. There is a great tendency to evade the moral issues of adolescence. This is one of the greatest differences between Christian lands and China. One of the finest things he saw was a dinner at the Y. M. C. A. where some of the young wives went with their husbands—an unusual thing—to eat at the same table and enjoy the social gathering. It was an unusual thing for them to be doing and their faces showed that they had made a great discovery. The type of social work in American settlement houses where the settlement workers visit the homes and introduce into the neighborhood simple recreations would mean great things to them. The missionaries, he felt, should be keen on bringing people into neighborhood sociability. The spirit is usually there but the missionary compound seems to have a wall around it—a shell left from the time when missionaries were in danger. This danger has now practically passed away.

ROBERT WOODS TELLS OF THE FAR EAST

Mr. Woods said he had occasion to talk to some Chinese students not long ago and he told them the political attitude in China is something like that of the settlements in the first stages when they criticized the ward bosses continually and yet never did anything about it. After a while the settlement people discovered however, that there is a great deal of good in the point of view of these ward bosses and they decided to cooperate with them rather than criticize them. The ward bosses were found to be exceedingly cooperative with the young reformers.

Mr. Woods spoke of the change that had come about in India even though the caste system exists still with great rigidity. For instance, an outcast was not expected to come within sixty-three feet of a Brahmin—if he did so the Brahmin was contaminated. The low caste people couldn't drink at a Brahmin well and sometimes had to go miles before they found one at which they could drink, though they passed several Brahmin wells on the way. It was a curious fact, however, that when the outcast becomes a Christian the Brahmin recognizes him as a human being.

Mr. Woods spoke of the value in the *newness* of a religious appeal, a fact which had been emphasized by Henry James. He felt that it must also be a good appeal and the best result is obtained through having something both good and new each generation,—the gospel in a new form. Many villages have the desire to be Christian villages and wish help. They feel that they can help and reinforce each other. The social program as developed by an all-round social worker with night schools, instruction in farming, and care of the family, the organization of boys' clubs, should be developed in these villages all over India. It has been in some. Mr. Woods spoke of a Hindu he met in Benares who was devoting his life to this village problem. He especially wanted to visit Hampton and Tuskegee in America to see if he couldn't develop that type of school in India. Mr. Woods met some very open-minded Brahmins—one who took bread with the outcasts—and he asked him if he learned this generous courtesy from the Hindu Scripture. The man replied, "Theoretically, yes, but as a practical matter it came from the west." If they were separated from this western influence it wouldn't be so.

"To the art of working well a civilized race would add the art of playing well."

—George Santayana from *Three Philosophical Poets*

Making a Short Budget Go a Long Way II

Use of Schools as Social Centers

In almost every large community some schools are now used as community or social centers where leisure time activities for adults are carried on. These activities are along the line of recreational, social, educational, cultural and civic interests. The community worker should make an effort to get as many school centers as possible opened and to interest and organize groups of people to use them to their fullest capacity. A Community Recreation group can also do much to help in neighborhood center work by sending volunteer song leaders, game leaders and storytellers from training classes to serve at the centers and by advertising the facilities offered by school centers. A number of community organizers who have been successful in securing the confidence of those in charge of the centers are serving as advisors and helping in problems of management and activities.

The Large Share of the Church

By getting churches to function for community recreation, Community Service and other private groups or municipal departments, without any expenditure of funds, can help to bring about a richer social and recreational life for the community. It is possible that some churches will be willing to equip rooms for the use of community clubs and possibly to install a bowling alley, a pool table and tables for other games, the use of which will not be limited to the church group. It should be possible to arouse an interest in the organization of church athletics and to utilize volunteers trained through game institutes at church functions which will be community wide in their scope.

Church athletic leagues may be organized along the same lines as industrial athletic leagues. In one city a church athletic association of five leagues was organized, each league paying an initiation fee of \$5. An admission of 10 cents was charged spectators and the money received was used by the churches to further athletics.

Using Private Facilities

Special agencies, as the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, private organizations, as the women's clubs, commercial and civic clubs, fraternal, alumni and cooperative clubs and societies can in many cases extend their facilities to com-

MAKING A SHORT BUDGET GO A LONG WAY—II

munity activities outside their own groups. They can be of valuable assistance in supplying members of the Recreation Institute and teaching staff, and in acting on reception committees for social activities.

Entertainment in Public Institutions

There is, too, a wide field of service in sending quartets, glee clubs and dramatic performances into homes for the aged, hospitals and institutions of this kind. A number of Community Service song leaders have introduced group singing into prisons, and in some instances dramatic productions have been sent to penal institutions.

Play in Institutions

In Washington, D. C., Community Service has sent volunteer leaders from the school for leaders to direct plays and games and to teach folk dancing at orphan homes. In another city the graduates of a folk dance institute, conducted by Miss Elizabeth Burchenal in connection with Community Service, go each week to dance with the inmates of an institution for the blind. The Recreation Commission of Detroit and other cities are conducting recreational activities in connection with institutions. In this way thousands of children and adults are being made happier and student leaders are receiving valuable practical training.

Stimulating Use of the Library

Reading is a form of recreation which the community organizer may well encourage.

A means of doing this for children is the regular story hour in the local library and at play centers. In this way many children receive their first interest in using the public library.

Waco, Texas, advertised its public library by having a Library Week. "Slips headed 'Get the Library Habit' and urging citizens to take out Readers' Cards, were sent out with all merchants' bills. Regular library users sent in letters of appreciation which were published in the local papers. Cash prizes were offered for best slogans and for best merchants' window displays featuring merchandise and library books. The street car company gave 'library transfers' allowing stops of not over thirty minutes at the library. Special talks were made in all schools, churches and organizations."

Play in Public Schools

Every community committee has a responsibility for seeing that schools provide play under leadership. In many cities the traditional form of physical education has given place to a scheme of physical training for school children which is based on supervised play. Where this has not been done the community committee should organize com-

TOY MAKING: A REVIEW FOR YOUNG AMATEURS

munity forces to bring influence to bear on the school board to adopt the system. Until paid play leaders can be employed, very often volunteers can be used to take charge of recess play.

Parochial and Private Schools

Similar service can be extended to parochial schools. In a park recreation center of Chicago for several years the sisters from a parochial school have attended a training class taught by the instructor of games and folk dancing.

Toy Making: A Review of Practical Guide Books for Young Amateurs I

"At a mothers' club in a New York settlement house a discussion arose concerning what one thing each mother would like to have provided for her boys, in addition to what they already had. One thoughtful woman claimed that a woodshed was her greatest need. 'My boys have reached the age when they want to make things,' she said. 'They want to whittle and split and hammer, they want to build boats. But when I let them try it in our rooms, the landlord came up and very angrily declared that he would put us out if we did not stop that noise. If we only had a woodshed where the boys could make things, I think they might grow up properly, without going on the street so much with bad boys.'"

It is in the interest of furthering opportunities first of all in the home, that this article is written, though some of the material offered may be of use to schools and playgrounds or to Community and Neighborhood Centers.

Just as the little beaver's instincts lead him at an early age to begin his building in the river so the little boy begins his building in whatever place he happens to find himself—be it nursery, backyard or city street. To afford him more scope, more material with which to work, not too much supervision, but just the right amount of it, is becoming more and more the concern of those in charge of educational and recreational matters. In schools today may be found a great deal of manual training instruction and often in boys' and girls' clubs there are many instances of programs developed on the central idea of the child's making his own play equipment, and following it up with the individual interpretation of how to play with it.

Toys seem to be the most popular creations and hold much of the field of amateur construction against those objects whose pri-

TOY MAKING: A REVIEW FOR YOUNG AMATEURS

mary function is to supply a practical need of some sort. One author of a little book containing directions for making all sorts of things from a little water chute that will go in a real brook to a doll-brownie with most extravagant ears—calls her works and enterprises “ploys” from the Scottish folk term, meaning to be done without much help or instruction. Also the word seems to imply that they are made to be played with as soon as completed. Wherever the books on construction speak of toys, they refer to them as those miniature objects which are to be produced for no great importance they may have in the world of practical affairs, but for the immediate importance of being cherished as playthings by the child who makes them.

TOY MAKING

Whether the boy who finds himself in possession of the coveted woodshed (coveted by his mother at any rate) or in whatever environment corresponds to that place of noise and shavings is in need of any guiding influence in creating objects is discussed at length by philosophers, psychologists and educators; there is a general opinion among them that a few suggestions from a grown-up world can do little harm and may often save costly experiments in materials originally planned for other purposes. It is well to remember that for the youngest children a cake of soap, a few nails and a hammer are a safer device for rainy days than the proverbial mirror and hammer, if there is to be a choice of materials and tools. The principle involved is the same for older children: therefore to start carpentering projects which require little outside instruction and which are not too bereft of imagination to hold the attention of the active but easily discouraged young creator, toys or “ploys” seem to be the most profitable objects.

WOODEN TOYS

Toy-PATTERNS

By Michael C. Dank

Published by The Manual Arts Press
Peoria, Illinois

These patterns are twelve in number and are to be transferred by means of carbon paper from the design sheets to wood. Full directions are given for the necessary equipment and the method employed in using the few simple tools. If preferred the designs may be worked out in cardboard. Children between six and twelve years of age should have no difficulty in working out these patterns.

TOY MAKING: A REVIEW FOR YOUNG AMATEURS

There are a variety of toy types included in this set. There are jointed animals, animal rocker toys, wheeled platform toys, lever and string toys. The Rooster-Duck Worm Fight is a particularly practical toy to make and as the name suggests lends itself to a good deal of action, once it is completed. All directions for painting and careful finishing of these toys once they are cut out, are clear and concise, while the models, as the author claims, "all are directed to the child's point of view—the play spirit."

This book, or rather set of patterns, illustrates the simplest form of furnishing ideas on paper to the young toy-maker. He can copy direct without changing scale or dimensions.

EDUCATIONAL TOYS

By Louis C. Petersen

Published by The Manual Arts Press. Price \$1.80

Dexterity is the keynote of this book. There are seven pages devoted to tools and supplies and the necessary care of them. In the Introduction the author says a toy has to meet four requirements:

1. It must be within the child's power
2. It must excite and sustain interest
3. It must possess educational value
4. It must be adaptable to light wood construction

and he adds a fifth requirement if made in the school room:

5. It must conform in size and complexity to the limited space and equipment of classroom conditions.

All the animal patterns in this volume are most faithful representations even to the particular species of rhinoceros depicted in the design for a Rocking-Rhino. If children are to copy these designs outright it seems quite important that the designs should be true to life. Both *Toy Patterns* and *Educational Toys* excel in this matter.

It is quite a step to go from copying and tracing to studying working drawings or following written directions. However, a very good book published by the same company is

MANUAL TRAINING TOYS

By Harris W. Moore. Price \$1.50

This book is dedicated to "the boy who likes to tinker 'round." He is urged to study the drawing carefully, "every line has a meaning and printed directions will be most easily mastered by taking the tool in hand and beginning to do the work described." This clearly is an advanced book, but an enterprising tinkerer

A COMMUNITY AWAKENING

would find the problems in construction set before him from the simple making of a dart to a real wind-mill force pump, well worth his while.

COPING-SAW WORK

By Johnson

Published by The Manual Arts Press. Price 30c

This is a smaller pamphlet whose contents comprise working drawings and small scale patterns of animals.

A Community Awakening

A. R. FERGUSSON

Community Service

Seventeen years ago three sisters of Buffalo built and dedicated to the memory of their parents, a settlement, which they named Watson House.

Gradually with the changing of the character of the neighborhood it seemed better to continue along somewhat different lines the spirit of service to the community for which Watson House had been founded. Consequently, the name was changed to the Babcock Street Community House, where, with the help of the Community Service group, the full significance of a community center was eventually made clear.

A mass meeting was held as the first practical step in the program of activities. Five hundred men, women and children packed the meeting, where speeches were made, songs sung and great enthusiasm for getting-together, created. Followed a dinner for the committee and three large children's parties.

"The New Year's Eve Favor Dance, for which an admission of fifty cents a person was charged, was a great success. At midnight the grand march with every one wearing colored caps of many designs, the girls decked with tinsel and the men wearing poinsettias in their lapels, made a really brilliant scene. The Old Year died happy and the New Year came into Babcock House in a blaze of glory and healthful merry making. When we squared accounts for the week's festivities we found we had \$69.00 together with a large amount of trimmings and favors for next year. It was indeed a Community Awakening."

But that is not all.

Nineteen industrial plants in the immediate neighborhood

FUN FOR THE GROWN-UPS

under the plans and stimulus of the Community Service Organizer are cooperating enthusiastically to form a big Babcock Recreation League with the Babcock House as the Central Club House.

Each plant selects five men as organization committee in that plant. A "Smoker" follows with exhibitions in boxing and wrestling. Here membership in the League may be secured. An initiation fee of one dollar with monthly dues of fifty cents, is charged. Besides the League organization, a business men's association is being planned for, with meetings to be held at Babcock House.

Fun for the Grown-ups V*

Pop Goes the Weasel

Form in sets of three couples, partners facing. Get into position as for a Virginia Reel. 16 Measures—First couples turn away from each other and skip down outside of lines (8 counts) and back again (8 counts). Joining hands they slide down the center of set (8 counts) and back again (8 counts).

8 Measures—First couple with lady of second couple, form circle and skip around and at last bar pop second lady under their arms into first lady's place.

8 Measures—Repeat with gentleman of second couple.

8 Measures—Repeat with gentleman of third couple. The first couple is now at the bottom of the set. Join hands all around and skip one full circle to the left.

4 Measures—All partners join right hands and skip once around each other to place. The second couple, now at the head, repeat the figures, then the third couple and so on.

Three Deep

All of the players but two form in a double ring, facing inward; that is, in two concentric circles, with one player directly behind another.

The two odd players, one of whom is runner and the other chaser, start outside of the circle, generally one of them being on one side of the circle and the other opposite. The object of the game is for the chaser to tag the runner. The runner may save himself by stopping in front of any couple standing in the circle, whereupon, that file having been made "three deep" the outer

* Games given at War Camp Community Service Institute in Baltimore by Miss Louise French.

FUN FOR THE GROWN-UPS

player or third man becomes at once liable to tagging, and in his turn becomes runner and tries to evade the chaser. He may seek refuge in the same way in front of a couple.

Should the chaser get to tag the runner, they exchange places, the runner immediately becoming chaser, and the chaser being liable instantly to tagging. It will thus be seen that great alertness is necessary on the part of any one standing on the outside of the circle, as at any moment the runner may take refuge in front of his file or couple, making him the third man and liable to be tagged. It is not permissible for any third man to take refuge in front of the couple standing immediately on his right or left when he becomes third man.

Both the runner and chaser may dash through the circle, but may not pause for a moment within the circle, except when the runner claims refuge in front of some couple. When players are inclined to confuse the play by hesitating while running through the circle, this privilege of running through is sometimes forbidden, all the chasing being confined to the outside of the circle.

Variation

This game may be varied by having the players who form the circle stand face to face with a distance of one long step between each two, instead of all facing toward the center of the circle. In this form of the game the runner takes refuge between the two forming the couple, the one toward whom his back is turned being the third man. Both runner and chaser may run between the two circles of players.

Irish Break Down

Music—"Irish Washerwoman"—Formation—circle—girls inside back to center—facing partners—4 feet distance between partners. Hands on hips—back of hands touching waist line. 1—1 hop right foot—tap left in front—knee straight—4 times—2—Change to hop left foot—tap right—knee straight—4 times. 3—As one. 4—4 running steps each partner turning in place. Repeat—all starting hopping on left foot.

II—1 Step sideward right—Bend knees—touch left toe to right heel. 2—4 quick little stamps—left, right—left, right. 3—Step sideward left. Bend knees—touch right toe to left heel. 4—4 quick little stamps—right, left,—right, left. Repeat 1-2-3. Hook right arms with partner turning all the way around in 4 fast running steps.

III—Hands crossed in skating position—all facing forward.

FULL EVENING PLAYS FOR HIGH SCHOOL

1—Slide diagonally forward right and hop—left foot in back. 2—4 quick little stamps 1-2-3-4. 1st stamp, 3 slide diagonally forward left. 4—Repeat two—Repeat one—Repeat two.

Side step—bob right. Side step—bob left.

Full Evening Plays Suitable for High School Use I

The following plays have stood the test of amateur production.

BROADWAY SUCCESSES NOW RELEASED FOR AMATEURS

The Amazons by A. W. Pinero. A farce in three acts with easy interior and exterior. The costumes are modern. 7 male and 5 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

Arizona by Augustus Thomas. A drama in four acts. Modern costumes—military, cowboy, etc. 11 male and 5 female characters. The most successful play of its type. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

All-of-a Sudden Peggy by Ernest Denny. A comedy in three acts with two interiors. Modern costumes. 5 male and 5 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

Brown of Harvard by Rida Johnson Young. A drama in four acts with two interiors and one exterior. Modern college play with 29 male and four female characters. Buoyant, wholesome spirit of youth. Thrilling boat race scene. Best side of college life—serious and gay. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

A Bachelor's Romance by Martha Morton. A comedy in four acts with three interiors. Modern. 7 male and 4 female characters. Played by Sol Smith Russell for many years. Miss Annie Russell played the part of the heroine. Great heart interest and suspense to the end. Samuel French. Price 60¢.

The Butterflies by H. Guy Carlton. A modern comedy in three acts with two interiors and 1 exterior setting. A John Drew and Maude Adams success. Six male and four female characters. Society play of great charm. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

Billeted by F. Tennison Jesse and H. Harwood. A charming comedy. Margaret Anglin's big success. One easy interior scene. 4 male and 5 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

Captain Kidd, Jr. by Rida J. Young. A very recent comedy of

FULL EVENING PLAYS FOR HIGH SCHOOL

great success. Three acts with one interior and two exteriors. Seven male and three female characters. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

The Fortune Hunter by Winchell Smith. A comedy in four acts with three interiors and one exterior setting. A heart-interest story with tender humor and quaint philosophy. 17 male and 3 female characters. Modern. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

Green Stockings by A. E. W. Mason. A comedy in three acts. Two interior settings, but one is possible. Droll, delightful fun and sentiment. It is one of Margaret Anglin's great successes. 7 male and 5 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

Heartsease by Charles Klein and J. D. C. Clark. A romantic comedy in four acts. 10 male and 4 female characters. Henry Miller originated the leading role. Unusual play of gripping interest. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

Held By the Enemy by William Gillette. A military drama in five acts with four interior settings. Effective trial scene and unusual element of suspense throughout. 14 male and 3 female characters. Military costumes. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

Hawthorne of the U. S. A. by J. B. Fagan. A romantic farce in four acts with one exterior and two interiors. Douglas Fairbanks played the hero's part. Characterized by strong love interest, brisk action and scintillant comedy. 15 male and three female characters. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

High School Farces by Fred Trevor Hill. This book contains several farces excellent for High School Casts. Published by Fred A. Stokes, N. Y. C. and obtained from Drama League Book Shop. Price \$1.00.

It Pays To Advertise by Roi Cooper Megrue and W. Hackett. A farce in three acts. Ingenious and entertaining. Two interiors. 8 male and 4 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

The Lion and the Mouse by Chas. Klein. A drama in four acts with three interiors. Modern. A battle of wits between a delicate, sensitive young girl and an unscrupulous millionaire. Compelling theme. 10 male and 8 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

The Little Gray Lady by Channing Pollock. A drama in four

FULL EVENING PLAYS FOR HIGH SCHOOL

acts with one exterior and two interiors. Julia Dean played the heroine for a long and successful run. No hero. 6 male and 5 female characters. Tale of government office life in Washington, told in a new and gripping way. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

The Little Minister by J. M. Barrie. A drama in four acts with two interiors and two exteriors. Maude Adams' great success. Unique types and unusual story. Manuscript form only. 11 men and 5 women. Obtained from Sanger & Jordan.

Miss Hobbs by Jerome K. Jerome. A comedy-drama in four acts. 1 cabin and two interiors. Modern "Taming of the Shrew" idea. 5 male and 4 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

The Man on the Box by Grace Livingston Furniss. A comedy in 3 acts with 2 interiors. Wit, pathos and dramatic situation subtly blended. 11 male and 4 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

The Man from Home by Booth Tarkington. A drama in four acts with two interiors and one exterior. 1 male and 3 female characters. Obtained from Sanger & Jordan. Price \$1.75.

The Man from Mexico by H. A. DuSouchet. A farce in three acts with two easy interiors. Wm. Collier played the lead in original production. A play of quick action, droll plot and unusual suspense. 10 male and 4 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

Mrs. Temple's Telegram by Frank Wyatt and Wm. Morris. A farce in three acts. A tale of tangles cleverly straightened out of natural human situations, and the ethical truth of the folly of deceit. Obtained from Samuel French. Price 60¢.

Milestones by Arnold Bennet and E. Knoblock. Serious play. Three acts. Costumes change with each set. Rather difficult. 9 male and 6 female characters and one interior but change of furniture. Obtained from Samuel French, price \$1.25.

Nothing But the Truth by James Montgomery. A comedy in 3 acts. 5 male and 6 female characters. Two interior settings. An amusing and popular success of William Collier. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢.

Officer 666 by Augustine McHugh. Melodramatic farce. Three acts with one interior. 7 male and 3 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢.

[To Be Continued]

Dramatics for Children

The Children's Department of the Pasadena Community Playhouse is completing its second season. Performances have been given on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon but a third presentation each week has now been added. Among the plays that have been given are: *The Babushka*, a picture of a Russian Christmas; and an American Colonial Christmas, both by Elsie Carter; *The Tailor Prince*, by Annie Walker; *Tom Piper and the Pig*, by Alice C. D. Riley; *Sleeping Beauty*, by Lady Bell.

The Drama League Junior work on Chicago's Municipal Pier now enlists as instructors in dancing, play rehearsing and costume designing the young people who served as actors when the work was inaugurated four years ago. Among the plays presented are: *The Foam Maiden*, by Constance D'Arcy Mackay; *Robin Hood* by Perry Corneau; *The Kitchen Clock*, by Florence Crocker Comfort.

One of the attractive programs at the Cincinnati Children's Theatre was Thornton Burgess' *Adventures of Sammy Jay*, dramatized by Helen Schuster-Martin.

The Erie, Pennsylvania, Children's Playhouse gave an average of two new programs a month, including a number of Constance D'Arcy Mackay's charming plays, two operettas, *Seven Old Ladies of Lavender Town* and *Eulalia*; *The Adventures of Pinocchio*; *The Flag in Birdland*.

Book Reviews

CORNELL RURAL SCHOOL LEAFLET

Published by the Department of Rural Education, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University

This leaflet, published periodically and written for boys and girls, presents such delightful subjects as, "How the Rabbit Hops" and not only explains this little animal's tracks in the snow, but tells how to play a wonderful game called, "rabbit hopping."

Learning to observe animals, flowers and all nature life is the real object of this work. A delicate humor pervades its pages, sure to captivate childish interest. Lists of interesting books for varying ages of childhood are given as well as description and text of little plays illustrating some phases of animal life.

There are problems to work out and innumerable illustrations either by photograph or diagram to prevent dullness of subject matter and monotony of unrelieved text.

There is a considerable amount of very valuable information given in most attractive form in these leaflets.



INSERT FOR
FOREFINGER



DIAGRAM "A"

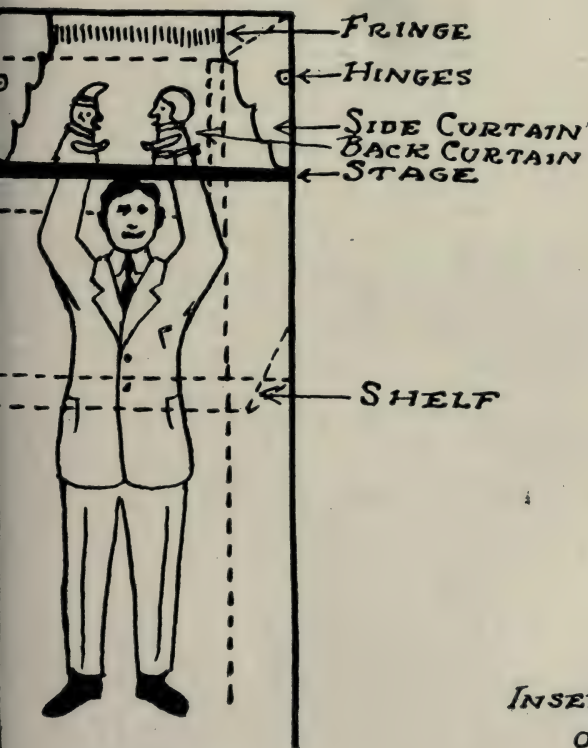


DIAGRAM "B"



INSERT FOR THUMB
OR FINGER



THE SLIDE IS ALWAYS POPULAR



Mail the coupon below and get this free booklet.



"I carry Corona to school every day"

YOU couldn't carry an old-fashioned heavy typewriter to school—in fact, it is quite a task to carry it from one room to another!

But Corona weighs only 6½ pounds—you can lift it with one hand—fold it up, take it with you, typewrite anywhere.

You can rent a Corona—or buy one on easy terms.

A brand new Corona costs but \$50 including neat carrying case.



CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

Built by

CORONA TYPEWRITER CO., Inc.

119 MAIN STREET

GROTON, N. Y.

Corona
Typewriter
Company, Inc.
Groton, New York

Send me your interesting booklet No. 19 about Corona.

Name

Address

Please mention THE PLAYGROUND when writing to advertisers



MUTUAL FRIENDS

The Playground

Vol. XV No. 5

AUGUST 1921

The World at Play

From Joseph Lee.—“The whole question of juvenile law-breaking—or at least nine-tenths of it—is a question of children’s play. A child who breaks the law is, in nine cases out of ten, not a criminal. He is obeying an instinct that is not only legitimate but vital, and which, if it finds every lawful channel choked up, will seek an outlet at the next available point. If there is a man clothed in dignity and a blue coat especially hired to chase you if you will only take the necessary means to gain his interest—and if there is nothing else to do—it is a flying in the face of Providence not to make the most of what fortune so considerately sends. — Chapter XXIX. *Play in Education*

The Aim.—Dr. John H. Finley, writing in the *New York Times* of recent experiences in Europe, says:

“Between Cologne and Hanover there was an almost continuous row of factory chimneys. More than once I counted a hundred in clear sight. Some were smoking, even though it

was Sunday. ‘Fabrik’ was the only word written upon the wall of this, Germany’s pre-war mechanistic structure. It is a worthy word, but as fateful to a nation that makes it the goal as was the legend on Babylon’s walls. It is a happy augury that the new Minister of Reconstruction in Germany, Walter Rathenau, in a book of his on *The New State* which I was reading along the way, has said practically what the great English statesman was saying to me: ‘The only full and final object of all endeavor upon earth is the development of the human soul’”

The Almost Perfect State.*—Says Don Marquis, the famous columnist of the *New York Evening Sun*:

THE SUN DIAL

THE ALMOST PERFECT STATE
Chapter xxxviii

PREMISE

THE ALMOST PERFECT STATE
WILL NOT BE GOVERNED BY BUSINESS MEN, BUT BY ARTISTS.

* Courtesy of the *New York Evening Sun*

THE WORLD AT PLAY

It suddenly occurs to us that we have been recreant to a trust; for years we have been failing in a duty. We have had an opportunity to declare at least once a day that dull, wealthy commercial persons . . . the persons who are forever talking and being talked about . . . are really of very little consequence; and that what they invent, manufacture, organize, sell, say, think and do is of very little consequence. This has been implicit in hundreds of SUN DIAL SERMONS, but it should have been stated explicitly and directly, with more frequency. As our little friend HERMIONE might say: *We feel that we have failed.*

* * *

DOGMA

The only persons who should be listened to, upon any subject, are artists.

* * *

That is what we should have been writing, every day for years. We have always known that it was so; but it is only today that we found out exactly *why* it is so. For it is only today that we have solved a problem that has puzzled humanity for many centuries. . . .

* * *

ADVERTISEMENT

TODAY WE DISCOVERED THE
PURPOSE OF THE UNIVERSE

Some years ago we promulgated from this Rostrum and Pulpit several important dogmas. . . . *The Universe is Spherical*, we said; and to this moment no one has been able to disprove it. Then we explained the nature of Space and Time . . . with one well-aimed cast we brought them both to the ground with fluttering wings—killing, as it were, two birds with Einstein.

* * *

And today marks a *further step in Human Progress*. Today we announce the Purpose of the Universe. Briefly, then: *The Purpose of the Universe is Play.*

* * *

A POLICY

We do not intend to argue this with you; we reveal these things and pass on.

* * *

The Purpose of the Universe is Play. The artists know that, and they know that Play and Art and Creation are different names for the same thing . . . a thing that is sweats and agonies and ecstasies.

* * *

All the troubles and travails the human race has experienced in making itself human, and all the trouble it is having in making itself into something better than humanity now is, look towards the production of a being who shall devote himself more

THE WORLD AT PLAY

and more to conscious creation, to play.

* * *

That is the next destination towards which the pageant of life is moving. That is the present purpose in the universe.

* * *

CAUTION

(These schedules, of course, are subject to change without previous notice to the public.)

* * *

The artists who know more than any one else about Play, which is Art, which is Creation, must be the leaders and the guides. *The worlds exist for the purpose of producing artists, in order that artists may produce new worlds.*

Changing Ideals.—Frank C. Berry, former Supervisor of Recreation in Minneapolis, in an article in the April, 1921, number of *Parks and Recreation* sums up what has happened to our conception of a Park within a decade, as follows:

"In the beginning our park systems were to embellish the community and enhance its attractiveness; the emphasis was on the aesthetic and passive. Those were the days of statues, fountains, gardens and walks. One could but feel a reverent attitude akin to church atmosphere upon entering a park.

"Presto! In the short space of a decade we have advanced from the negative to the positive; from the revered statues to the shouts of little children at play, and the profanity of the golfer who has just foozled his drive. These vast acres have been humanized and socialized. Their function today is to serve the leisure needs in almost all their ramifications."

Pershing Favors Annual Physical Test.—An annual appraisal of the young men of the nation, as a precedent to proper therapeutic measures, was advocated by General John J. Pershing in an address at the encampment of the Military Order of the World War at Seagirt, New Jersey:

"The problem of the better education and physical development of the American youth is a community problem, but it is one which should have national supervision. It should be made the obligation of every citizen, particularly those who saw service in the army and navy and know the requirements of those services, to see that the accomplishment of the education provided for in the laws of almost every state is enforced.

"It is a duty which each of you officers owes to his country in times of peace, and one which I know you will recognize just

as you recognized your greater duties in times of war."

Outdoors the Best Educational Background.—Professor Dallas Lore Sharp, called by John Burroughs "the greatest nature writer in America," recently declared outdoor life and training along the lines of Indian life make children alert and resourceful and fit them for the problems of life. Professor Sharp has trained his own four sons in this way on a Massachusetts farm.

"Two of my four boys were born here, and the four of them have had experiences with everything that lives and grows on the farm and in the woods hereabouts. They have gone barefoot, trapped and fished summer and winter. They have traveled these hills, making acquaintance with all forms of animal life.

"That's the kind of background, it seems to me, that every child has a right to, and that's what is behind our educational theory. A second reason for our coming here was to give the boys an experience that would make them self-sufficient, introspective, capable of doing things on their own initiative. Nothing emphasizes a boy's personality more than to find himself frequently alone and forced to depend upon his own resources."

Play Once Penalized.—Section 45 of the Instructions and Rules for Government of the Police Department of the City of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, formulated by the Mayor and Police Committee in 1896, reads, "Persons who may be found playing at ball, cricket, or other game or play whatever in any enclosed public park or ground in the city, or who shall be found walking, standing or lying upon any part of any enclosed public ground laid out and appropriated for shrubbery or grass . . . shall be ordered by the officers to desist from such play or walking, standing, or lying . . . and if the order be not immediately complied with the officer shall arrest the party offending."

Johnstown regulations probably did not differ from those of other communities at that period. Times have changed!

Sixty-Seven Acres of Play for Niles, Michigan.—Everyone in Niles, Michigan, will be able to indulge his favorite outdoor hobby this summer—whether it be gardening or golf, football or wading, tennis or just picnicking under a tree, for the city is to have a sixty-seven-acre recreation park and a big clubhouse. The President of the Kawneer Company has purchased the land and is paying for the building and the citizens of

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Niles are planning the kind of building and the kind of recreation park they want to have.

There will be a nine-hole golf links, a baseball diamond, a basketball field, a football field, athletic tracks, tennis courts, volleyball courts, a swimming pool and canoeing lagoons. The children will have a big playground and a wading pool. Even the gardening enthusiasts are provided for—a portion of the park being set aside where they can raise peas and beans and carrots and onions to their hearts' content and, in fact, have all the thrills of backyard gardening.

People who like to be lazy but don't want to miss anything can sit on the long verandas of the clubhouse, which will extend the full length of the building, and watch the golfers, the baseball players or the contests on the athletic tracks. Inside the clubhouse, there will be a large lounge and dancing hall with an open fireplace, a dining room with another big fireplace, electrically heated shower baths, lockers and dressing rooms.

Thus Niles will be provided with a modern recreation spot where all the families in the community and all the members of these families may gather to enjoy out-of-door life. This is the kind of country club that takes in everybody.

The Tulip Festival at Bellingham, Washington.—"The first concerted movement of our people under Community Service was the Tulip Festival last May," reports *The Show Window*, a periodical published by the Chamber of Commerce of Bellingham.

On that occasion everyone was asked to share a common interest, to participate in a general neighborliness and to enjoy working together for the pride of the town. There was a poster competition, and a song writing contest, bringing out a genial spirit of rivalry and good fun. A Tulip Queen was chosen and a beautiful floral parade planned and carried out. Pathé weekly filmed Tulip Day activities so faithfully that now "Bellingham the Beautiful" and "Tulip Town" are known far and wide.

A bulb planting campaign is to be initiated this summer so that an even more gorgeous festival may be held another year.

Serenade the President.—Forty thousand school children of Washington, D. C., brought Music Week to a festal close by singing on the White House grounds for President and Mrs. Harding. In thanking the children the President said:

"I may say that in the closing of Music Week you and your associates have brought to me

THE WORLD AT PLAY

the most remarkable climax I have ever known in music. I have heard music in its various forms. I have heard the croon of the young mother to her hopeful in the cradle, the great choruses with their trained voices, the great bands and orchestras, but I have never heard such music as from the sparkling voices of the children of the capital city. It is the supreme music of all my life."

Beautiful Outdoor Midsummer Night.—Oak Lawn, a famous century-old estate at the edge of the city of Washington, D. C., was opened to the public for the first time in its history on Tuesday afternoon, May twenty-fourth, when Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* was presented under the supervision of the committee on drama and pageantry of Community Service. The slope of the ground beneath the giant oaks made a beautiful woodland theatre, perfectly adapted to seating the large audience present. The fairy fantasy turned out to be a huge success and the performance was repeated on the following Friday night. This production was given for the benefit of Community Service and was arranged through the courtesy of the Women's National Civic Foundation which recently acquired title to this

beautiful estate. A number of men and women prominent in the social and new official life of the capital helped to make the event a success.

Department of Dramatics.—The Recreation Training School of Chicago, successor to the Recreation Department of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, of which Miss Neva L. Boyd is director, will have a new department next year starting October first. Mrs. Charlotte B. Chorpenning will have charge of this new department, which will be known as the Department of Dramatic Art and Pageantry. As a part of their field work all students will be given opportunity to direct, costume and stage plays with children and adults in schools, settlements, community centers and with other groups.

Paris, Kentucky, Builds a Playground by Community Effort.—"Last Saturday" writes the Community Service organizer for Paris, "was the day set aside for cleaning up the lot recently deeded to the city for a playground site. This lot was a regular wilderness of locusts from one to four inches in diameter. The day was very hot, but we got out about fifty men and boys with grubbing hoes, axes, hoes, rakes, forks and

hatchets, and by evening the lot was pretty well cleaned up. One of the local garage men gave us the use of his Fordson Tractor and a man to drive it. A log chain was hitched to the locusts and then to the tractor and the locusts were jerked out by the roots, many of the roots being six to ten feet long. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Boy Scouts, the people in general helped in getting this job done. The entertainment committee of the newly organized tennis club furnished lemonade and sandwiches which tasted mighty good on such a day as Saturday was."

Amateur Labor on Shelter House.—When the Rotary Club of New Rochelle, New York, which had made possible a playground in one of the city's congested districts, found that the lack of shade trees was affecting attendance on the ground and that the Recreation Department had no funds for the erection of a shelter house, the members decided to contribute the lumber and supply the labor themselves. The fire chief, the doctor, the lawyer, the banker, the carpenter, the painter and others of New Rochelle's residents worked so steadily and with such enthusiasm that within a few hours children were playing under the shelter.

A Community Club in Independence, Kansas.—Independence, Kansas, has a Community Club that is only a few months old but already has a hundred members and is putting a new school building to the fullest use. A fine orchestra of about ten young people from twelve to sixteen, a men's quartet, a women's quartet, and a chorus have been organized. Lincoln's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day programs have been successfully carried out. A mock trial on April Fools' Day, a pie supper to raise funds for pictures and a clock for the schoolroom, a debate on disarmament and several spelling matches are other activities of this very active club.

The civics committee has been instrumental in giving the ward such a clean-up as it never had before, has had sidewalks laid wherever they were not and is conducting yard and lawn contests and garden contests.

Sacramento Baseball Spreads.—One hundred ten baseball teams are playing regularly scheduled games under the Sacramento Playground Department, forty-five of these teams are Twilight Baseball players.

Business Firms Contributed Camp Cabins.—Eleven business houses in Sacramento contributed \$5,200 for cabins at the

THE WORLD AT PLAY

great Sacramento Playground Camp.

Therapeutic Value of Play.—From the 1920 report of 'the Dannemora New York State Hospital for the criminal insane comes the following interesting item:

PHYSICAL CULTURE

During the past winter basketball and volley ball were introduced as a form of physical culture and recreation. Our hall is of such proportions that it offers an excellent court for these games. The inmates showed much enthusiasm and excellent teams were developed. In addition to playing games among themselves a team representing the hospital, composed entirely of patients, played outside teams. They made a splendid record and defeated some of the strong teams of this section of the country. The morale of the inmates during the winter months was improved to a marked degree. It has been noticed during the winter months that the inmates are as a rule more irritable. We have ascribed this to the insufficient exercise when it is impossible to use the airing courts because of the snow and the extreme cold. With the introduction of this form of amusement the irritability seemed to be lack-

ing during the past winter. In my opinion, these games have been of therapeutic value. Six inmates from the New York State Reformatory who had been diagnosed as constitutional psychopaths and who had been troublesome and faultfinding to an extreme degree, became tractable and cooperative. It was possible after some time to certify them as recovered from their psychosis and return them to the reformatory. I believe this form of recreation and development should be extended. It is our intention to obtain the services of a trained man who can devote his entire time to directing athletics and conducting classes in calisthenics.

Special Attractions.—During short vacation terms such as spring vacation, the Playground Department at Sacramento, California, provides special play and game features on the playground.

Some of these are as follows: A Jack Contest extending over a week; a Special Story Hour; Yachting on the pond with sailboat races; Special Baseball Games.

These activities all serve to make vacation a happier time for the children.

"The maturity of man—that means to have reacquired the seriousness that one had as a child at play."

Nietzsche, *Beyond Good and Evil*

A Letter from Vice-President Coolidge

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER
WASHINGTON

Joseph Lee, President,
Community Service, Inc.,
101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Lee:

During the war there was brought to us all the realization of a new brotherhood among men. It came through the performance of a common duty. We entered the war a people of many nationalities. We were beset with jealousies and envy and class prejudice. We became, instead, united in our patriotism and everywhere selfishness gave way to service. In serving America, the people of the nation, without distinction, realized a new citizenship. A new importance was given to the individual. Each felt he had a part to play in a great cause and a new joy was found in the performance of that service. A new vision came to the Nation and to the citizens, and that vision must never be obscured.

It is our task at present to put into effect the lessons of the war—to keep these great ideals before us and with this new conception of our power to make America more truly American. In peace as in war each has his part to play. Our great democracy is founded on the theory that all men are created equal—and that each has the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Wages will not satisfy, nor houses, nor lands, nor coupons. Governments are not founded on people's selfish interests but on the co-operation of men wherein each has a service to perform.

I take great satisfaction in commending the efforts of Community Service, which has before it these ideals. In its desire to make America a better, happier place in which to live, it aims to give each one an opportunity for the joy of self-expression, to make each feel that he "belongs," to promote a feeling of brotherhood among men and to inspire all to pull together, forgetting petty differences in the consciousness of a common cause.

Yours very truly,

CALVIN COOLIDGE

Human Interpretations of Community Service*

EUGENIA WINSTON WELLER

The need for Community Service arises from three facts which constitute in the United States a condition considered by many people who *know*, as not less serious than that of ancient Rome in the days of its degeneracy.

(1) LETHARGY. The American people (because of brisk industrial rivalry, the crowded conditions in our cities, a concentration of energy upon money-making and latterly the war) have entered upon a period of lethargy in their recreational life.

(2) MORAL DECLINE. Growing out of the first, there is a lamentable decline in public morality as evidenced by the indecent dress of women, the debasing of literature and the drama, the degeneration of dancing.

(3) SEGREGATION. Akin to both of these, is the strengthening of social barriers and an indifference sharpening sometimes to actual hostility towards the strangers within the gates and especially toward those strangers who have come into our midst from overseas.

All these conditions meet at their edges and overlap; but in order to understand the things accomplished and the things planned by Community Service we must have them all in mind, not forgetting that one evil leads to another.

When Miss Hurley introduces various types of people, of all ages, to wholesome play and games, she is working to counteract this creeping lethargy which makes ever toward the heart of our national life; but also she is fighting with the fire of wholesome play the devouring flame of the modern dance fed as it is by evil passion. By wholesome devices she mingles all types and classes in a common enjoyment which breaks away artificial barriers and knows no wallflowers.

She is not working merely to give amusement which may pall in a brief time. She is loosening influences whose effects will

* Summarizing the Daily Reports of Employed Executives and Describing the Weekly Hikes and the English Classes for Foreigners for which Mrs. Weller has been responsible, as a volunteer. Reported to the Temporary Executive Committee of Community Service Councils of Elizabeth, N. J., May 2, 1921

HUMAN INTERPRETATIONS

spread through the community, building up ideals, breaking barriers and opening human hearts.

The same of Mr. Casper's community singing, and of his friendly visiting.

When Mr. Casper (and the others) goes from house to house among all classes, learning their problems, explaining away their misconceptions of our community, and drawing together the broken threads of our common humanity, he is going deep beneath the surface and although it might take long to produce a striking array of concrete achievements from such work as this, he is stirring the depths of human life and setting in motion currents that would throb on for years to come even if his work should cease utterly tomorrow.

The country hikes which have brought out small but enthusiastic groups on two Saturdays and have been completely submerged the last two weeks by a conspiracy of the elements, stand for much more than a few hours of fun and relaxation. One who has found health and upbuilding morally and spiritually in the bigness of the great outdoors, one who has taken private discouragements and personal griefs to the comforting heart of the hills, knows that the attempt to make popular in Elizabeth such walks as these is not an idle fancy but the introducing of a great crusade.

The teaching of English to foreigners in which I have helped on a small scale has blessed richly "him that gave" quite as much as him that received. I wish that all the Americans in Elizabeth could share the experiences that have been mine.

I have felt my own imagination stirred and my ideals broadened by the glimpses I have had into the life of a Christian Assyrian boy in Persia and my vision close at hand of the struggle of a brave people fighting for their homes and their honor in that far off "Holy War." I have looked with admiration and deep humility at the young Brazilian born in Portugal who without one day of schooling has established himself in a prosperous little business of his own, learned to write a good hand and speak English fairly well, who has just completed Part I in a Scranton Correspondence Course but has had to call for help when it comes to Part II dealing with fractions.

I have peeped into the heart of a Russian Jewess who at home in her childhood watched her brother studying the books someone had lent him ("I envied him so," she said), who came across the sea to be wife to the brother of her employer, who lived seven years "always in my kitchen" as she put it, "till about a year ago,

HUMAN INTERPRETATIONS

I made up my mind I would learn to speak English." Meanwhile for several years there has come to her no word from the seven brothers and sisters she left behind; and we all know what that presages in Russia today.

I have learned what it means to a young Portugese who shows proudly an array of letters that vouch in unbroken line for the "zeal and honesty" with which he has served his employers at home through the fourteen years since he was eleven—what it means to him to be stranded in a strange, unfriendly country alone and jobless. Another young Portugese worded that meaning as he told us once of his troubles, "I am laughing now, but it is so that I shall not cry."

I might tell you of the splendid German giant whom we sent to join a Young Men's Christian Association class in citizenship and of the three Italians all pitifully eager, one bearing the scars of service in the Italian army. Each has his special problem, each his tragedy. Each is meeting both with a courage that makes me feel very humble; and each is groping eagerly for a sympathy and help that would be easy if this city were not like all cities, belying that American spirit of which rightfully we boast.

The statistics of all this are small, if you think that human souls can be weighed and measured. I have been meeting singly or in small groups by day or evening in my own home perhaps a dozen people. Each one of these, however, is rather an exceptional person, each with some power of leadership which multiplies several fold the results of any contacts with them.

In the night schools in 24 meetings at school number one and 21 meetings at school number three, we have reached by rough estimate about 130 people. The estimated attendance at the 45 class meetings has been 1140.

Miss Erley, a volunteer from the New York School of Social Service, has had an afternoon class of Italian women, five or six members, in one of the homes and an evening class of about the same size. Miss Erley is leaving the city, but her evening class will continue under Miss Loucks, Superintendent Emmon's secretary.

About fifteen Portugese and Spaniards have been organized into a class meeting weekly in a crowded Portugese lodging house under Mr. Schuyler Townsend of the Battin High School.

Mr. Casper is now recruiting a class of Italians for Mrs.

WHY NOT?

Davies, of the Community House of the Standard Oil Company's colony at Bayway.

In all our contracts with the problem of English classes, there has been a lack not of pupils eager to learn but of people to teach them. If more teachers had been available, either for pay or as volunteers, we could at least have tripled our count of pupils in the night school.

At present, we are eager to find some woman who can take charge of an evening class of Spanish women. Many other foreigners could be found anxious to learn our language and know our ways if someone had the time and will to meet them half way.

On the other hand, there must be in this city dozens of people who ought to—and who would if they only knew how—help to hunt out the hearts locked away in loneliness barred from their fellows by lack of a common tongue, who could give in inspiration the full equivalent of all they might receive.

Can't you see then how Community Service is feeling out its way over paths rank with prejudice, into dark unopened jungles and is saying not so much, "See what we have done"—as, "Come with us and help to make things different. Wherever you go we are willing to go a little farther; but we cannot go alone and we cannot go without your help."

Why Not? Our Mr. Harding Once Played in a Band*

SEE WHAT HORN SELLERS SAY A BAND WILL DO

GENEVIEVE FORBES

Nero had his fireproof fiddle; Orpheus wielded a wicked lyre; Gabriel, "in case of an emergency," will use his revelation trumpet. Our mayor toots a made-in-Chicago horn, and Jack Dempsey loves his "canned music." Music hath charms to soothe the civilized as well as the savage breast, according to the members of the music trades in convention at the Drake hotel.

How can you spell community service in four letters? B-A-N-D is the way, C. D. Greenleaf, president of the Band Instrument

* Courtesy of *Chicago Daily Tribune*, Wednesday, May 11, 1921

THE HEART OF LIFE

Manufacturers' Association, answered the question in his address on *Band Music and Community Spirit* (the last word is singular).

What is the modern equivalent for the corner saloon? The answer is, again, band.

What is doing the greatest service to the community, socially, mentally, morally, financially, spiritually, not to speak of musically? You're right, it's the band.

ENCOURAGE THE AMATEUR

It is appalling, but true, according to Mr. Greenleaf's statistics, that "during the year 1920 our per capita expenditure for band instruments was just—9 cents."

In his address on *Advertising Music* Alex McDonald bravely urged everybody to "encourage the amateur." Half of the audience nodded emphatically.

"Give them time," was the next remark. The other half of the audience nodded, more emphatically.

Discussing the possible expansion of the musical instrument business, Mr. McDonald reminded his associate that one performer is worth two—ten—twenty—listeners, for it's the performer who buys the instrument. Vocalists are not popular at the convention.

The Heart of Life*

At least one editorial writer in the middle west has not succumbed to *Main Street*, as is evidenced by the following inspiring exposition of the philosophy upon which Community Service is built. So far as we know the author has not come in touch with Community Service as such, though his spiritual kinship is evident.

REGIONALISM FOR AMERICA

In this shattered world, amid the confusion of a falling superstructure, there are at least two great constructive ideas, each deliberate, projecting a plan of reconstruction. There are two, and they are set in mutually hostile regard. The one of these which

* Editorial, *Regionalism for America*, in Nebraska State Journal, Dec. 26, 1920. Reprinted by permission

has attained to clearest realization and the solidest grasp upon a group of institutions is nicknamed bolshevism, after its Russian form. Of its details we know little, but what it stands for is clear and simple. Whether in the old world or the new, in Russia or the United States, bolshevism means fundamentally belief in worldly goods, in the power of material things and physical routines to satisfy the whole needs of mankind. Food, clothing, shelter, gratified instincts, satisfied appetites, it matters not whether the ideal is advanced by Russian communists or by American industrialists of either labor or capital stripe, what it all means, in its inwardness is a materially pleased animal man, whose civilization is to be but a vast artifice for the glutting of desires. It is a kind of religion. Not Mammon is its idol, but the beast, oiled, incensed, hot with lust. In the old world and the new its votaries know no rite save the orgy of world pleasures. Bolshevism of this type is not confined to the communists of Petrograd and Moscow. It is in the spirit of American politics, business, labor. Indeed, it is in its sordid essence that very thing which is meant by the cynical "Back to earth," which is muttered on every side.

**Back to Earth—
Mother Earth**

And yet this phrase, "Back to earth—Mother Earth!" could mean all that is noblest in the idea which stands, virtually alone, against bolshevism.

That idea is not, like the bolshevik, truly represented by any nation or institution. It has no political embodiment, no social realization. But it has its apostles, and their voices, as time passes, must be heard and be heard anew if man's humanity is to be kept humane.

**Every Region Has
Its Own Good
Gifts**

Of these apostles, the foremost is Maurice Barres, who stands for it in France and names the conception itself "Regionalism." Simply

put, it is but this, that the best life of man must be found in the expression of the spirit of his communities, as the soils upon which they arise shall inspire. In God's sunlight and air, in the annually greening earth, in the quiet comradeship of neighbors, in the variety of our close human associations, in the love of nature as our homeland instills it, in a precious treasuring of all that is sacred in our past—in these things the human good is to be found, and these things are never to be realized through the building up of vast political and economic super-structures—houses of cards, hurtled to the four quarters by the first wind—but rather and only through the devotion of neighborly men, with no covetous glances

A GIRLS' CLUB THAT GREW

abroad, to the good gifts of a home-tilled soil. The genius loci is the spirit to be served, not narrowly and for its own sake alone, but because only thus may men discover those gifts which, in God's great time, may be found worthy of a place upon the high altar of the world. Regionalism is a philosophy which teaches that the good life is to be found in genial association, where men know one another best, under the common blessings of a common home-claim.

Every Community Must Develop Its Own Life In America this philosophy must find a place if America is to be preserved. We have had our illustrations in the past—the trim and thrifty and high-minded spirit of old New England, the finely generous chivalry of old Virginia. But we must have newer and fuller manifestations in the future, local patriotisms which shall be strong enough and beautiful enough to maintain us in all that is best of what we inherit and in all that is fair in what we create. The United States today, as if in miniature of the world, has lost its unity in the old ideals, political and economic alike, and has yet to find the new. This we cannot hope to discover until the foundations of our lives are made secure where alone they can be made secure, and that is in the local discovery, community by community, of the health and beauty in human life which each region is capable of nurturing.

It is our fortune to have state governments already sufficiently autonomous to begin within their borders the quest of the good life. It is our greater fortune to have regions where groups of states, and the peoples within them, may join in community of thought and imagination fostered by a natural environment sufficiently one. Among such regions is the great river country of the middle west, the midland of America. Here a new civilization shall surely arise, making the land pleasant for the sons of men, and adding to the nation's inheritance a gift no less than the colonial east has in its day created.

A Girls' Club that Grew

A War Camp Community Service Club maintained for the girls who came to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to work in war industries has grown into a permanent club that is maintaining two club houses and has come to be considered one of the city's institutions.

One house, formerly a beautiful private residence, provides

A GIRLS' CLUB THAT GREW

living quarters for ten girls and serves meals to about twenty-five people daily. The receipts for room rent pay for the rent, telephone, heat, lights, laundry and janitor service for the building. The entire management of the dining room was recently turned over to the resident girls.

The other club house, known as the Third Street House, was given to the Club through the efforts of a group of women who were interested in the girls. Here stenographers, telegraph operators, factory workers, nurses, school teachers, girls in domestic service, social workers and school girls come to learn cooking or French or swimming or dancing; to play basket ball; to take part in glee club concerts and operettas. A thirty-cent lunch served in the Cafeteria pays the running expenses of the house and for entertainments held for the girls in the vicinity. Between April 15th, 1920, when the Cafeteria was opened, and January 1st, 1921, lunches have been served to 5,930 persons.

The aim of the club is "Education through Recreation"—education which brings with it not only the development of the individual talents of each girl but a knowledge of how to use her talents to the best advantage of the community. Through electing officers and committees and through planning entertainments to raise funds for the club, many a girl has gained a sense of responsibility and has learned to put the good of the group before her own preferences and her own convenience.

The mingling in the club life of girls of many different ages and many different occupations gives a broadening exchange of different points of view. The classes in physical training have been the most largely attended of any club activities. Next in popularity have been the choruses, glee clubs and dramatics. The outstanding social affairs of the year have been the monthly dances in the Moose Hall, the Get-together-Supper given by the Board of Directors to the girls, the May Fete and the Old Fashioned Lawn Party. Every Sunday afternoon there is tea and sociability at the Club House.

Concerts given by the Glee Club and public performances of operettas and plays have helped both the prestige and the finances of the club. A monthly newspaper planned, edited and financed by the girls and published monthly has proved an excellent piece of publicity.

The younger girls have had no reason for feeling that their

THE BOYS' COMMUNITY SERVICE

older sisters were having all the fun. There have been plenty of activities for them. They have had wading parties, hikes in the woods, storytelling afternoons and two-hour recreational periods in the Municipal Hall every Saturday. They have learned to cook and have had the joy of eating what they cooked. They have learned to set a table and to serve a meal in an attractive manner, to help in the care of the sick, to sew on buttons and to lay a hem. During "Vegetable Week," they took part in "Vegetable Plays" which not only afforded them the pardonable pride of being "in a show" but taught both actors and audience a great deal about food values.

Bethlehem's Girls' Club has reached out into the life of the community in many ways. Both the Police Department and the Railroad Station officials have definitely recognized the information service the club has given to strangers in the city. The club has cooperated with the Associated Charities in their Mental Hygiene Clinics and has supplied the Jewish Welfare Community Council with a director of dramatic activities. It has helped girls and women to find positions. Every place of employment for women in the city was visited the past year by the executive secretary or by club members and informal parties have been held for groups of women and girls from all of these organizations. In one of these factories a class in English was conducted for a group of girls.

A girls' club like Bethlehem's is more than a girls' club in the usual sense. It has possibilities of becoming a nucleus for community-wide recreation that takes in the big brothers, the small brothers and the fathers and mothers of the girls.

The Boys' Community Service of Connersville, Indiana

"The object of this organization shall be to provide better methods for the employment of leisure time, to the best advantage; to promote and protect the best interests of amateur sports and athletics; to create and foster higher ideals in clean sports, manliness, honesty and fair play; to stimulate an active interest in and give all possible assistance to any movement tending to increase civic pride and public welfare; to afford a larger opportunity for all boys of Connersville and Fayette County to have a training that will prepare them for full, acceptable and honorable American Citizenship."

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, GOES A-MAYING

This is the article of the constitution wherein the object of 'The Boys' Community Service is set forth.

Another article follows, entitled *Membership*, stating that "Any boy in Fayette County, Indiana, under nineteen and over nine years of age, who is in sympathy with the object of this organization is eligible to membership."

The idea of having a Boys' Community Service with the purposes outlined had its origin in some difficulties over the use of the rink. In solving the problem of "boy" time versus "man" time on this much coveted rink, the natural result was the arousing of keen interest among the juniors in organization as a means to an end. What they could not achieve individually they saw themselves obtaining by group and team action. For it was found advisable to allow the boys regularly scheduled games at the rink, necessitating the formation of teams, similar to the men's teams.

Enthusiasm once engendered often seeks more than the originally desired goal. In this case, the boys believed that they were about to organize themselves into a club for sports and physical prowess—the Junior Athletic Association, in fact, but the mass meeting held to promulgate that idea, inspired the leaders to propose a more ambitious attempt, of which athletics should form but a part, with the result that The Boys' Community Service came into being.

This organization will have a council made up of representatives from all boys' organizations of the city. There are already three standing committees appointed, one on activities, one on public welfare, and another on publicity. The Executive Committee is to consist of the officers of the organization together with the chairman of the standing committees.

Middletown, Ohio, Goes A-Maying

Two thousand children of Middletown, Ohio, celebrated May Day by dancing on the green and crowning their queen of the May, while their parents and relatives and friends, ten thousand strong, overflowed the big grandstand. This May festival was really a play festival—a celebration of the return of Spring and joy of play. It was under the direction of the Middletown Recreation Association.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, GOES A MAYING

The procession of revellers was like a picture out of some old English story book. First came a herald on horseback, a veritable little fairy prince in his blue satin suit and beplumed hat. Then came the grand marshal, who in plain everyday life is known as the superintendent of the Middletown schools. He was followed by a youthful crown bearer who carried the queen's crown of blossoms. The May queen was all that tradition has led us to expect her to be. She wore a white dress with a long blue satin train and carried a garland of flowers tied with streamers of blue tulle. She was followed by a gorgeous train of pages and ladies in waiting. The Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts struck a modern note, but as they swung along in their khaki suits, they expressed the gladness of Spring and the joy of the out-of-doors, no less than did the begarlanded queen and her train.

Never were the school children of Middletown so largely represented. Four abreast they marched under their bright colored school banners, the girls in summery white dresses and the boys in their Sunday best suits and white blouses.

Of course the event of the day was the crowning of the May queen on her throne of royal blue and lavender followed by the call to the colors by the bugler, the raising of the flag by the Boy Scouts, and the playing of the *Star Spangled Banner* by the band.

With the ending of the formal ceremonies, began the May Day revels before the queen's throne—May pole dances around six May poles, singing, games and folk dances. The children didn't know it, but there was a special reason why every one of these games and dances was appropriate to the occasion. When they danced and sang *Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush* they were playing a game that has been part of May Day festivals in England since the first May Day was celebrated. The English dance *Oats, Peas, Beans* was at one time a religious incantation of the planting season. The singing game *Jump Jim Crow* was once a part of the sunset revels of the negro cotton pickers, and *Seven Jumps*, the Danish dance that closed the children's program, is an expression of sheer exuberant joy. The May pole dances were danced by girls from the upper grades of six of the public schools, each May pole being adorned with the school colors of the dancers.

The festival ended with the presentation of the trophies won in the various athletic events of the school year. The posture parade by schools was an interesting feature of this part of the program.

MAKING A SHORT BUDGET GO A LONG WAY

Middletown has made up its mind to celebrate May time every year. Our cities could hardly choose a happier time of year than May time for renewing their belief in the importance of play.

Making a Short Budget go a Long Way—III

OUT OF DOOR ACTIVITIES

Summer Activities

To quote again from Mr. Charles F. Weller: Outdoor activities for summer months afford golden opportunities for developing leadership, coordination, vision and patriotic enthusiasm, practical suggestions and detailed hard work. Through these, existing agencies may be strengthened, new work developed and all drawn together into effective cooperation."

In a pamphlet entitled "Summer Stunts," Mr. Weller gives twenty-two suggestions for inexpensive summer outdoor activities which he has tried out in Chester and other places. These are—The use of vacant spaces for such games as volley ball, tether ball, playground ball and group games; Movies; Swimming; Learn to Swim week; Open air dances; Camp Fires; Hikes, Fox and Hounds for Saturday afternoon; Hayrick parties; Automobile excursions; Lawn parties; Picnics and festivals; Music, sings and band concerts; Open air services on Sunday afternoons; Vaudeville entertainments; Water sports; Parks, playgrounds and recreational facilities; Commercial amusements (a committee of local theatre managers may be induced to offer special programs at reduced prices); Schools, colleges and other institutions may be urged to loan facilities for summer work; Hospitality for the sick and convalescents in hospitals; Girls' work (providing special organization and activities for high school and college girls during the summer); Old fashioned games.

Vacant Lot Play

An experiment in inexpensive play might be tried with volunteers trained in the Recreation Institute by developing in vacant lots recreation for adults as well as for children. In communities both large and small there are vacant spaces which can be utilized.

In 1910 the Children's Playground Association of Baltimore, Maryland, at small cost worked out a means of extending play to children in neighborhoods distant from the regular playgrounds. With only such equipment as could be carried in a market basket,

MAKING A SHORT BUDGET GO A LONG WAY

such as a volley ball net, two volley balls, two baseballs and bats, rope quoits and some pieces of cheese cloth, a play leader and an assistant went to vacant lot and street play centers in congested neighborhoods, some distance from the regular playgrounds, to conduct games. They visited each center two or three times a week. One leader organized games for the older boys and girls while the other played circle games with the small children and told them stories. The mothers gradually became interested. Many took part in the singing games, and listened to the stories.

Vacant Lot Play for Adults. In a number of communities the feasibility of using vacant lots as playgrounds for adults as well as for children has been proved. Under the leadership of volunteers, who might be trained at recreation centres, these play centres have functioned most effectively for neighborhoods.

The Wonder Box. An inexpensive game box which can be most advantageously used for vacant lot play was designed by a War Camp Community Service worker in Chester. The box contains one basket ball, one volley ball, one playground ball, one set quoits with pins, one pump, one set basket ball goals, one volley ball net, two bats, one medicine ball, one repair kit. The repair kit contains needles, thread, wax, patching rubber, cement, raw hide, laces.

*A Pasture Becomes a Tennis Court.** In Medina, Ohio, an old cow pasture was turned into community tennis courts, with 200 people registered in a tennis club.

*A Garbage Dump Converted into a Stadium.** "When Flint, Michigan, wanted to change an old garbage dump into a public athletic stadium, it called for volunteers to do the work. A great parade through the business section ended up at the stadium grounds where picks, shovels, music and refreshments awaited the enthusiastic citizens. The citizens worked in two hour shifts. There is a lot of volunteer work in your community ready and waiting for leadership to bring it out."

Street Play for Children

The use of streets as playgrounds should be advocated only where there is no other available space and streets should serve as play centers only until better facilities can be provided. As a temporary measure a variety of play expressions have been found possible.

Active Games. In Baltimore, Maryland, besides storytelling

* From the Delineator's list of "167 Things You Can Do for Your Home Town"

MAKING A SHORT BUDGET GO A LONG WAY

and circle games for small children, many games with large soft balls, group and relay games proved feasible.

Winter Games. In the Chicago Street Play Zones winter games were a notable feature.

To open a street for play, application should be made to the chief of police, who determines whether or not it is possible to close the street for play.

Storytelling on Doorsteps. There is no better means of getting acquainted with mothers of small children than through storytelling on doorsteps. Here again volunteers may be advantageously used. In crowded cities the best time is in the late afternoon when most of the daily tasks are over. At that time the mothers come outside with their babies and children too young to go to playgrounds. Another good opportunity is presented after the evening meal when the mothers again come out on their doorsteps. If the storyteller wears the costume of a gypsy, a fairy or some fantastic garb in keeping with the story she is to tell, it adds a picturesque element and it helps to attract a group. Besides telling stories, the storyteller may teach Mother Plays for the babies and the watching mothers. She may also follow her storytelling with games suitable to small children. Experience has shown that mothers themselves will usually join in these games.

Why not train a health clown, a health fairy or a picture man from among the volunteer workers in the training school? Let them go to streets in crowded neighborhoods in the same way that the storyteller goes. They will not only amuse the children but will give suggestions to the mothers which may mean better health conditions. For definite instructions write the Child Organization, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Community Singing in Neighborhood Street. A suggestion from the utilization of volunteer song leaders and of volunteer play leaders who have been trained through institutes is found in the activities of the Society for the Advancement of Music in New York City. Song leaders are sent by this Society to conduct, in crowded tenement neighborhoods, weekly sings. A truck carrying a stereopticon lantern by which words may be thrown on the screen at night and a small piano, mounted on the truck, make up the equipment. Game leaders accompany the song leaders to introduce the playing of games after the singing.

It may be impossible to secure a truck or a stereopticon but

SPECIAL DAYS ON THE PLAYGROUND

Community Service has used charts made on card board or canvas, placed in front of the audience. The printing was large enough to be read at some distance.

Special Days on the Playground—III

TEA PARTY DAY

GENEVIEVE TURNER HOLMAN

A Tea Party is interesting to children of the play-house age. In foreign neighborhoods where there is not much formality about meals it is a means of teaching small children American customs of table form and serving meals.

In preparation, the play leader must see that there are tables, benches, and dishes sufficient to serve whatever refreshments there may be in order to make the tea party a model of good form. The refreshments may be very simple, graham crackers with milk or lemonade to drink. If there is to be only one tea party during the season, the play leader may arrange something more elaborate for which the children will contribute pennies.

BABY DAY

A Baby Day "just for play" differs from a formal Baby Show both in purpose and the method of carrying it out. This kind of Baby Day is not a contest and no awards should be offered. The children simply bring the babies of their own or their neighbors' families as guests of honor for the day and all other play and games give way to that of amusing the babies.

There are several values to this sort of "Baby Day." It develops leadership on the part of older children, if the play leader in advance organizes them into committees to lead the play of the small children for the day. It may stimulate interest in leading the play of those younger than themselves which will extend to home and neighborhood play. It gives expression to the natural instinct to protect those who are younger. It encourages cleanliness and good care of babies. Each child will want the baby in his charge to appear at his best.

There may be a parade of babies in their vehicles but the important part of the program is play and games of the sort to amuse

SPECIAL DAYS ON THE PLAYGROUND

them. In advance the play leader organizes the older children into committees to lead groups of the smallest children in sand court play, in play on the apparatus, and in circle games.

Play in the Sand. Several leaders are needed in charge of the sand court to supply each child with toys with which to play in the sand. Children on the committee will bring from home pails, pint measures, spoons and other utensils to ensure a sufficient number and will see that they are not carried away.

Play on Apparatus. Two boys may be in charge of each piece of apparatus. One boy with a megaphone may call out the attractions of his piece of apparatus as the commercial "barker" does at an amusement park or circus. The other boy regulates the number of children using the apparatus. He also assists them in mounting and in getting down.

Games. For the rhythmic, circle and make-believe games which delight babies from three to six years, two of the older boys or girls familiar with the games should be leaders for each circle of ten or twelve small children.

A Community Baby Show. A Baby Show is quite different from the Baby Day just described. Its purpose is to give mothers scientific knowledge in the care of babies. It can be held when it is possible to secure the cooperation of visiting nurses and the Board of Health who can provide the services of a physician to weigh and measure each entrant in accordance with the normality test. In this case mothers instead of older children enter the babies. The tests are informal and both physicians and nurses demonstrate the essential points in child care, discuss reason for malnutrition and answer questions.

This type of Baby Show may be a feature of the Good Health Day program. The Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., will furnish advice to any desiring to put on an entire Baby Week.

STORY PLAY DAY

The kind of children's play that should be used for a special story play day is not pretentious. It is simply a development of everyday story play and make-believe games, given fitting climax, however, by planning in advance the scenes, the action, those who will take part, and the costumes.

In the story play of every day neither scenes nor action are fixed, but are developed and changed each time the story is pre-

SPECIAL DAYS ON THE PLAYGROUND

sented according to the ideas of the group of children playing. But for special play day the scenes to be presented will have to be fixed in advance.

In the every day play children alternately take the leading part. In this way the play leader can see to it that a retiring child is sometimes the admired heroine or hero; a timid child is sometimes a brave prince, a huntsman, a lion, or a bear; a forward child is sometimes a courteous knight or modest attendant. But for a special play day it is natural to select for the leading parts those children who can best present the story; all others can be included in groups of villagers or fairies, in dances, games and songs.

In the every day play costumes are not used but they make the special story play effective. That the choice of princess or king will not necessarily be from among children who are able to provide the royal robes, play leaders should try to collect a playground wardrobe of costumes that will be common property. The costumes can then be brought out once in a while in daily story play.

It is best not to have children under eleven or twelve memorize lines. If they use their own words, their action is more spontaneous.

At Hamilton Park, Chicago, where there was no special out-of-door theatre and the children's voices could not be heard in the open before an audience of several hundred, an attractive part of the lawn was chosen where thick, green shrubbery formed a background, and the children simply acted the story in pantomime games, songs and dances. In rehearsal, however, they improvised conversation to keep up the action. Dances and games were chosen from the daily program as much as possible. Any necessary rehearsing of leading parts should come just at the noon or the evening meal hour when the general attendance is least. Up to the last day or two before Special Play Day invite children who have recently become interested to take part in some of the groups.

Although the presentation may be somewhat unfinished, it will be interesting to an audience of parents and friends who understand the nature of the work.

STORYTELLING FESTIVAL

In Tacoma, Washington, last July, a storytelling Festival was held. A group of children, including Cinderella and her attendants in pretty costume, a bride and groom of three and five, fairies

SPECIAL DAYS ON THE PLAYGROUND

and other characters, marched or rode in fairy coaches through the streets of the city to the park. One of the city officials furnished the horses and had coaches renovated. (One of the coaches had been found in a trash heap.) The fairy godmother rode with the children, and the Pied Piper in a floating red cape led the procession. At the park, the storytellers in charming costumes, carrying pennants bearing the names of their funds of stories, gathered the little ones about them for an hour in fairyland.

ROLLER SKATING DAY

A roller skating day is certain to be very popular. It is one activity which city life makes possible for children off the playground. It should be encouraged for this reason. Records for speed and exhibitions of fancy figures will give all something to try to attain before the next contest. Races for speed should be run in several classes so that the smaller boys and girls will have an opportunity to try their skill.

The "candle-figure" done by a professional skater may be adapted to a playground contest. In place of candles, set up twelve Indian clubs in the form of a square at regular distances apart depending upon the skill of contestants. Individual skaters may compete in skating in intricate patterns about the Indian clubs. To make it an obstacle race between teams, set up clubs in a square for each team. Each member must skate in and out in a prescribed pattern, before the next member of his team may start off. The rule may be either that a skater replace any club which he overturns before he goes on, or that a point may be scored against his team.

For the younger skaters the Indian clubs may be set up in a line instead of a square for each team. Each member of a team must skate in and out down the line of clubs, then around a goal and return either in the same way or skate directly back to touch off the next on his team.

Community organization is the natural result of community consciousness. Until a community realizes its common interests there can be no effective organization. Organization should not be forced upon the community but should grow out of the community's own necessities.

Community Progress

Toy-Making—a Review of Helpful Books—II

TIN CAN TOYS

MAKING TIN CAN TOYS

By Edward Thatcher

Published by J. B. Lippincott Company. Price \$1.50

"Tin can toys were invented after a fruitless search of the toy shops for a large tin locomotive," says the author. "I had a long can in my shop at home that I thought could be very easily worked up into a toy locomotive boiler by adding a few fittings, such as a piece of tin rolled up into the form of a smokestack. Part of a small can could be used for a steam dome, or I could use the top part of a certain tooth-powder can, the distributor top of which would look very much like a whistle. A cocoa tin came in very handy for a cab and a thumb tack box served for a headlight. The wheels were made of can lids soldered together, and the toy locomotive was made, much to the joy of my very young son, who has had it in constant service for over a year, and it is still good for many trips at the end of a string.

"But the making of tin can toys is by no means limited to hospitals and schools. Anyone who cares to tinker, to handle tools, to use up waste materials may find pleasure and profit from assembling tin cans and parts of them. Many useful and attractive things may be made for the home, shop or camp. The shape of the cans lends them to decoration when assembled by a person having a sense of design and proportion.

"There is nothing flimsy about a well-made tin can toy. No rough or sharp edges are left. The edges of a piece of tin may be folded over or "hemmed"—or a folded strip of tin may be slipped over an edge that needs strengthening. Thus all danger of cutting the fingers on their edges being bent out of shape is done away with. Although made of tin there need be nothing "tinny" about a well-made, well-painted tin can toy.

"I found that the cans lend themselves very easily to the making of toys, so much of the work being already done. Tin can toy-making has been thoroughly tried out in a grade school under a very able teacher who understands making them. Pupils of ten, eleven and twelve years of age have proved that these toys are easy to make, and many schools now have the work well established.

"Very few and very simple tools are required for the work

TOY MAKING

and the solder, soldering flux, rivets, wire and paint are very inexpensive items, as so little need be used for each piece produced. Soldering is by far the most important of the operations involved in tin can toy-making. But it is very simple, once it is understood. I have yet to encounter a pupil who could not solder after a very short period of instruction.

"Look at the end of a small olive oil can or the end of a tin commonly used to contain cocoa, then think of the shape of the radiator and hood of the modern automobile. The shape of the can and the shape of the hood of the automobile are very much alike. A few holes punched in the end of the can in regular rows transform it into a miniature radiator in appearance, and some slits in the side of the can look very much like the vents in the side of a real auto hood. Solder the cap of a tooth-paste or paint tube in place over the radiator, and the hood and radiator are completed. To have formed up a hood of this sort from a plain sheet of metal would have taken far more skill than the average tinker is likely to possess, but you have it ready made in the can, and this is the whole idea of tin can toy-making."

The book includes a satisfying array of tin things from battle-ships, and all sorts of simple mechanical toys, to a complete and thoroughly charming toy kitchen. To bring comeliness out of an abandoned tomato or sardine can seems indeed a trick of magic, but after reading the book, one is sure that any boy can do it.

TOYS IN DESIGN

Let us slip into the field of pure design for a moment and compare the toy patterns we find there with those in the manual art shops and books. We find that "while to many people design means only decoration, it is gradually becoming clear to art workers, that design enters all forms of art, that the realistic drawing of a box or bowl is a design as much as the decoration on a plate is a design. When a drawing is put on paper, areas or divisions of space are created which are good or bad. When a boy builds a stool or table, he expresses in wood, areas or proportions which may be fine or otherwise." And this is true of animals he may choose to make from wood or cardboard—or engines he may construct of tin.

Faithful representation of the peacock's delicate headdress, for example, is impossible to create in wood or cardboard, or even in so thin and delicate a material as paper—nor can the shaggy outline of the bear be absolutely portrayed in any of these mediums.

TOY MAKING

But recognizing the principle of design, which means *seeing* the relation of the shagginess of the bear to his shape and the delicate peacock's headdress to the sweep of the magnificent tail, establishes a due sense of the relative importance of the delicate parts to the stronger lines. It is keen observation of the essential characteristics of the peacock, for example, that immediately calls forth in the artist the desire to carve or draw the strut and majesty of this bird—depicting its special spirit by the general shape and sweep of the tail rather than by representing exact details of feather arrangement. By too much attention to detail, the peacock would not strut before you—but remain simply an arrangement of plumage in studied effect. The same is true of any other animal shape. It must strongly suggest the typical pose or action of the animal.

Fitness of material for portrayal of ideas was clearly shown in tin can toy-making, where engines, automobiles and exemplary kitchens completely furnished gave testimony of a sense of pleasure and completeness in the object constructed. The ancients realized limitations of material much more readily than many modern craftsmen. It was blasphemy not to respect the gods who dwelt in wood and ivory or stone, realizing that beauty was hidden away in each material, awaiting the understanding constructor to release it.

Here are some books of good advice on this subject:

INDUSTRIAL AND APPLIED ART BOOKS
Published by Atkinson Mentzer and Company,
New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Dallas

which deal with the problem of art applied to useful everyday conditions of life. There are eight paper books in the set covering such subjects as costume design, interior decoration, book-binding, lettering. The interesting contribution these books offer the toy-seeker is the method of developing artistic judgment by the use of the scissors in making bird or animal shapes—"The purpose of pencil drawing is to tell as much as possible in black and white." "One purpose of paper cutting is to strengthen the child's powers of visualization; therefore no pencil outline should be drawn, as the aim is not to make a picture *before* cutting but *by* cutting.

The ability to make depends on the power of seeing, according to these books. It is quite a challenge "to cut out a bear" to one who has hitherto been proud of tracing one somebody else has drawn on paper. That the child who is asked to perform this exercise does so with ever increasing ability as he is lead through the ensuing exercises of these books might cause some of the older generation

TOY MAKING

to stop and consider how blindly most of us pursue our visions. The logical result of such training is the development of a critical ability. "Train the children to hold papers at arms length and look for mistakes. Let the entire class lay down scissors or pencil and hold drawings in both hands to study work, many times during a lesson." The children are to act as their own critics—an invaluable exercise in self-reliance, immediately freeing them from the danger of losing all incentive to original work in their desire to create the things they feel would "please teacher."

The construction of toys is developed by free scissors cutting, representative drawing in pencil crayon and color, and later by working drawings. The purpose of the books is to increase the powers of observation and hence of the ability to express what is seen in different mediums. Most excellent practice for the ambitious young toy-maker, "for," says the little manual which accompanies these books so beautifully designed and colored that one must look at every exercise, "if children get interested in representing an idea they will find a strong vigorous technique for themselves." Although these books are written for schoolwork, much benefit can be derived from looking them over at home.

INDUSTRIAL ART TEXT BOOKS
Published by A. S. Barnes Company
New York and Chicago

These books have much interesting material for toy-making. Under the heading "Constructive Design," we find a standard of measurement for industrial art which of course, must be applied to our toy creations, as expressed in the following manner.

1. Is the material suitable?
2. Is the result fine in proportion and shape?
3. Is it beautiful in color harmony?
4. Is it fit for the purpose for which it is intended?

A fascinating little four-part theatre for tableaux with full directions for the tableaux is planned for children of different ages to work out. The older children are to construct the theater by following the manual training directions, while the younger ones follow much simpler directions for reproducing the tableaux toys in paper or cardboard.

Another toy model to be used by several children attacking it from different points of interest and ability, is a circus. The circus animals are to be made from simple directions for paper work, while the circus tent and platform are to be executed in the manual

TOY MAKING

training room. The book suggests that special holidays can be celebrated to advantage among a group of children by making a miniature of whatever celebration is on hand, just as the circus and animals might be happy work for the day on which the spellbinding parade had passed through town.

These books contain also some "traceable" animals to be sawed out afterwards. They are to be treated as design problems and all color schemes are to be definitely related to the color chart. No realistic coloring is to be applied and no attempt made to render the toys life-like. They are decorations—and as such teach the lesson of good design.

When looking for models from which to draw, or cut, or saw it is well to know the good from the poor forms, so that one does not waste time producing an object of inartistic value when there is so much of the best from which to choose. Each toy-maker should learn to discriminate not only between the good and bad in models to follow, but in his own work, throwing away what is not worth keeping and keeping only what seems to measure up to his standard of excellence.

KITECRAFT

By Charles Miller

Published by The Manual Arts Press. Price \$1.75

This book seems worthy of special consideration. The material is suitable for children of the primary, elementary and high school periods. The work is carefully graded and the drawings and photographs quite beautiful. There is a remarkable bibliography at the end of the book giving over eighty authorities on different phases of this sport, or art, of kite flying. It will be found valuable for those wishing to make many different kinds of kites from clearly written descriptions, and who also wish to learn all about kite-flying and the holding of tournaments—for which there is so much present enthusiasm. Although strictly speaking a kite does not seem to fall within our category of toys, yet in kite-making there is so much of real toy design in the suspended figures and the moving devices, little steamboats, automobiles, accessories to the kite, besides the tremendous range in kite shapes and decorating figures, that it seemed fitting to include it in the discussion of toy construction and its place in art.

Oldsters Nowadays Need a School of Play*

More Consideration Needed as to Wise and Sensible Recreation for the Leisure Hours of Adults as Well as for Youngsters

CHARLES LOOMIS DANA, M. D.

The amusements of children and of youths still being educated are more or less controlled and directed.

The diversions of the thirty or forty million adults who are not under parental or educational control are now carried on largely without any consideration except those of emotional gratification, and with only the restraint enforced by environment, habit and money limitation.

It is evident that not occupation, not work, but the things which are done when not working oftenest cause disorders of the mind and nerves. It follows that as we gradually shorten the hours of work and lengthen those available for recreation, it is most essential that wise provision be made for this leisure.

What then are wise and sensible recreations?

Reading and studying matters that pertain to one's business—going to lectures, concerts, and movies that have an element not of instruction necessarily, but of that higher emotionalism that touches on our ideals.

It is better to recreate in music than to amuse one's self—to play or sing or dance than just to listen. Still most music makes one forget care and softens the asperities of life for a time. In many ways good music—not too good, either—could be brought into recreational life more than is done. Every one is happy when he sings and in cities at best, people do not get together and play and sing as much as they might. This form of enjoyment might be enormously increased by adopting a plan of actively organizing the people of the church, the club, the unions, and the community centers.

In general, there is amusement in all things that stir the sense of beauty, and Professor Wolcott shows how zoology and a study of live animals may give us a genuine recreation that is helpful and healthful. We gain something in our tasks of keeping and training such animals as we love; also in the sports of hunting and fishing.

"I get enough exercise and recreation," one man told me, "by

* Courtesy of the *Globe*, New York City

OLDSTERS NOWADAYS NEED A SCHOOL OF PLAY

spending all Saturday afternoon and all Sunday with my wife and three children."

HOME ENJOYMENTS

Of course the home enjoyments are the best of all and the most to be cultivated, but the problem is not simple. Children if young must go to bed early, and if older must study or have their own amusements. The art of making home a rest and also a diversion is something not yet solved for this generation, for the attitude of the modern parent is often to give all and expect little, and that of children to expect all and give little. There might well be in every community center a home advisory committee composed of the clergyman, doctor, and social specialist, their object being to make homes and communities happy by securing a right balance of work, of play, and of rest.

As between getting recreation by doing something and getting amused by seeing something done, the latter is the more popular, especially in large communities. And here is where the drama comes in. This appeals to the one who wants to be amused, and it stimulates to an unhealthy extent this kind of enjoyment. Certain psychologists assert that the theatre amuses us because in it we realize our dreams and fantasies, and the unhealthy habit of artistic thinking is promoted.

The drama is asserted to be wonderful as an educative force, but I do not think so. I have never seen a bad man made good or wrong judgment corrected. People learn morality by concrete example and experience, by imitation of the good with whom they live, not by imitations of goodness and badness seen on the stage.

When the drama was also a great and serious religious function as in the early Greek days, it must have taught as well as interested the people. But now the drama as an educational force is rather a joke, though dramatic forms can well be used by institutions to amuse and interest the defective and ignorant. But here the individual takes part of the work of the play under proper direction and the amusement is no longer one subjective but objective also.

Of the quiet and accessible amusements, reading, being read to, reciting and listening to recitations form a phase of recreational activity that has perhaps the greatest value of any single type.

Reading just for amusement—to pass the time—is certainly the most innocent of enjoyments, but at the present time it is often done unwisely and in excess. Perhaps, on the whole, more good

OLDSTERS NOWADAYS NEED A SCHOOL OF PLAY

than harm comes from the innumerable cheap monthly, weekly, and Sunday publications. I see distinct intellectual harm to some because they lose the power of continuous interest. Their minds become scrappy and infantile, like their reading.

Reading lies about half way between active and passive diversion. If what is read is just trash, it is amusement; if it has literary or educational qualities, it is recreation. Reading aloud is a sanitary measure, improving the digestion of the reader and the attention of the listener.

In the year 1552 the celebrated Italian physician, Jerome Cardan, travelled from Milan to Edinburgh to treat the archbishop of St. Andrew's for nervous prostration. He advised him:

"Aliquid etiam alta voce legat, cum suavitate tamen." "Let him read out loud in a high voice, yet with suavity."

That was in addition to taking plenty of outdoor exercise with the javelin and bow, and in hunting. The value of reading aloud as a cure of dyspepsia is recognized by modern physicians.

OUTDOOR SPORTS

Baseball is a national sport which gives joy, and relaxation to both the tired and the rested American citizen. It takes the indoor worker into the open air and gives him a chance to expand his lungs with shouting. It keeps the olders in touch with their youth, and adds something purely non-commercial to the mortal life. It is a warmly emotional, not a intellectual, pastime. It is part of our natural life, and should be kept up just as long as we can possibly afford it.

It does not appeal to women, however.

The same is true of other outdoor sports—tennis, golf, football, track athletics. Let us keep on playing; it will help to make us sane; it will save us from becoming a nation screaming defiance, declaiming of horrors, shouting for vengeance and blood, from saying Kill, Kill, Kill.

We say, work and study and think and pray and play. Plan to do your best, but also plan to do better than ever any one before. Clear the vision by rest and recreation, and then work and construct measures that will help the world onward.

A MATTER OF DUTY

Recreation is just as much a matter of duty as is work. Work is eventually harmful if it is done intensely and intensively along

RECREATION NOW A MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY

one line of activities, leading to emotional atrophy and mental deterioration. Problems of the factory worker and specialist in industrial work handicrafts.

The troubles, diseases, and problems of national and personal life are more the result of misspent leisure than of exhausting work. Since our hours of work are being shortened and those available for recreation are lengthened, it is essential that provision be made for this period.

The best way to spend these leisure hours varies with age, sex, and economic condition. I would not attempt to furnish a programme. But this is certain, various kinds of diversions are necessary to give relaxation, to satisfy the play instinct, to improve the health, and to add to the happiness of the community.

Make community centres of the village and small town, carry out the ideas suggested by the Community Council of National Defense and President Wilson. Make our nation into a vast number of groups having common interests in work and play and rest.

Recreation Now a Municipal Responsibility at Highland Park, Michigan

Up to June of last year Highland Park, Michigan, offered to its citizens no recreational facilities. With the creation of a Division of Recreation, the appointment of a Director of Recreation and the outlining of a program considerable interest and public spirit was aroused. A series of weekly band concerts, the first activity to be promoted, were each attended by several thousand people, and were particularly enjoyed by the industrial workers who had previously been obliged to go some distance from their homes for any sort of evening entertainment. The addition of moving pictures and community singing doubled the popularity of these concert programs.

During the summer the Highland Park Municipal Band was organized and it has since been contributing its services on various public occasions. Among these was a very successful Hallowe'en Carnival, with a program of outdoor dancing, singing and motion pictures. The Band has also given an evening's entertainment for the patients at the Detroit Tuberculosis Hospital, a service which

RECREATION NOW A MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY

was very greatly appreciated by many ex-service men and others who could in no other way have enjoyed the music.

The establishment of playgrounds was one of the first problems to be considered by the Division of Recreation. Six public school centres are now serving the play needs of the elementary school children, and plans are being considered for a large playground and athletic field adjacent to the High School property. A number of vacant lot playgrounds are in use, five of these having been converted into skating rinks this winter.

The Division of Recreation has cooperated in the maintenance of a Rotary Boys' Camp on the shore of Lake Orion, aiding in the work of soliciting, enrolling and transportation of the boys for two week periods. The physical benefits derived from these outings demonstrated to the community the advantages of a municipal summer camp, and it is hoped that Highland Park will before long undertake such a project. Athletic activities during the summer included baseball and basket ball under Young Men's Christian Association league organization, the Director of Recreation assisting by personally coaching the teams. A very successful field meet was held in cooperation with the School Department, adults as well as children participating.

No small part of the work of the Division of Recreation has been in the interest of recreational and educational facilities for the foreign-born residents of Highland Park. For example, headquarters for an Armenian Club are maintained, where a reading room, large hall, club and game room and cooking gallery are in constant use. The popularity of the musical entertainments and plays presented by this club have made necessary the securing of larger quarters, and the Board of Education has recently offered the use of the High School auditorium for this purpose. The Director of Recreation emphasizes the fact that this interest on the part of the Board of Education will help to develop a human relationship between the American and foreign-born, a large factor in arriving at an understanding of mutual needs. A great deal of time has been devoted to getting information to the foreigner regarding English classes at the High School. Circulars printed in Armenian, Syrian and Italian have been distributed in their homes, coffee houses, shops, club rooms and lodging houses.

Other activities of the Division of Recreation include the development of a recreational program for the two communities of colored people resident in Highland Park.

A Day and Night Shift at West Chester, Pennsylvania

If factories are more successfully operated with a day and night shift, why not apply a similar plan to the schools? Such was the question in the minds of the colored people in West Chester, Pa.

The Gay Street School, although located near the homes of 95 per cent of the residents, had hitherto been a dark and lonely spot after 4 P. M. When it became known that grown-ups could use the building in the evening, numerous plans were made. A group of young men and women, who during the previous summer had built by their own labor a tennis court, decided to conduct an open forum. They debated such lively subjects as "Resolved: That the Filipinos should be given their independence." Our own memory of debates is well-nigh spoiled by the weighty and interminable deliberations of the judges! But times change. These lively young people refused to be bored by a long wait for three judges, so they took up the discussion from the floor; and report says that the Chairman was kept busy recognizing speakers in their proper order. Occasionally, a lecturer of some prominence is invited to speak on a subject in which he has had particular experience; but for the most part they find it more interesting to look up, study and discuss their own questions.

Gay Street School is a large building with many rooms, some of which are used for teaching Arithmetic, English, Stenography and Typewriting. On two nights each week the kindergarten becomes a Music Hall, devoted during half of the evening to the community orchestra, and the other half to the choral club. Melody and rhythm are as necessary to the colored man living in the city or small town as to his brother on the plantation. It makes little difference whether the music be the old spiritual, the harmony of a Hampton Glee Club, or the latest jazz. In all of it he finds a peculiar satisfaction. The choral club in West Chester have employed at their own expense a leader from a near-by town who has trained and helped them to produce one operetta and a program of selected songs.

The appeal of color is second only to that of melody, at least so the popularity of the art class indicates. Perhaps the tin candy boxes, decorated with original designs done in black enamel and brilliant colors, are the most popular.

Mothers find the Cooking and Sewing classes particularly

A LIBRARY THAT GOES TO THE PEOPLE

useful. The former group recently cooked and served a dinner, every portion of which had been a subject of study and practice during the past year. Basketball teams, folk dancing and story-telling, attract still others. The Home and School League has become an association with definite aims, the most urgent of which is to secure a new piano.

The night shift for the Gay Street School in West Chester has produced a feeling of unity and neighborliness, as well as of power and civic pride. These people are learning to do things for themselves and to take pride in having done it.

A Library that Goes to the People

From *The Outlook* for March 16, 1921

The Public Library of Portland, Oregon, is not a "morgue of books" awaiting a reading public, but rather is it actively engaged in going out and securing its public. It makes itself known to thousands of grateful foreigners through advertising itself in foreign newspapers, and by giving six parties a month for those attending public naturalization classes. Books on American history and government and lists of books in foreign languages are ready for use either at the library or in the homes; books for home use being sent out whenever desired.

A branch librarian devotes much of her time to visiting factories and shops, telling of the opportunities the library offers, with the result that numbers of new readers appear soon afterward requesting books.

Besides branch libraries and traveling libraries, this up-and-coming library has a stereopticon for lectures, and provides rooms for study as well as a large auditorium for public gatherings.

Sheet music and records are also circulated in addition to books among its patrons. The men on duty at the drawbridges receive a box of books regularly from this source.

The success of the Portland Library is in large measure due to the late Miss Mary Frances Isom who said at the dedication of the Central Library:

"The public library is the people's library; it is maintained by the people for the people; it is the most democratic of our democratic institutions; therefore to be of service to all the people of the community, to meet their needs and to contribute to their pleasure, is its simple duty."

Making Play a Reality

The following extracts have been taken from a letter written by Mr. Waldo Sherman to the members of the Executive Committee of Rome Community Service:

"You men of education and culture; you men who know books; you men who have good homes, clean homes, homes where art and music and literature are making their contribution to your lives, because you have in yourself the capacity and the ability to receive them; you men who meet in pleasant places, and who have the comradeship, the companionship and the friendship of good men and women—are not these the great realities of life, the things that make it worth while? But if these things are limited to the few—those who control the economic necessities of life which make them possible—then we must not be surprised if some day there comes a great social awakening among the masses when they shall demand that they also shall have a share and a right to these great realities.

"In our Community Service program we are dealing with men, not as workmen or wage earners, but as citizens with homes and families living in the community—Community Service is a community building program for the making and the keeping of good citizenship, based fundamentally on recreation and the promotion of wholesome leisure time activities for all the people.

"It is the inherent right of all the people that they should have time to play—it makes for health, prosperity and happiness. In parks and playgrounds, in athletics and games, in art and music and literature, there should be a margin of time and of means for the enjoyment of all these things in the life of all the people.

"The social life is deeply rooted in religion; indeed it is the soil most fertile in the winning of men to things that are spiritual. Churches therefore ought to learn how to stress their fellowship in play and recreation, in wholesome leisure-time community activities, if they would reach the masses.

"In play activities of your city much has been commercialized—pool and billiards, basket ball and bowling, moving picture houses and theaters, all of which go to show that play or recreation is a business, that it requires leadership on the playground, as well as in every other activity that is worth while. You cannot keep the spirit of play moving and doing good, wholesome work in your city unless you plan for it, work for it, and even sacrifice for it. Is it worth while? It is more than worth while because it helps to make life worth the living."

The Country's Park Departments

"A survey of the country throughout the last few weeks, shows an astonishing activity not only in the matter of plans of park boards for next year, elections by the people on park questions, initiation of large projects to be worked out in the spring, but also of allied activities carried on by Park Departments"—to quote from an article in the January number of the Park International magazine.

Among the plans for recreational education stand out those of the Park Boards of Indianapolis and Birmingham, Alabama which, aiming for better supervision of summer playgrounds, have conducted during the winter months, training schools for playground directors. One such school in Fitzgerald, Georgia, is under the supervision of Community Service.

In Portland, Oregon, gymnasium and recreational classes are held in school buildings under the auspices of the Park Department, which furnishes the instruction. A class is started in a school by submitting a request signed by twenty-five names, to the Park Bureau Office, securing in addition, permission from the School Board and the Parent-Teachers' Association.

A third interesting piece of work done by park departments, is that of providing play space in city streets. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, during school hours, several streets in front of school-houses are barricaded minimizing danger to small children going to and from the building, and allowing uninterrupted play at recess time. Bridgeport, Connecticut, closes several streets to traffic after school hours in localities where regular playgrounds are lacking. This city also ropes off certain streets in winter for coasting. Ingenuity on the part of Navarre, Indiana, provides a school roof with high walls and a shelter for winter outings thus leaving the streets open and the children safe at their play.

"Turn a plow loose and throw up banks around the field and flood it," is the sage advice of E. F. Huse, Park Commissioner of Norfolk, Nebraska, in answer to the query of how to provide safe skating places for the children. Shallow ponds are the ideal thing. In Mitchell, South Dakota, the Rotary and Women's Federated Clubs paid for the flooding of certain fields. The Park Superintendent took charge of the management and saw that there was a man always present to keep the field in good condition. Often shelters or nearby buildings are used for rest and changing skates. In Des Moines, Iowa, picnickers are cordially invited to use the warm cabins provided by the Park Department.

WHAT A MAN DOES

There is an ever increasing appreciation of what good work Park Departments are doing the country over. At Mt. Vernon, Illinois, it was found that the confidence of women voters in parks and all they might mean to a community, was expressed in a vote of four-and-a-half to one as against the men who avowed their allegiance to the same idea in the somewhat weaker vote of two to one. Gifts for park purposes of acreage and money such as \$1,000,000 from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Fund to be used for the development of Palisades Interstate Park of New York and New Jersey, and the tract of land of eighty-three acres in Gravesend section of Brooklyn, worth approximately \$500,000, for another park development, show there is a practical faith in these playgrounds of the people. A number of cities have voted bond issues of significant amounts towards accomplishing park systems. Akron, Ohio, voted \$2,000,000 last fall, San Francisco decided in favor of an increase in the park levy from seven cents to ten cents per one hundred dollars, while Spartanburg, South Carolina, Phoenix, Arizona and others form in line in this march of progress.

In speaking of the purchase of some municipal park areas, a citizen of St. Johnsville, New York, said, "After carefully considering the matter of memorials and taking into consideration the amount of money available for the purpose, the committee decided that a park was the best memorial within their reach inasmuch as land is more lasting than either marble or granite." Not only the fact that land is more lasting but also that unobstructed land is more needed in healthy communities bears an important relation to the increasing attention to park development.

What a Man Does

"What a man does for himself fades with him—what he does for a community lives long after him." These words were recently used by the mayor of Denver in speaking of the beauty and desirability of giving gifts of lasting quality to one's city. They are words pregnant with thought and meaning for the man who has a desire to leave his mark in his community after he has departed, whether that mark be great or small; for the man who wishes to leave with his fellowmen something which may bring them comfort, refreshment, enjoyment, happiness, whether he as the individual be remembered or not.

—*Town Development*

Just a Song and Dance at Twilight in Sacramento

An interesting feature of the recreation work of the Sacramento Playground Department is the series of twilight out-of-door concerts followed by community singing which are held throughout the summer months. These concerts were given without cost to the city through the successful efforts of the superintendent of recreation in securing local talent. These concerts given on Sundays at the sunset hour have made possible delightful and restful hours for thousands of music-loving people.

From May to September of each year thousands of people enjoy the municipal dancing parties held at two of the parks. These dances on the big out-of-door platforms are open to all and it has been exceedingly gratifying to see these parties developed into one of the popular recreational features of the city's life. The factors which have contributed to the success of the dances are felt to be the careful selection of musicians, ample light, the avoidance of freak lighting or low lighting effects, the choosing of unobtrusive dance censors and the encouraging of the attendance of the entire family at the dances.

Beginning at 7:30 until sunset hundreds of little girls and boys go through their dancing to good music under the leadership of the woman supervisor. At about 8:45 their elders take the floor and come and go on the dance platform as they choose. It is a matter of great interest to watch the workers in wood and iron enjoying relaxation after a day of heavy manual labor in the railway yard or the shops and it is still more interesting to see the mothers from out of the kitchen listening to the music and to hear some young fellow say: "Ma, I'm havin' a great time."

The Great Secret

The regulation of our time is more important than the effort to get money. When we know how to regulate our time enough money will always come. Earning a living is only a matter of learning how to spend one's time. And singular as this may seem, it is not the time spent in earning a living that counts so much as the time spent when we are not earning it. It is what you do when you don't have to do anything that tells in the long run.—*Life*

Fun For the Grown-Ups—VI*

Popularity

Music, *Turkey in the Straw*. Verse only, repeated over and over. Whistle is blown at end of verse. This game is invaluable where there are more men than girls or vice versa. Assume that there are more men than girls. All the men bunch in the middle of the room. The girls circle around them in as large a circle as possible, faced for marching, which means always with left hand toward inside of circle. At a command, as many men as can, take any girl for a partner. The rest stay in the center. The men and girls forming the circle march around until a whistle blows. The men then about face and march in the opposite direction, while the girls march forward. At a second whistle all the men including those from the center jump to get a partner. The left-overs are not allowed to leave the circle but must go to the center and wait for the next chance. The marching continues as before. This is one of the most popular games for large groups.

Chinese Wall

The Chinese Wall is marked off by two parallel lines straight across the center of the playground, leaving a space between them of about ten feet in width, which represents the wall. On each side of the wall, at a distance of from fifteen to thirty feet, a parallel line is drawn across the ground. This marks the safety point or home goal for the besieger.

One player is chosen to defend the wall, and takes his place upon it. All of the other players stand in one of the home goals. The defender calls "Start" when all of the players must cross the wall to the goal beyond, the defender trying to tag as many as he can as they cross; but he may not overstep the boundaries of the wall himself. All so tagged join the defender in trying to secure the rest of the players during the future sorties. The game ends when all have been caught, the last player taken being defender for the next game.

We Won't Go Home Until Morning

Music, *We Won't Go Home until Morning*. The verse is played twice, then the chorus.

Form two parallel lines facing each other, partners opposite. Get into position exactly as in a Virginia Reel except that each group may contain as many as twenty couples.

* Games given by Miss Louise French at a War Camp Community Service Institute in Baltimore

PLAYS SUITABLE FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Hands are clasped along the lines. Lines are called left or right, being determined left or right by director's position.

1. 3 walking steps forward and bob to partner (1-2-3-bob)

2. 3 steps backward and bob (1-2-3-bob)

3. Lines marching, cross over, exchanging places in following manner; those of right line hold hands high, while those of left line drop hands and pass under these hands held high, passing to partner's right. This may be done in seven short steps, on count 8 facing about and bowing, standing in partner's place.

4. Repeat 1, all holding hands along lines. 5. Repeat 2. 6. Repeat 3.

Chorus—1. Clap hands (1-2-3-pause). 2. Repeat. 3. Clasping both hands of partners, all slide down center, 4 counts, and back 4 counts. 4. Swing partner by right hand, 4 counts. 5. Back to place and bow, 4 counts.

Newspaper Race 4 competitors walking on newspapers holding end of newspaper in hands—one for each foot. The one who finishes first at a given distance without getting off the newspaper wins.

Plays Suitable for High Schools—II

The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary by Anne Warner. A comedy in three acts. All interiors. May Robson played the lead over two years. Types of great appeal and cleanest fun. 7 male and 6 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢.

The Road to Yesterday by Beulah M. Dix. A romance in four acts with three interiors and one exterior. 7 male and 6 female characters. Obtained from Sanger & Jordan, New York City, in manuscript form, only.

Secret Service by Wm. Gillette. A military drama in four acts with two interiors. Finest sort of intrigue play with high ethical standard. Love interest of great appeal. Acted by Gillett all over the country and long runs in New York. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢.

Rosemary by Parker. A drama in four acts with one interior and one exterior. 7 male and 4 female characters. The tender gripping sort of play that never palls. John Drew created the leading part. Obtained from Sanger & Jordan in manuscript form only.

OLD FAVORITES ALWAYS WORTH REVIVING

Strong Heart by Wm. DeMille. A comedy-drama in four acts, with three interiors. Indian story of a new sort, with a college and football theme. Robert Edeson created the leading role. 17 male and 5 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢.

Stop Thief by Carlyle Moore. A farce in three acts. Designed solely for fun, but with a plot that holds suspense throughout. 8 male and 5 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢.

Under Cover by Roi Cooper Megrue. A drama in four acts with three interiors. A smuggling tale, with drama, love and thrilling surprises to the end. 8 male and 5 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢.

What Every Woman Knows by J. M. Barrie. Four acts with three interiors and one exterior. Maude Adams' great success. 10 male and 3 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price \$1.50.

When We Were Twenty One by H. V. Esmond. A comedy in four acts with two interiors. Youth and misunderstanding with a thread of love running through the play like a glint of gold. 9 men and 5 women. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢.

The Witching Hour by Augustus Thomas. A drama in four acts with two interiors. Fine acting, subtle situations and tense suspense to the surprising climax. 12 male and 3 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 75¢.

You Never Can Tell by Bernard Shaw. A comedy in four acts with three interiors and one exterior. Rather difficult acting, but worth attempting. Arnold Daly played the hero. 6 male and 4 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 75¢.

Quality Street by J. M. Barrie. Four acts with three interiors. One of the quaint, appealing dramas that are always sure successes. 9 male and 10 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price \$1.50.

NOTE: The above mentioned plays are all subject to royalty which may be arranged through Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City.

OLD FAVORITES ALWAYS WORTH REVIVING

A Box of Monkeys by G. L. Furniss. A farce in two acts with one easy interior. Two male and three female characters. A gay

OLD FAVORITES ALWAYS WORTH REVIVING

little play with a fine spirit of fair play, and wit that is sharp but never caustic. Always a great favorite with college clubs. Obtained from Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City, price 25¢. No royalty.

Caste by T. W. Robertson. A comedy in three acts, with a single interior. A Boston Museum success, mingling humor and dramatic interest, with even and varied opportunity for all actors. Four male and three female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

Christopher, Jr. by Madeleine L. Ryley. A comedy in four acts with three interiors. Surprise and love the sustaining element. 8 male and 4 female characters. Good parts throughout and yet within reach of the amateur. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢. Royalty.

Engaged by Gilbert. A comedy in three acts with one interior and one exterior. Modern costumes. Sparkling with wit and strong dramatic interest. Five male and three female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

Foul Play by Dion Bouccicault and Chas. Reade. A drama in four acts. Interior and exterior setting. Strong dramatic plot, rising to a climax of great surprise. 10 male and two female characters. Obtained from the Dramatic Publishing Co.

Kathleen Mavourneen by Dion Bouccicault. A domestic Irish drama, in four acts with three interiors and two exteriors. Irish costumes. Pathetic, yet humorous strain. 12 male and 4 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

London Assurance by Dion Bouccicault. A comedy in five acts. Modern costumes. Famous old play, holding the attention from start to finish. Ten male and three female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

My Friend from India by H. A. DuSouchet. A farce-comedy in three acts. Two easy interiors. A good-natured, witty exposition of the ways of the parvenu climber. Novel and ingenious situations. 7 male and 5 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢. Royalty.

Mr. Bob by R. E. Baker. A comedy in two acts with one interior. Western life shown with wit and sympathy. Mistaken identity used in new and interesting way. Three male and four female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

The Noble Outcast by John A. Fraser. A drama in four acts.

OLD FAVORITES ALWAYS WORTH REVIVING

Mingled laughter and tears, with intense dramatic interest. 4 male and 3 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 35¢. No royalty.

Our Boys by Henry J. Byron. A comedy in three acts with three interiors. Modern costumes. Striking and distinct characters, witty dialogue and continuous fun. 6 male and 4 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

The Private Secretary by Chas. Hawtry. A farce-comedy in three acts with two interiors. Mixed situations and droll witticisms make this a particularly delightful play. 9 male and 4 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30¢. Royalty.

Play by T. W. Robertson. A comedy in four acts with two interiors and two exteriors. Strong plot and unusual love theme. Fine opportunities for all actors. 7 male and 3 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

A Pair of Spectacles by Grundy. A comedy in three acts with one interior throughout. Misunderstandings make much merriment and point out a moral old but from a new viewpoint. 8 male and 3 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30¢. Royalty.

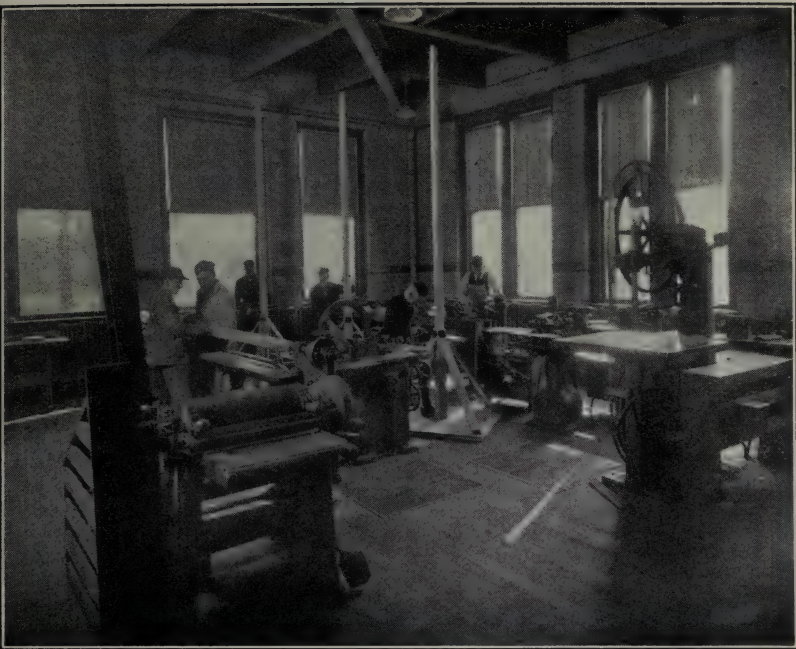
A Scrap of Paper by J. P. Simpson from the French of Sardou. A comedy in three acts with three interiors. Modern costumes. Interesting plot, sprightly movement and bright lines. 6 male and 5 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

School by T. W. Robertson. A drama in four acts with two interiors and two exteriors. Deep plot, keen suspense and opportunity for good acting. 8 male and 9 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

NOTE: The above mentioned plays which are subject to royalty, may be arranged through Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City.

Confidence as we understand it, grows out of, is the product of sound principles of human relationship, from the simplest co-operation between two or more to a larger public service. It is the credit balance of good faith, honor and justice.

—Gutzon Borglum



MAKING MAY POLES

Boys in the Manual Training Department of a Middletown, Ohio, school in this way did their part to make the success of the May Festival in which 2,000 children from six schools danced.

TWO-YEAR Normal Course for Directors of Physical Education, Playground Supervisors, Dancing Teachers and Swimming Instructors.
 Thorough preparation in all branches under strong faculty of experienced men and women. Our graduates are filling the most responsible positions in the country. *High School* graduates from accredited schools admitted without examination. Fine dormitories for non-resident students.
18th Session opens September 26, 1921 We are now in our new building in a fine residential section of Chicago—within walking distance of two of Chicago's finest Parks and of the Chicago University. New gymnasiums—new classrooms and laboratories—new dormitory. All modern, up-to-date facilities and equipment.

CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

For illustrated catalog address Frances Musselman, Principal, Box 45, 5026 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

==

PLAY
GROUND

==

==

OUT
FITTERS

==

THEO A. GROSS, PRESIDENT

1835 W. Lake St.

Chicago, Ill.

RECREATION TRAINING SCHOOL OF CHICAGO

(Successor to Recreation Dept., Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy)
 One year course in Recreation and New School of Dramatics and Pageantry
 Write for information.

800 S. Halstead St., (Hull House), Chicago



Purveyors to
**His Majesty,
 Young America**

*For thirty years outfitters
 of America's best
 playgrounds*

**WRITE FOR CATALOG
 AND ANY SPECIAL
 COUNSEL**

A. G. Spalding & Bros.
Recreation Engineers
 Chicopee, Mass.

*"First it was the Base Ball only;
 Now we cover the World of Sport"*



**BATTLE CREEK
 NORMAL SCHOOL OF
 PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

A progressive school founded on the best methods of physical education.

Other distinctive features:—The great medical department of the Sanitarium—hydrotherapy—massage—medical gymnastics—indoor and outdoor swimming pools and gymnasiums—club room—business training and courses in National and Local Social Forces included.

The third year specializes in School, Medical or Industrial Fields. Partial self-support opportunities. Fall term begins September.

STANDARD COURSE—Three years and six weeks Camp Life—for high school graduates.

Graduates given Life Teaching Certificate by the State of Michigan.

SUMMER CAMP SCHOOL—Six weeks. Official Girl Scouts Camp. Playground and dancing courses and aquatic sports.

Address, for catalog and other information

DR. LINDA M. ROTH,
 DEAN
 Box P, BATTLE CREEK, Mich.



Calisthenics
Erie, Pa.



Clown Dance
Augusta, Ga.



May Pole
New Orleans, La.

Add the Joy of Music to Physical Expression and Bodily Movement

The Victrola is an ever-ready and tireless accompanist that can bring you correct, vigorous music for your

Folk Dancing

Over one hundred European and American folk dances may be had on Victor Records supervised by Elizabeth Burchenal and Cecil J. Sharp, the foremost authorities in America and England.

Interpretative Dancing

Dainty waltzes, stately minuets, sprightly polkas, and imaginative fantasies are recorded that make excellent accompaniments for aesthetic and interpretative dancing.

Drills

Stirring marches, lilting waltzes, etc., make admirable accompaniment for wand, sword, ribbon, military, and may pole, drills.

Games

Many singing games embodying the very spirit of wholesome play may be had on Victor Records.

Calisthenics

Zestful pleasure is added to formal gymnastics and calisthenics when music removes the monotony of cut-and-dried counting.



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

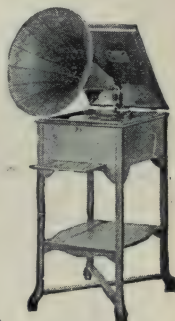
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

This trademark and the trademarked word "Victrola" identify all our products. Look under the lid! Look on the label! VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO. Camden, N. J.

For further information consult any Victor dealer or write

Educational Department

**Victor
Talking Machine Co.**
Camden, N. J.



**Victrola XXV
especially
manufactured for
School use**

This is the instrument that is used in thousands of schools. Many years' experience has proved it is the instrument best adapted to all-round school use.

When the Victrola is not in use, the horn can be placed under the instrument safe and secure from danger, and the cabinet can be locked to protect it from dust and promiscuous use by irresponsible people.



COMMUNITY SINGING—FAIRGROUNDS PARK—ROCKFORD, ILL.
First Prize in Photograph Contest won by C. L. Newberry, Rockford, Ill.

The Playground

Vol. XV No. 6

SEPTEMBER 1921

The World at Play

From Joseph Lee.—Man is the child not merely of action but of certain forms of action, the fulfilment of certain purposes—of loyalty, contest, nurture, the service of the beautiful, the search for truth. As these purposes are satisfied in him—as they play through him, make him their instrument, he becomes alive.

Bequeaths Idealism to Family by Will.—The will of Nicholas Alienikoff, attorney, which bequeaths his "idealism" to his children, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court.

"Having disposed of my worldly affairs," he says in the final paragraph of his will, "I desire to express to my wife and children, as well as to my other criticising friends, that though I pass away poor in material possessions, I have no regret at having lived an unselfish life as an idealist. My conscience is clear.

"I have done my best to secure the best ideals of mankind as I understand them. I was

true to my principles at all times and my devotion to ideals was limited only by the lack of sufficient physical strength and want of sufficient faith in individuals striving, or claiming to strive, to change our present social system to a better state of society.

"I beg my children to respect ideals and idealists and dreamers, for what are dreams today will be realistic tomorrow, and what are called iridescent dreams by our 'practical' men of affairs are the guiding stars of mankind."—From the *New York World*

Pershing Plays Polo.—General Pershing plays polo almost daily with the army team. He believes time for play and exercise is essential, especially for desk workers.

Rules in Loose-Leaf.—The Department of Recreation of the city of Detroit issues its rules and regulations for recreation workers in loose-leaf form so that additions, alterations and amendments may be made without reprinting the entire set.

Aid in Accident Prevention.—The Playground Commission of Los Angeles, California, desiring to cooperate with the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in the movement for "Safety and Accident Prevention," points out that "more publicity and larger use of the municipal playgrounds, recreation centers, swimming pools and camps, will tend to relieve the conditions" and decrease the danger from play in the streets. They suggest that the Chamber of Commerce bring to the attention of parents the list of recreation centers in Los Angeles, all of which are under trained leadership, and also that parents be informed that instructions for installing playground apparatus at small cost in their own back yards may be secured from this Department.

Vacant Lot a Dump Heap for Over Thirty Years, Now a Playground.—A six-acre lot in Elmira, New York, where once a Rolling Mill stood, had been a dump heap of brick, slag and scrap ever since some time in the 1800's until last May when a community rally under the leadership of the Kiwanis Club, the Rotary Club and Community Service brought out a group of willing and muscular volunteers who turned it into a playground.

The President of the Kiwanis Club in a letter to Community Service headquarters writes:

"It was a glorious day, the kind that marks the milestones along the way in Community Service, and to have had some little share in doing something for the children up there who have to choose between the street or the railroad track for a playground was a thousand times worth the while.

"If we can inspire some other club in some other town to go and do likewise, then shall we have been repaid more amply than we ever suspected when we embarked on it. We had only the children around the Rolling Mill in mind when we started in."

Elks Clean Up Day.—The Elks of Elmira in maintaining their right to be known as the "Best People" have converted Clinton Island, once a heap of brush and debris, into an up-to-date and well equipped recreation centre. Early one morning 500 men and women arrived at the Island and in spite of a burning sun plied the pick and shovel to such good effect that by the end of the day the entire width of the island was cleared. The beach was carefully graded and bath houses were remodelled from old ones. Chutes were erected for the children and they

THE WORLD AT PLAY

lost no time in making use of them. Floats and other facilities are now being constructed and the spot is in a way to become a very popular playground for young and old.

Rotarians Finance Community Pool.—When the Rotarians of Elmira visited Denison Park recently for a joint outing with their brothers from Corning the youngsters of the city very courteously gave up the swimming pool to the visitors. In doing this they little realized what consequences their generosity would have. Plans are now under way whereby a swimming pool large enough to accommodate several hundred will be placed in one of the parks of Elmira. The project will be financed by Rotarians at an estimated cost of \$10,000.

Street Baths in New York.—Real wet water for bathing in torrid days is supplied in many places on New York streets. Sometimes a kindly fireman plays the hose on the children; in other places a large spray is attached to the fire hydrant. Mayor Hylan in opening the first "beach" said there would soon be 1200 more. Said he:

"We are going to give the people in the congested districts, who cannot take their children

to the seashore, as much pleasure as possible, so that they will not be overcome with heat in the hot city. This city belongs to the people and not to the special pleasure-seeking interests."

Welfare Department to Develop Race.—Scientific physical and mental training under the Federal Government in cooperation with the State government is planned when the new Welfare Department is established. Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer believes such training essential to overcome the conditions revealed by the draft. It has been predicted that public health could be improved twenty-seven per cent within a single generation under the operation of these plans. General Sawyer says:

"If America is to lead among the nations of the world and be an exemplary nation for the world, then we must have the best physical development of both men and women.

"In order to bring that about it is necessary that we should develop a system of physical and mental education consistent with our habits, business requirements and social relations.

"Physical education, it is admitted, has been neglected. I had a striking personal illustration of that the other day at a big league ball game. There I

THE WORLD AT PLAY

saw 20,000 people watching 18 men exercise. Most of that 20,000, I suppose, were office workers, with 'putty' muscles. What we want to do is to reverse the condition—have the 18 watch the 20,000 at exercise.

"The bill creating the Department of Public Welfare soon is to become a law, and it will set up the system which is to up-build the American race. The plan will represent the best thought of the most able physical directors in the country, and the Federal government will encourage the various States to adopt this systematic plan.

"In our present physical development system, and this takes in also all our recreational affairs, we have nothing like a specific plan; every State, and various sections of each State, has its own system, or lack of system."

Junior Municipality at Glen Ridge, New Jersey.—One of the first organizations of junior municipalities for boys and girls between sixteen and twenty-one is that in Glen Ridge, New Jersey. The movement was started in Glen Ridge by the American Legion Post. Letters commending the movement have been received from Vice-President Coolidge, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Governor Allen of Kansas.

The Knightly Spirit.—The Board of Recreation of Syracuse is having a series of Neighborhood Nights once a week during the summer. Community sings, exhibitions of games or folk dancing, doll parades and other activities are combined in interesting programs. As a part of the story hours the leader encourages simple dramatizations by the children to carry out the stories told.

One night when the herald from Cinderella's prince came to try the slipper on the feet of the ugly sisters one of them thrust in her foot saying, "Gee, that fits!"

Whereupon the herald bowed low before her and answered, "I beg your pardon, madam, but your heel ain't in."

Kiddies' Day at Nashville.—Nashville, Tennessee, had a Kiddies' Day at Centennial Park recently. It was the occasion of the annual children's pageant given by the small patrons of the city playgrounds. The presence of members of the Park Commission lent an air of dignity to the entertainment and careful training and the spirit of friendly competition between thirteen parks made the children do their best. Groups appeared in period or national costume. Some sixteenth century dancers and a group in Dutch costume were

THE WORLD AT PLAY

particularly effective. The children from Lindauer Park caused much amusement in their interpretation of jumping jacks. Five hundred spectators enjoyed the pageant.

Reform School Boys Present Pinafore.—Though *Pinafore* has long been a favorite for amateur productions, never was there more rollicking crew to man Her Majesty's ship or more buxom "sisters and cousins and aunts" than at the performance given at a recent G. A. R. encampment in Golden, Colorado, by an all-boy cast from a state reform school. The chorus sang with all the spirit and vim that fifty lusty boys are capable of and also in perfect harmony. The "sisters and cousins and aunts" were so convincing that the performers had to take off their wigs at the end to convince the audience that they were boys. As for Dick Deadeye—his voice, his acting and his clog dancing, were applauded till the opera house echoed. A General who had attended thirty-eight national encampments said he had never before been so entertained as he had by this boys' production.

California Women's Clubs Stage Pageant.—The California Federation of Women's Clubs borrowed the services of a Com-

munity Service dramatic specialist to help stage their big pageant *California, the Land of Dreams*, presented at the Federation's 20th Annual Convention in Yosemite National Park on May 25th. This pageant pictured in episodes based on the history of California the quest of women for greater opportunities for service. The episodes were presented by different sections of California; one by the Alameda district, one by the San Joaquin Valley, one by San Francisco; one by southern California and one by Los Angeles. Twelve hundred actors took part. The historic episodes were written by Gertrude Atherton based on her history of California and the music was composed and directed by Arthur Farwell.

This pageant has been a means of arousing state wide interest in the possibilities of community drama. Moving pictures taken of the pageant are to be shown over the entire country. When this film is shown in any city in the United States through its Federated Women's Clubs it is with the understanding that one-third of the net receipts shall go to the Department of Music and Drama of the Federated Clubs for the purpose of promoting community music and community drama. This pageant has

THE WORLD AT PLAY

done much to demonstrate to California the value of the kind of community efforts in pagentry and drama that Community Service is promoting and the kind of trained specialist service which it can render.

Chinese Girl Athletes.—Miss Barger, Director of the Normal School of Hygiene and Physical Education of the Y. W. C. A., in Shanghai, China, writes: "We hope to open our playground next spring, as a training center for our own students. You will be interested to know that we have trained one thousand Chinese girls to have a part in the Far Eastern Athletic Association, which meets here in Shanghai this spring. The event comes off next week. I am sure that it would be of interest to playground readers, and I am planning to write it up and send to you. This is the first time that Chinese girls have ever entered this meet. We are planning to have a mass drill, and mass group games, one thousand girls playing thirty-five different games. It will be a new thing for the Chinese people."

American Playground Idea Spreads Through Europe.—As a result of the success of a demonstration playground set up in Paris a year ago by the Junior American Red Cross, France

now has half a dozen playgrounds of the American type. The Red Cross has been asked to launch the playground movement in Belgium and Italy, which it will do at Charleroi and Florence, the centers to be taken over by native agencies as soon as they are in satisfactory operation.

This is only one of the ways in which the American Red Cross is still helping the children of Europe. In Eastern and Central Europe there are hundreds of thousands of children who are still in need of things even more elementary than play—food and clothing. These are the special charge of the Red Cross. It is to be hoped that during the Fifth Annual Red Cross Roll Call, which will be held this year November 11-24, the American people will show their interest in the work, as in that among the disabled soldiers and in disaster at home, by joining the organization.

Where Citizens Are Made.—To furnish the children of Detroit with more abundant opportunities for wholesome fun and play activities 60 playgrounds have begun this week to run full time. A playground as we conceive it today is not what it was when many of us who are now sending our children to it, went there ourselves. Three or four

THE WORLD AT PLAY

decades ago it offered little attraction except as an open space cleared more or less of refuse and rubbish.

Today this playground has been made inviting because it is equipped with a goodly supply of the things needed for games and contests of all kinds. So that to most children who live conveniently near one of these recreation centers the street has less and less to offer as a playground; for here on the field furnished by the recreation department of this city they will find opportunities not to be found in the streets. With the help of parents and interested adults the children who live at a little distance from the playgrounds might be got to go to the nearest one. Every additional child on the playground means one child less in the streets; and the fewer children we have playing in the streets, the fewer accidents we shall have in Detroit this summer.

Nor is the matter of accident prevention the only inducement which the large city playground has to offer. These play centers are in charge of a staff of 145 recreation workers. These individuals, men and women, have made a study of play and recrea-

tion. By training and experience they have acquired some knowledge of the child's needs on the playground; they know how to get the diffident and shy youngster into the game; and they know also how to handle the boy who unless carefully handled develops easily into what is known as the bully.

For many years we have known about the educational and character-moulding value of play; but only within recent years have we put it to use. We know and act today on the principle that on the playground there are to be learned lessons of loyalty and self-sacrifice and team play which are nowhere else more effectively learned. What is fair and unfair, what is right and wrong,—in short all the rules for the great game of life may be worked out. The girl who lacks confidence in herself, the bashful boy inclined to refrain from competitive exercises with his playmates,—these may here be helped on the road to self-development.

On Detroit's playgrounds this summer there are at play the future citizens of Detroit. Let us help them to make the most of their opportunities.

—*Detroit News*

Festival Producing in Parks and Playgrounds

CONSTANCE D'ARCY MACKAY

Community Service

The problems confronting the festival worker in the parks and playgrounds of any city are mainly those of selecting the right festival theme; of training the participants; of planning their costumes; of choosing the best possible place in which to stage the festival. Added to these problems are sometimes co-related questions such as how to take great masses of children in every day dress, and by some simple and inexpensive means add a picturesque touch to their humdrum equipment, so that each group will have variety and color. Children hunger and thirst for just this touch of the unusual, and because of lack of funds for sufficient costumes it is often hard to supply it. Another question raised by the festival worker is how to avoid monotonous effects where masses of children are used. And still another query is: "What type of festival shall we choose that will unite all the playgrounds of all the sections of a city?"

The problem of the festival worker in the country is somewhat the same as in the city, particularly in securing the best costumes for the least outlay, and of selecting the right theme, as well as developing a plan of organization that will unite a half dozen villages, or a whole county in its scope. Through the present article it is hoped that some suggestions can be offered along these lines—suggestions garnered from the actual experiences of workers in both these fields. The exigencies arising from festival production in cities will be considered first, and then the equally important though less exacting question of the village and small town program.

FESTIVAL PRODUCING IN CITIES

Simple as most festivals are, their claim to be taken seriously is based on the fact that for many children the festival is the only form of dramatic participation possible throughout the year, the only antidote for youthful imagination whose fare outside the school too often consists of the most feverish movies, and the vagaries of the comic supplements. Through the festival children can reach the outskirts of the land of Faerie, can even be given a taste for the stuff of dreams which will send them into the libraries to demand more

FESTIVAL PRODUCING IN PARKS

of the same sort. In many an industrial city these festivals are the one touch of Beauty that the children know. It is therefore vitally important that the festival should make a strong appeal not only to the audience, but to the children who take part in it. It should develop the dramatic taste of both auditor and actor.

Festival Theme The festival, as everyone knows, is one of the very simplest forms of drama—a mere thread of story uniting dance, pantomime, processional and group effects. Constant experiment has proved that the themes best adapted to festival work are either nature themes, such as the changing seasons of the year; or myths and ancient fairy stories in which the forces of nature play a predominant part. For instance, there is strong story suspense in the legend of *Persephone*, while there is also a nature setting and background and opportunities for dances of the grains, the fruits, the flowers that are an indissoluble part of the story.

Thus the myths used in playground festivals can come from many lands. The Baltimore Playground Association has sponsored beautiful Greek mythologic festivals; Pittsburg has had a memorable *Pied Piper* festival, with authentic dances and costumes; Detroit has used the ancient Japanese myth of *The Sun Goddess*, and so on. Magic has an unending appeal to the young. "Therefore," says Edward Yeomans in a recent article, "the literary diet for children is composed of fairy tales, fables, myths, and folk tales, the older the better, because these have been tested by the attrition of hundreds of years, and have never worn out. They are like radium, forever giving out energy, but never weighing less or diminishing in force. And the avidity with which they are accepted, their complete assimilation, makes it perfectly plain that they are as native a diet for children as clover for rabbits * * * and are the only soil in which the roots of their mature life can always find moisture away down under the parched ground of the work-a-day world."

**Suggested
Material**

The festival worker who is looking for material for May Day and early summer festivals will find a list of these in a pamphlet entitled *May*

Day Programs published by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, price \$.10. The festivals listed in this pamphlet, which are designed to be of use to city as well as country playground directors, are nature-festivals, fairy-festivals, Greek and Roman festivals, a few historic

FESTIVAL PRODUCING IN PARKS

festivals, and some rather quaint flower-festivals. There is also some May Day material in which Robin Hood appears, appended to this. Further suggestions will be found in *A List of Plays for Children* which can be had in mimeographed form from the same organization, price \$.05.

For playground directors and festival workers looking for a pamphlet that will answer the query of how to unite all the sections of a city in a special festival for young people, material will be found in *A Day at Nottingham, a Festival in Which All the Playgrounds of a City Can Take Part*, which will appear in the October number of *THE PLAYGROUND*. This festival has full directions for staging and costuming, music and dances. It deals with the times of Robin Hood. It suggests how to make the work of a festival so permeative that it will be an actual educational force for a whole city, seeping through the schools, the libraries, the settlements, the playgrounds and athletic associations. It also discusses what to do with smaller or tributary plays and festivals in the smaller parks and playgrounds of a city. A full bibliography is given. It is possible to use this festival any time from May 1st to October 15th. It plays for an hour and a half.

Absolutely unique as the basis of a festival is a children's arrangement of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* recently given in Baltimore, in which only the fairy scenes, and the rollicking humor of the 'prentice scenes of the play are used. Boys will delight in the rough-and-tumble of the 'prentice scenes, while fairy scenes, in which hosts of fairies are used, give opportunity for many exquisite dances. This manuscript, with full stage directions, is now available. Inquiries may be addressed to Mrs. Adele Gutman Nathan, Baltimore Playground Association, 7 East Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

For a festival in which a smaller group of rather older playground children are to take part the shepherd scenes from *A Winter's Tale* can be used with a whole set of quaint dances. Such a festival should not last longer than an hour.

A playground in the middle west used *A Shakespeare Flower Festival*, basing the flower dances on his flower verses. There was no attempt at story, Shakespeare and his companions strolled into Windsor forest, seated themselves carelessly in stage background on a fallen log, and as Shakespeare read verses to his companions from a large folio, the flowers appeared, danced, vanished. These dances

FESTIVAL PRODUCING IN PARKS

were given in season-sequence. Anyone familiar with Shakespeare's works can easily deduce what the dances were. The participants were costumed in petal skirts or in filmy Greek robes strung with the particular flower they represented. It was charmingly worked out. Some of the verses danced were:

"..... Daffodils
That come before the swallow dares,
And take the winds of March with beauty."

(This was represented by *March* piping to the *daffodils* who wore tossing green and yellow.)

A variegated dance was made of

"When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And ladysmocks all silver-white,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight."

In a New England city Milton's *L'Allegro* was used as a festival basis, partly because it gave scope for shepherd and milkmaid dances—(used with Edward German's *Suite of Henry Eighth Dances*) as well as Morris Dances, and partly because it afforded an opportunity to show the whole morning life of the rural countryside as it was in England several hundred years ago. The festival was fortunate enough to have an orchestra rather than the usual band. It began with a cleared stage, and in the orchestra a faint twittering of birds. Next Grieg's *Morning Mood* brought on the Dance of Dawn—a lovely pantomime in which some of the older and taller playground children took part. Fleet-footed figures, veiled in grey—which is always the color of waiting—represented the hour before the dawn—the hour that is literally an hour of waiting, of hushed expectancy. Next figures in pink veiled in grey appeared. These were the dawn clouds. Next figures in faintest pink over gold, and then the Sun himself, all in gold, magnificent and eye-compelling. All this made for genuine artistry. Yet the gold was only oilcloth gilded with radiator bronze (an effect first evolved by that interesting artist of the theatre, Robert Edmond Jones) and the grey was grey mosquito bar of which filmy scarfs and veils were made.

L'Allegro used the jocund colors of morning. The festival worker with real talent and enthusiasm for evolving original festival

FESTIVAL PRODUCING IN PARKS

outlines can find wonderful material in *Il Penseroso*, Milton's companion piece to *L'Allegro*. Just as *L'Allegro* is a morning piece, *Il Penseroso* is an evening piece, and should be given as such, ending with the greys and purples of twilight, and a Dance of Night and her attendant Stars.

These represent what may be given in midsummer. For August and September *The Harvest Festival*, by Mari Ruef Hofer, is excellent for playground use.

A fairy-tale play in which there is a distinct seasonal note, with opportunities for dances for large groups of *little* children, and which is therefore readily adaptable into the festival class of celebration is *Snickerty Nick and the Giant*, by Julia Ellsworth Ford, with lyrics by Witter Bynner. This is a dramatization of Oscar Wilde's famous story, *The Selfish Giant*. The illustrations by Arthur Rackham have just the right touch of whimsy for costume suggestions. This book can be ordered from the Drama League Bookshop, 7 East 42nd Street, New York City, price \$1.75.

Where a playground worker has to use large groups of girls, and almost no boys, an attractive festival can be built from *The Pageant of Girlhood*, published by Community Service, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at \$.35. This has songs, dances, campfire scenes, and simple processional and symbolic effects. It is so arranged that portions of it can be omitted.

For a city festival where workers wish to spread the idea of a health campaign there is a festival called *The Shining Goddess*, by Clara Sackett, published by The Women's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Price \$.35 Royalty, \$1.00. This festival gives opportunity for many interesting dances and jolly songs. It has already stood the test of production and can be given by a cast of from fifty to one hundred and fifty participants, according to the number of supernumeraries. This festival shows the search of a girl for the shining Goddess of Health, and the other characters introduced are Recreation, Cleanliness, Fresh Air, Right Food, Self Discipline and others. It teaches a lesson without seeming to do so.

For a festival utilizing the folk dances of the different nations there is *Through the Portals*, by the same author, published by Community Service, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, price \$.25. This festival represents the children of other lands coming to America. It requires a large white portal built of compo board or wood which must stand in the background, and represent the gateway of America—the entrance to Ellis Island.

FESTIVAL PRODUCING IN PARKS

The festival worker in the city playground who is looking for new ideas may find that she has a small open-air Greek theatre ready to her hand in some of the shelters that are now being built in parks for the use of mothers and children. Usually these shelters have colonades and pillars, and would make lovely backgrounds for Greek plays. Groups can dance in front of the shelter, while other groups can pose between the pillars, and on the steps. Exquisite color schemes can be worked out for the cheesecloth costumes of these groups, and make such a festival very worth while. There is a suggestive outline for a Festival of *Proserpine and Ceres* in *Folk Festivals*, by Mary Masters Needham, published by Huebsch, New York, price \$1.50. Or a dramatization of the story of *Midas* can be used, with the "shelter" as Midas' palace. Or a version of *Pandora* can be given very prettily with such a setting.

Playgrounds that are in a section of any city where the children are mainly Jewish might give an outdoor Old Testament play, with costumes rich in the colors of the East. Such a play can be found in a book entitled *Bible Stories*, by May Stein Soble. This can be ordered through the Drama League Bookshop, 7 East 42nd Street, New York City, price \$.50. This book is particularly helpful in that it tells the story of each play in regular "Storytelling" fashion. Then the text of the play is given following the story. The play best adapted for playground use in this volume is a dramatization of *Moses in the Bulrushes*. At one side of the playground there can be the rudely built home of Moses, made of compo board and a few bright strips of cloth. At the other side of the stage is the stream and bulrushes where the infant Moses is to be hidden. It will be ideal if there is a sunken pool which can be used for this; but if not, an excellent stream can be devised by having a chain of mirrors, their frames hidden by greenery and paper rushes. The mirrors will glisten quite like a real river, and enchant the children taking part. On this side of the stage the scene of Pharaoh's daughter can be enacted.

Choice of the Site

The choice of the festival site is of prime importance as the park or woodland in which the festival is given is the background for the festival

picture. If possible there should be a level grassy stage at least 150 feet long, and 50 feet wide. There should be trees across the background, and at both sides, so that the festival players can be screened from view until it is time for them to appear. Where there are not

FESTIVAL PRODUCING IN PARKS

enough trees screens of trellis wire can be made fastened to green posts. Into this trellis wire vines and branches can be woven. These screens should be at least six feet high. The posts, if slender, can be driven into the ground without damaging the lawn. If possible the audience should sit across from this stage on a sloping hillside.

Very often playground and festival workers stage their festivals in the center of a field, with the audience almost totally surrounding them. This is a plan which destroys illusion. The festival players have no audience directly in front of them to whom they can play. The result is that the festival groups do not form a series of beautiful pictures because there is no background against which such pictures can be made. Such staging as this should be avoided whenever possible, though it must be conceded that there are times when it is not possible, for the landscaping of city parks frequently makes it imperative to choose such a spot as this. Before giving in on this point, however, the festival worker should look at all available spots, and consider them. Sometimes it is possible, as in a recent festival in California, to seat the audience on flat ground, and have the festival take place on a hillside. This is only possible where the hillside has at least one flat terrace which can be used for the dances.

Another way of screening the players from view in a park where there are very few trees is to stage the festival at the foot of a small hill. Charming effects can be obtained by having the players come up over the crest of the hill, and when their scene is ended, disappear over the crest of the hill. If the hill utterly lacks trees, the trellis screens described above may be used here and there, and placed against it may be a few clusters of pine trees. If the park authorities object to the screens, larger clumps of pine trees may be used instead. In one case where some of the park authorities objected even to the use of such trees as this, the scene was arranged very cleverly by having pine trees securely "planted" in buckets filled with damp sand. The buckets were painted a dark green, and around them were placed moss, ferns, vines and branches. They were so arranged in groups that they looked like little hillocks rising out of the park grounds. Needless to say they were placed so far at the edge of the grounds that they did not interfere with the action and were used merely to break the too-rigid outline of the hillside.

FESTIVAL PRODUCING IN PARKS

In using a hillside as a background for a festival the audience naturally sits on sloping ground rising across from the hillside.

Sometimes it is possible to use a meadow near the banks of a stream for a festival stage. In this case the players come up over the bank to play their parts, and then disappear down beyond the bank when their particular scene is over.

Producing Artistic Effects at Little Cost

The problem of producing a good effect for very little money is one that many festival workers have to take into consideration. For instance, there is the problem of having to use masses of children dressed in their best clothes instead of picturesque costumes. There is a deadly monotony about this which discourages the ambitious worker. Yet even here something can be done. If possible, have all the children understand that they must come dressed in white; that is, the girls in white and the boys with white shirts and black trousers. In the general effect footgear is of far more importance than it seems. Either have the children wear all black footgear, or all white footgear. Probably to insist on all black footgear would be the most economical in the end. Decide upon this long before the festival takes place. With this black and white basis to work on some fairly good "effects" are possible. Suppose folk dances of the nations are given. Each little girl can wear an apron of cheesecloth or paper muslin in *one* of the colors which form the flag of that Nation. (It must be remembered that the flags of any nation can never be used as wearing apparel.) Suppose the flag is of France:—then there can be red aprons for the girls, and red shoulder sashes for the boys.

The mediaeval Italians knew well the value of flags and pennants in all processions, and taught us how to prize them for their color effects. Therefore have as many flags and pennants of the nations as possible when having a folk dance festival. These flags can be copied from the colored pictures in the encyclopedia or in the back of the dictionary.

Using this same black and white basis a pretty effect can be obtained through a flower scheme. Have the first groups in the procession carry a tall pole thickly wound with huge crimson paper roses, and fluttering with crimson streamers of crepe paper. Have each boy and girl in this group wear crimson shoulder sashes.

Next have a bluebell group, the leader carrying a big paper bluebell, made for the occasion. This bluebell can be fashioned of crepe paper over wire. It should be suspended from a green staff

FESTIVAL PRODUCING IN PARKS

"stem." Blue shoulder sashes of cheesecloth should be provided for all in this group. Next come in marigolds with a great banner made of paper marigolds. The children following this banner have orange shoulder sashes.

The next group may be a lily-of-the-valley group. For use a color scheme of pale green and white with many yards of garlands carried as is Vassar's famous daisy chain. These garlands are very inexpensive, and can be purchased by the yard from the Dennison Paper Company, New York, Boston or Chicago. Festival workers should send for a Dennison catalogue or make their purchases at least a month before the festival takes place. This flower procession, which can afterwards swing out into a park for dances, is only a small example of how to use the resources at hand of how to transform the deadly commonplace into something attractive.

What One Festival Worker Has Done

One very competent festival worker has evolved a successful method for her festival work. When the proposed festival has been decided upon, she assembles great groups of children in various parts of the city, in public school auditoriums, in halls or on playgrounds and tells them the festival story, explaining to them what their part will be in it, thus imbuing them with interest and enthusiasm. In the weeks that follow, the festival is rehearsed in sections, each section by the time it starts work knowing clearly what it is to do. Sometimes one or two prettily costumed children accompany the festival worker when she gives her preliminary talks, and the sight of these make the approaching preparations even more interesting to the groups who were to participate. It is useless to suppose that children or young people can give an adequate performance of any festival unless they thoroughly understand it.

THE FESTIVAL IN THE COUNTRY

Last, but not least, there is the small town or country festival to be considered.

Suggested Material

For a spring festival in a small town or country playground excellent material can be found in *The Conspiracy of Spring* by Mary S. Edgar, published by The Women's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Price \$5.00. Some of the characters in this festival are Trillium, Hepatica, Arbutus, Daisy; Wild Rose and Violet; there are also

FESTIVAL PRODUCING IN PARKS

such characters as Zephyr, Earth-sprites, Butterfly, Robin Redbreast. As few or as many of these as desired can be used. This festival is particularly helpful in that it teaches country children to charm and beauty in the things which are about them. The festival has a thread of story wherein a little factory child who has never really seen the spring comes into the country and at the court of Spring learns what lovely things follow in Spring's train. There is a royalty of \$2.00 for this festival.

The Scarlet Knight in the same volume is splendidly adapted for a late summer or early autumn festival. In this festival there are very few characters; but more may be added if desired. As it is the characters are Summer with her four attendants; Autumn who is the Scarlet Knight; two Pages and two Heralds attend on Autumn. It would be very easy to introduce a dance of autumn leaves and a dance of thistledown into this festival. It can be very quickly put together with but a few rehearsals.

Most small towns and villages are in the Health Campaign movement, and playground directors will find a little play *The Health Champions*, by Maude B. Vosburgh, very practical and delightful to use in this connection. It has such characters as Pure Water and Fresh Air and dialogue that will appeal to children as well as to their elders. It is for sale by the Massachusetts Tuberculosis League, 1150 Little Building, Boston, Massachusetts, price \$.10. This is essentially an outdoor play rather than a festival; but it is mentioned here because of its peculiar appropriateness for small groups of village playgrounds. There is nothing solemn about it. It is a spirited, lively little play, lasting half an hour.

Uniting Villages in a Festival

All festival workers know the problems of uniting a string of villages in a final festival, giving each village a scene in the festival which can be rehearsed separately, the whole festival being brought together on the day of the performance. Elizabeth A. Lay worked out an interesting idea along these lines in North Carolina. She arranged a *Fairy Tale Festival* in which America was hostess to the fairytale folk of other lands, Cinderella from France, Puss-in-boots from England, and so on. Each town worked out its own fairy tale play, and then all the fairy tales were brought together at the end. This may be a useful suggestion for festival workers, as dramatizations of the fairy tales of all nations can be found in most libraries.

Amenia, New York, united five villages in an Indian festival

FESTIVAL PRODUCING IN PARKS

based on *Hiawatha*. The version was by Florence Holbrook, published by Houghton Mifflin, Boston, Massachusetts, at \$.36.

Overcoming Difficulties

Festival producing in small towns or villages often taxes the artistic resources of any worker to the utmost, as evinced in the report of a drama-enthusiast in a small mid-western town where the only available space in which to give a festival was a commonplace public park in which a huge, fluted, white wooden shell was used as a sounding board for the local band. Did the festival worker despair? Not she! She promptly re-read Kingsley's *Water Babies*; made a festival outline from the idea of a Land Baby stolen by Water Sprites; made use of the huge shell as a background for dances of water sprites, little star-fish, sea-urchins, sea-weed and waves. As may be imagined, the resultant color scheme was unusually good.

In a town near the Canadian border, the only place where an audience could sit were some movable "parade bleachers" which could be turned to face a small park. The park seemed hopeless for a festival because it was criss-crossed with cement walks and had no open space for dancing that was not obstructed with flower beds, ornamental bushes and young trees. Moreover, there was a fountain in the middle of the park. What did the festival worker do? Had the park properly policed and roped off; designed fanciful marches instead of dances, with the children using the cement walks, and had a climax at the fountain where the naiads literally rose from the water to pose on the fountain edge, all a-sparkle with drops.

In regard to general effect a famous English festival designer once pronounced the following dictum:

"Never attempt more than you can do. A simple thing well done is better than an elaborate production badly planned. Stick to the main theme; never introduce unrelated odds and ends for the sake of filling in. If you do this your festival becomes mere vaudeville. Never let the festival drag. The sharper and crisper the effects, the better."

In all dramatic festival work there is ever present the need for new ideas and fresh material, as well as the need for pulling up the work to a higher and finer standard. For the designing of a festival, whether large or small, involves a great deal more knowledge, patience, energy, and artistic acumen than the general public realizes.

The Palio*

HIRAM K. MODERWELL

Seventeen amateur athletic clubs and their rivalries were the impulse of it, and yet the result is quite the most magnificent bit of "pure theatre" I have seen in Europe since the war. Rival athletic clubs!—they abound also in New York slums.

The Palio, the traditional horse-race of the Tuscan city of Siena, is of course something more than the annual rivalry of seventeen sporting clubs. It is tradition, accumulated as thick as the statues on the facade of Siena's cathedral. It is that astonishing theatrical sense that bubbles up in every Italian (until, alas, he becomes director of a theatre). But I asked myself from what germs the Palio sprang and whether such germs sprout nowhere in the world save in Siena. Certainly, I admitted, Siena's tradition and Siena's atmosphere are her own and cannot be exported. But rival city gangs (that is what Siena's *contrada* or wards amount to) exist everywhere in the world. And because Siena's gangs happened to decorate and ritualize their rivalries, we have the splendor of the Palio.

Once a Religious Ceremony

The Palio is held every year on August 16, the day after Assumption, and also, in less pretentious form, on July 2. Once, somewhere in the twelfth century, it was a ceremony in honor of the Virgin Mary. Later, as the town became rowdy after the fashion of the time, the ceremony became a contest, with horse-races included, between the noble families. Their rivalries were bitter, often bloody, but at least ardent. Needless to say, they appropriated the public square as though it were their private playground, and placed in all the galleries their invited friends. But presently aristocratic Siena became democratic Siena, after the pattern of Florence. The populace took over the government, and with it the Communal Palace and the Piazza del Campo in front of it, and became moral heir to the activities of the nobility. In time, therefore, it took over this horse-race. The various athletic clubs of the city seem to have become a *de facto* executive committee to manage the event. The clubs put up their horses, announced themselves as representatives of the *contradas* or wards in which they resided, and summoned the good

* Courtesy of *The Theatre Arts Magazine*

THE PALIO

citizens of each contrada to come out on race day and cheer for their ward's victory.

A Living Event

I emphasize this sketch of the Palio's history, which is the best I have been able to get from available books, to say nothing of the townsfolk of Siena, who know nothing save that it has always been. I emphasize it, because it seems to show that the ceremony has dramatic content. It is no mere playpretend, but a living event. It has action, purpose, suspense. In short it is a drama. I think our popular festivals (especially in America and especially those organized by committee) are likely to fail because they are mummeries. Beautiful they may be, and symbolically truthful. But if the participants feel that their parts are written for them, that they must go through set motions and possibly make themselves look silly in the eyes of their friends, in order to please some invisible stage director, it can be no popular festival. Perhaps it would not be advisable to seek to inject drama into a Shakespeare memorial festival by instituting a race between East Side athletic clubs. Yet reverse the thing: an annual race between Italian athletic clubs of the East Side might grow into a splendid Dante memorial festival.

Somewhere, drama, suspense, expectancy comes into the thing if it is real at all. The ancient druid rituals, which have their remnants in the English sword dances, were instinct with suspense, though every gesture was fixed. For they were the ceremonies which were to persuade the gods to give a fair spring or a good harvest. Would the gods get the hint? Every participant was trembling with suspense. And this suspense seems to inhere still in the sword dance as a half-forgotten relic of the ancient drama of which it was a part—that most absorbing drama in the world, the fertilization of nature. The quality of the sword dance in England, as Cecil Sharp describes it, is that of anything but a mummery.

Recognized by the City

The Senesi participate in the Palio ceremonials passionately, exuberantly. Church and State lend it their dignity, and use their high powers to give it solemnity. The city government, besides being responsible for the transformation of the public square into a race course, presides as a commission of control over the preliminary arrangements. It draws lots, to see which ten of the contrada shall enter the race (for the course is too narrow to accommodate seventeen horses). It issues a solemn announcement that in this year of Our Lord 19— the fol-

THE PALIO

lowing contrada shall run, to wit: She-Wolf, Eagle, Giraffe, Screech-Owl, Porcupine, Wave, Unicorn, Tower, Caterpillar and Snail. It arranges for the policing of the grounds, the erection of stands, and the like. But here the State steps down and leaves the ceremony to the seventeen rival wards—and to the Church.

The strangest part of the affair, to the foreigner, is the part taken in it by the Church. I had heard of it, and went, still incredulous, to see if it could be true.

The Church Gives Blessing

At four o'clock in the afternoon of the race, I went to the church of my chosen contrada, the Wave. For an hour the children of the district had been standing expectantly before the door. Presently approached the cavalcade: six pages carrying spears or short-swords; two standard bearers carrying the traditional flags of the contrada; two drummers; a warrior clad in full armor topped with a fearsome plume on his helmet; the jockey mounted on the contrada's parade horse, and finally the object of all the excitement, the race-horse himself, saddled only with a velvet cloth of blue and white and plumed proudly in the same colors. The pages with their parti-colored suits and their long blond curls, looked for all the world like the Florentine young men in Benozzo Gozzoli's frescoes in San Gimignano.

Very solemnly the whole blue-and-white group passed into the church, followed by a boisterous, gossiping crowd. The race-horse was gravely led up to the very steps of the side-altar. The priest, who had been waiting to receive him, now produced a prayer book and silence fell over the church. The priest read a bit of the service in Latin, then making the sign of the cross sprinkled holy water over the horse. And finally, taking the silver and jewelled cross from the altar, he gave it to the jockey to kiss. An instant's silence, then the church broke into a cheer, and the whole assembled contrada elbowed its way out into the piazza. Thus was Onda (and thus were all the other nine of his rivals) blessed.

Then the party made its way, drums beating, to the palace of the archbishop, facing the Cathedral square. Here the more neutral inhabitants of Siena were waiting to receive it. The party stopped, the drums ceased beating, as the archbishop appeared smiling at an upper window. Then the flag-bearers began the traditional play with the standards, twisting and twirling them, flashing them under their arms, behind their backs, and between their legs, finishing with a

THE PALIO

great flourish by throwing them high into the air. Again the drums began beating and the party started on an arrogant demonstration through the city streets.

And exactly the same thing did Screech-Owl and Porcupine and all the other "running" contrada that afternoon.

The Horse Race the Climax

The great square of the municipal palace was crowded with merrymakers by six o'clock, when the gaudily dressed soldiery began ceremoniously to clear the course. Here were all the appurtenances of a town fair—the vendors of every little festive thing from fortunes to balloons and candy. After the gates had been finally closed and a pistol shot announced that the ceremony was about to begin, the solemn procession was seen emerging from the court-yard of the municipal palace. First the trumpeters, playing the traditional Palio march alternately on enormous straight trumpets and on huge rounded ones. Then followed the contrada, one after another, each with its outfit of drummers and standard-bearers, and each with its cherished horse. After brief intervals the procession would stop for the flag play. At such moments the course was a kaleidoscope of flashing color—the white, black and orange of She-Wolf; the red and white of Giraffe; the purple, white and black of Tower, and all the rest. Thus in solemn stages the procession made its way around the course. Last of all came the Caruccio of the city—that car which throughout the Middle Ages carried the standard of Siena in battle, and was as sacred to the Senesi as was the Ark of the Covenant to the Hebrews. In the Caruccio, borne aloft by four pages, was the Palio itself, the banner which was to be the prize. It was of white silk. Above was painted the Madonna, who from the Twelfth century to the Twentieth has ever been the patroness of the race. Below a gaudy knight full armored upon his charger.

I shall not describe the race which carried all hearts whizzing three times around the course, since I am not, alas, competent to describe in technical language so exalted a "sporting event." It may be observed, however, that the race has more potentialities for surprise than any in Saratoga. The course is uneven, and at one sharp turn is so steeply pitched downhill that it means injury or even death to the careless jockey. The riding is done bareback, and it is part of the game to whack your rival's horse over the nose with a padded club, to make him shy or, if possible, throw his rider. I am all too weak a vessel to describe adequately how Snail took the lead

THE PALIO

at the start, closely followed by Porcupine, how She-Wolf and two others fell, and how Unicorn at the last moment just nosed ahead of Porcupine and over the rope, the winner. I can only say that within five seconds thereafter all the young devils of the Unicorn contrada set up a shouting and a parading that lasted until morning.

Throughout the whole celebration, the festival element, the theatrical performance, easily dominates over the "sporting event." Ceremony, show, gaiety, are the meaning of this race to the Senesi.

The Suggestion for America

Its deep rooting in localism and tradition makes it the despair of anyone who might think to copy the Palio elsewhere by fiat of a committee. The Palio cannot be imitated. It grew; it was not made. Yet I think its very traditionalism can give a hint to those who long to see popular expressions of beauty in America. For the elements out of which the Palio grew, fierce sectional rivalry and innate love of display, are duplicated in many American cities. The gangs of the American slums (of which Lincoln Steffens was the first, as he has remained almost the only, interpreter) are the modern equivalent of those irresponsible bands which used to make night riotous (and not a little unsafe) in mediaeval Italian towns. I do not believe that our gangs can be half as mischievous as were these of the thirteenth century in Italy. But why can there not grow from their fierce activities and rivalries and from their even fiercer love of show, something like the Palio of old Siena?

The Homiletic Review in the issue of July, 1921, after publishing an article by Dr. O. F. Lewis on the Justification of Play, prints the following paragraph:

"To the foregoing, the editors would add two cogent reasons for a larger program of play as outlined: (1) An enlargement of the amount of cheerfulness in life—which is so important a factor in lessening the wear and tear of toil; and (2) the infusion of the spirit of sportsmanship into all relationships, a readiness to 'give and take,' which would act as springs over the bumps of business as well as of other social relations."

Real Indians in Pageant of the Dalles, Oregon

The Community Service organizer of The Dalles, Oregon, recently had the privilege of attending a formal Indian powwow in one of the "long houses" on the Warm Springs reservation. Seated on blankets in a semi-circle on the earth floor, the Indians and the Community Service organizer discussed by means of an interpreter the pageant in which The Dalles was planning to re-live some of the picturesque scenes of the opening of the northwest.

This is how it came about that on the evening of May 27th the "largest gathering in the history of The Dalles," according to the local paper, had a chance to see a pageant that was colorful as a spectacle and convincing as history, for the Indians came from the Warm Springs reservation to take part in the pageant and they brought their best equipment and their finest ponies.

When the thump, thump of the tomtoms punctuated the weird war dance of the braves, while the squaws stood about the camp fire in gay attire, a shiver went through the entire audience, for they realized as never before the sinister fate that awaited many of those who first penetrated the wilderness of the northwest. A particularly effective Indian scene was a trading episode between the Indians and the white men when the Indians came riding in stately file along the sky line above the camp of Lewis and Clark. The lullaby sung by Sacajawea, as she sat cuddling her papoose by the camp fire in this scene, was very impressive. An Indian dance about the camp fire in a later scene was one of the most picturesque episodes of the whole pageant. But perhaps the most exciting scene was the arrival of the immigrants of 1853. The party of settlers tired and worn with the hardships of the journey came riding in in an immigrant wagon. There followed a peaceful scene around the camp fire with the children playing about, suddenly changed to a scene of terror and flight when the Indians descended out of the darkness.

Over on the hillside to the right of the amphitheatre the Indians had a picturesque camp with tepees erected which attracted much interest. Even before the pageant was ended squaws had begun to strike the tents and harness the ponies in preparation for the trek back to the reservation and back to today.

Huntington, Virginia's Children's Play Day to Become an Annual Event

"Ladies and gentlemen! This June 18th, 1921, is to be known in the future as Kiddies' Day. It is my hope that it will be established as an annual affair in the city of Huntington."

Thus the Mayor of Huntington, Virginia, opened the children's play day in which 1,000 children participated. The court house lawn was given over to their play and the nearby streets were roped off to make room for the events. The Mayor's speech was followed by responses from one of the boys and one of the girls and then began the play review.

First came a parade of all children who had participated in the Community Service Playground activities, headed by the Huntington police force and by a brass band. Signs were carried bearing such inscriptions as "Huntington's Community Service Playground Demonstration," "We Want Supervised Playgrounds." National athletic badges were then presented to boys and girls who had passed the badge test held on the playgrounds during the past two weeks.

After the Camp Fire girls—nine tribes in all—had sung their tribal songs in ceremonial costume, an exhibition was held of home-made dolls, designed and made by the younger girls on the playgrounds. The prize for the best constructed doll, a silver bracelet, was awarded the little girl who created The Girl of 1861 out of a milk bottle, an onion and some silk frills. A bar pin, the prize for the funniest doll, was given to the small exhibitor who made a Japanese doll using a lemon for the head. For the most unique doll a bottle of perfumery was awarded to a little girl whose doll was a banana capped by a hollyhock.

A pushmobile race in three heats was one of the most interesting events of the afternoon. Prizes were awarded to those who came in first, second and third in the races. To the two boys who had built the best constructed car and the two who had built the most unique car, the prizes donated by Huntington's automobile dealers were worth competing for, too—baseballs, catcher's mits, a baseball suit, tennis shoes, tennis racket, fishing rod and reel.

An exhibition of pets, a roller skating contest and the playing of group games were other features of Kiddies' Day. A free ticket to the movies was presented to every boy and every girl taking part in the events of the day by one of the city moving picture theatres.

Special Days on the Playground—IV

GENEVIEVE TURNER HOLMAN

Community Service

GOOD HEALTH DAY

The playground can do much toward the formation of good health habits. It has been found that health subjects presented to children in a dramatic way and by appealing to their interest in fairy stories, clowns, competition, and music, arouse their enthusiasm in performing the daily rules of the "Health Game." A special Good Health Day program combining all these elements will make a more vivid appeal.

Before a successful good health program can be arranged the enthusiasm of the children must be built up. This can be done by using some of the highly entertaining methods which have been developed by several special organizations devoted to this work.

The Health Game. The Child Health Organization has devised a Health Game to interest children in gaining and keeping their normal weights. It sends for a nominal cost weight charts and advocates scales for every playground.

Health Stories. Health ideas may first be given pleasing associations through stories which have an element of wonder and romance. From the following sources may be obtained stories, illustrated booklets and visual material to interest children in health subjects:

The Child Health Organization, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, publishes charmingly illustrated booklets, *Cho-Cho and the Health Fairy*, *The Child Health Alphabet* and similar material.

The National Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 361 Fourth Avenue, New York, lists a number of stories such as the *Keep Well Stories*, *Child's Book of Health* and others. This Association has further introduced the romance of days *When Knights Were Bold* into the routine of daily health tasks. Children enrolled as Modern Health Crusaders receive titles in health chivalry of Squire, Knight and Knight Banneret for the performance of a number of tasks which are outlined in the literature of the organization.

Health Posters. The United States Bureau of Education furnishes free in limited quantity, *Health, Strength, Joy Posters* in black and white and at 5c a copy bulletins helpful in teaching.

SPECIAL DAYS ON THE PLAYGROUND

Dramatizing the Health Idea. Some of the stories may be themes for dramatic play which may be worked into a children's play. Later they may be utilized as a play for the special Health Day program. A number of plays already arranged which have been presented are *The House the Children Built*, *The Little Vegetable Man* and *The Wonderful Window* published by the Child Health Organization; *King Good Health Wins* and other dramas furnished by the National Anti-Tuberculosis Association. They are best presented in the informal manner described above under Story Day.

The Child Health Organization sends a real live clown "Cho-Cho," a beautiful fairy and an entertaining picture man to some of the playgrounds and schools of New York City. Between Cho-Cho's capers, tumbling and jokes, he gives some health facts, but he never lectures. The "Health Fairy" in a gown of moonlight mist tells health stories and teaches games. The "Picture Man" dressed in an orange smock trimmed with fruit and vegetables illustrates simple rules of health by rapid cartoon work in colored chalk.

Health Songs. The singing of health songs will give spirit to the program. A collection set to familiar tunes called *The Minstrel* may be obtained from the New Jersey Tuberculosis League, Newark, New Jersey, price 5c. The Good Posture Parade and Posture Test with the presentation of pins and the awarding of the badges for the Athletic Badge Tests may be fittingly included in a Good Health Day program.

BADGE TEST DAY

One way of encouraging natural interest in physical development and strength tests is to give buttons or pins to each individual boy or girl who attains certain standards. The use of such tests is becoming more and more wide spread in schools and on playgrounds. Pamphlets No. 105 and No. 121 published by the Playground and Recreation Association of America give complete information regarding athletic badge tests and the badges awarded.

The presentation of the badges should be made as impressive as possible and may well occur on a patriotic holiday. Thus a special event may be made of badge test presentation.

Are the Badge Tests Worth While?

In ordering 276 of the badges awarded to boys and girls passing the physical efficiency tests outlined by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, Miss Florence M. List, Supervisor of Physical Education of the Bay City, Michigan, public schools, writes:

"We have worked on badge tests events during much of the time since March first and the work was immensely popular with children of all ages. We should very much like to have the pins by next Thursday since a part of our program for our Field and Track Day is the presentation of the badges. All tests were taken by special teachers of Physical Training and no students qualified who did not make the test in that teacher's presence. Rules were adhered to very strictly, even to the extent of baskets being lowered to the exact number of feet when there was a slight variation of a few inches.

"We feel that the badge test work has done much for our children—competition was keen and much time spent by children during play hours in this form of work.

"We have at least thirty more children who earned the badges but whose names have not been entered because of inability to pay for same or inability of opportunity for earning that amount for the badge. Credit, however, will be given these children for having earned such badges.

"We have had in our sixteen public schools of this city forty-eight teams of grade school basketball this year playing in school leagues for winter work—Class A boys and A girls in the fall term, Class A boys' soccer—a girls' volley ball and B girls' newcomb—in spring term. Class A boys' baseball, B boys' playground ball and a girls' playground ball. Besides this we have mass athletics—field and track preparatory to our annual Field and Track (Grade) day at which time boys compete in dashes, running, standing and high jumps, shot put and girls in dashes, relays and basketball throws.

"You may see by such program that a great impetus in taking tests was given to the badge test work."

Play is, in sober truth, the very act and throe of growth.

Joseph Lee

What Are You Willing to Do for the Blind?

The world has been a long time finding a use for its blind men and women.

Not so long ago, blindness meant idleness and despair. Today, thanks to patient men and women, a system of education has been evolved, whereby blindness fades into insignificance before the wide field of activity and independence that is opened to these handicapped persons. Fifteen years ago, Miss Winifred Holt began her war on blindness and today the New York Lighthouse for the Blind, and seven similar Lighthouses in this country, France and Italy prove that blindness does not end a person's usefulness. With proper training, the blind man or woman can fill an important place in the seeing world.

At the Lighthouses the blind learn to read Braille raised type, and to work at trades by which they become wholly or partially self-supporting. The men make mops and brooms; the women make baskets, and weave, knit, sew and cook. The boys and girls learn stenography and telephony, and they study music, play games, act in dramatics, and dance, sing and swim. Both sexes have clubs which provide recreation, culture,—and best of all—companionship. The summer school for the children and the vacation for young folks and grown-ups at the River Lighthouse on the Hudson, are two of the most enjoyable features of the year.

The Committee for Lighthouses for the Blind has been formed by Miss Holt under the honorary chairmanship of President Harding, to obtain \$2,000,000 for the upkeep and extension of the Lighthouse work. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon is honorary treasurer, and former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, is chairman. Are you willing to help the blind to help themselves? If so, your contributions may be sent to Lewis L. Clarke, treasurer, at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.

"I cannot see how any great social, political, or religious movement can arise without the larger grouping that song alone can create. We can eat alone, walk alone or read by our fireside, but emotion arises only as a group feeling, due to group contact. We are different, and indeed higher and purer when we sing than when we read or eat. That is why the American people must learn to sing."

—Simon N. Patten in *Advent Songs*

Aberdeen, South Dakota, Gives a Play Day for Rural Schools

On the morning of May 14th automobiles loaded with school children, teachers, parents and lunch boxes came from many miles around to Aberdeen, South Dakota. The occasion was the Brown County Rural School Play Day held on the grounds of the State Normal School. It was the first event of the kind in the County but it will not be the last in the opinion of those who attended.

If you had been driving by one of the Brown County's country schools early in May you would probably have witnessed great activity. Some of the children might have been practising the standing broad jump, the running broad jump or the fifty yard dash. Others might have been chinning themselves on the horizontal bar and others might have been engaged in a potato race or perhaps you would have seen the whole school practising folk dancing. All this was in preparation for May 14th, each school having received a notice from the Normal School several weeks in advance of the date inviting it to participate and describing each event on the program. The result was an enthusiastic gathering and keen competition in each event. The following advice was given to each school:

1. Practice a little every day, warm up slowly.
2. Do not practice until exhausted.
3. Every school should enter as many events as possible. Little apparatus is needed. A little practice and school spirit does the rest.
4. Have pupils make posters to advertise in homes and public places.
5. Be sure you fill in all the items in the entry blank.

The program carried out was as follows:

Morning Program

School and Community Events

1. Stride ball relay race—entire school, including teacher
2. Tug-of-war—entire school, teachers and patrons
3. Folk dance—Each school may enter one dance. Bring your record for Victrola or music for piano furnished by N. N. I. S. This to be held on the gymnasium floor

RECREATION CENTERS AT ST. PAUL

4. Patriotic or costume drill—not to be over 10 minutes—given on gymnasium floor
5. Nail driving contest, women teachers only
6. Horse shoe contest open to men of district

Noon

Everyone invited to bring basket lunch and enjoy it with others on the Normal field and campus. Lunches may also be obtained at the Normal Cafeteria. A special after-dinner exhibition will be arranged.

The afternoon program introduced a number of athletic events for both boys and girls, divided into four classes.

The enthusiasm with which the schools entered into this meet was highly gratifying. The Columbia School, which won first place, had to travel twenty miles to get there and, though it has enrollment of only about thirty pupils, brought the largest crowd of any school—between fifty and sixty people. The Sunshine School, winner of the second place, with an enrollment of twelve pupils, had an entry in practically every event. No wonder everybody concerned plans to make Rural School Play Day an annual event in Brown County.

The Normal School of Aberdeen, by the way, is emphasizing supervised play as an essential part of every rural school curriculum in South Dakota and is requiring a thorough course in play and playground administration of all prospective primary and elementary teachers.

Recreation Centers at St. Paul, Minnesota

Four recreation centers in this city conducted by the Department of Parks and Playgrounds furnish throughout the year, to thousands of people of all ages, races and creeds, opportunities for wholesome and invigorating play.

The buildings at each Center offer comfortable quarters for reading and the playing of quiet games, besides providing ample space for such activities as basket ball, calisthenics and gymnastic exercises.

Leadership of a helpful kind is never lacking, making for a greater enjoyment in their play hours on the part of groups of young and old.

Social gatherings and moving picture shows are conducted weekly and are attended by enthusiastic members of these recreational centers.

Making a Short Budget Go a Long Way—IV

Backyard Play The community recreation worker who has a sufficiently large volunteer staff does well to establish and supervise play in several backyard centers for very young children. In New York City volunteer students from a class at Columbia University have charge of a backyard play center. Even in a small space and with no apparatus leaders can enrich the play experience of little children by teaching constructive nature, sense and make-believe play and the many running and chasing games. The play period may end with stories and a few games at the front door steps.

Hydrant Showers A device was suggested by a community organizer which resulted in the installation in Waterbury, Connecticut, of seven hydrant shower baths, at a cost of less than \$50. This device involved the attaching to a hydrant of a perforated brass pipe with a 4" curve. One-inch pipe was found to be large enough with five rows of perforations ($1/16$ " holes) $3/4$ " apart.

The parts necessary in addition to the perforated 1" pipe include a hydrant cap topped $3/4$ " pipe, two $3/4$ " close nipples, a $3/4$ " union, $3/4$ " elbow, three feet and six inches of $3/4$ " pipe (lead out to perforated shower pipe) and a one by one inch tee, and 4 feet of one-inch brass pipe (to be perforated).

Outings The use of outings as an activity for which groups of adults may be organized presents a field which has not been sufficiently developed. Here volunteer leaders may serve very helpfully.

Hikes. In arranging for hikes there should be separate groups for children under twelve and for young people and adults. The most satisfactory hikes are those led by a guide who has been over the route. It is best to make a local point of interest the object of the hike. Newcomers and visitors in the city should be especially invited.

Hare and Hounds Chases. Hare and Hounds, sometimes called a Paper Chase, is best arranged for Saturday or Sunday afternoons. In a chase through fields, the runners should be provided with sacks containing bits of paper or if the course is through city streets they should mark the trail at corners with chalk.

MAKING A SHORT BUDGET GO A LONG WAY

Treasure Hunt. A treasure hunt is another form of hare and hounds which has proved popular. A jack knife or some other treasure is hidden some distance out of the town limits and at a given signal groups start to find it. The trail is marked by bits of paper or by chalk.

Mountain Hikes. In communities of mountainous regions inexpensive mountain hikes may be arranged both for children and adults.

Recreational Forestry. The promotion of the use of national and state forests for camping purposes is a comparatively recent development on the part of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Very often camp sites can be secured at little or no expense. Community recreation workers will find it worth while, if they do not have definite information, to learn from the Department of all play spaces which have been set aside in nearby parks for this purpose. In California the Nature Study League provides nature guides to conduct study hikes and to develop nature games such as, "dark-feeling," "herb-smelling" and blindfold games. It may be possible to find university and high school instructors familiar with nature work who would be willing to act as guides for such nature study hikes.

Camp Fires. Camp fires, beach parties and marshmallow roasts are social features which may come at the end of a hike or which may be arranged as events in themselves. Such parties are most successful when planned for and chaperoned by individual groups. Members, however, should be urged to invite strangers as guests.

Hayrick Rides. Hayrick parties may be carried out under the same conditions as those suggested for camp fires.

Thrift Gardens An activity which in one community paid for itself is thrift gardens. Vacant lots were loaned at a nominal charge. The plowing was let by contract and each gardener was assessed his share for the work. Seeds, shrubs of tomato and cabbage plants were purchased in large amounts at a discount and sold at a margin. A small charge was made to each owner of a garden to pay for the services of a night watchman.

Children's gardens may be organized in a way which will appeal to their pleasure in belonging to something and in receiving insignia or certificates in recognition of their accomplishment.

MAKING A SHORT BUDGET GO A LONG WAY

This may be brought about through participation in the United States School Garden Army conducted by the Department of Interior Bureau of Education.

Winter Sports The games in vacant lot playgrounds and in streets may be continued far into the winter season by enterprising play leaders. Further, winter offers opportunity to revive the traditional winter sports which are dying out in many communities. There are many ways of making winter sports more popular without special equipment and with very little expense.

Snow Man Contests. The inter-playground snow man contests held in Rochester are suggestive. Under the rules of the contests there, none except children under fourteen years of age are allowed to participate, though adults may give advice as to the best way to build up the largest snow man. The judges measure the girth and the height of the figures in order to determine the winning playground.

Sleigh Rides. In northern cities community sleigh rides need not be expensive events. In Bennington, Vermont, the merchants give the use of practically every team in the village for a community sleigh ride for children. Each child is given a bag of candy and the town band leads the procession. A sleigh ride for adults could have many social features attached to it. A ride might end in a party in a private house or club where it would be possible to have games, dancing, refreshments and perhaps storytelling before an open fire.

Skating. Inter-school and inter-playground snowball contests and tournaments will always interest the children. A skating contest can easily be arranged including single, double and mixed double races for both speed and form. Fancy skating and games, such as hockey, may be included in the program.

A Winter Carnival*

"St. Paul, Minnesota, held an Outdoor Sports Carnival as a revival of the old midwinter festival of the North. Ski championships, parades in carnival costume, ice palaces, ice forts with fights between the opposing forces, hockey matches and tobogganning made up the program. The most interesting feature was the race of dog teams from Winnipeg to St. Paul."

*From the Delineator's list of "167 Things You Can Do for Your Home Town"

MAKING A SHORT BUDGET GO A LONG WAY

A Community Iceboat

In communities where there are natural resources for skating, ice yachting and ice motor-ing, such activities as curling, ice shuffle, boat and skate sailing may be conducted at very little expense. If there is a good sized body of water that freezes over, a community ice boat will prove great sport for the boys or even for the adults. Interested citizens may contribute the materials necessary for building the boat and the manual training instructor in the local schools or local carpenters may direct the work.

CIVIC ACTIVITIES

If good principles of organization are applied to the problem, a community worker can do much without a budget to promote civic interests. Some of the channels through which this may be done are: Organization of a speakers' bureau through which volunteer speakers, carefully chosen, will be sent to church groups and other community groups, organization of forums in various centers; organization of citizens' clubs through which men and women may work for better schools, better government, better transportation, for public markets and for civic matters.

Public Discussions

In many communities various phases of the co-operative movement are being put into effect. Municipal recreation departments and private organizations conducting recreation may be able to help in promoting recreation for cooperative groups and to provide meeting places such as schools and other neighborhood centers where people can discuss not only the cooperative movement but other mutual problems. Public discussion and forums may thus be developed.

Citizenship Day

The old Romans made the attainment of citizenship an event in the life of every youth through the ceremony of the "Toga Virilis." American communities might well give an annual celebration for those who have become citizens during the year. Flag Day is an appropriate day. Community Service at Washington, D. C., held such a celebration during the war.

Added Facilities and Increased Attendance Mark the Playground Season of East Orange, New Jersey

Recreational facilities and activities in East Orange, New Jersey, reports Mr. Thomas F. Barrett, president of the Board of Recreation Commissioners, have grown during the past year in a way which testifies as could nothing else to the appreciation of the citizens of the community to the splendid opportunities available.

Despite the restrictions placed upon the use of Elmwood Park because of rebuilding operations, the 1920 attendance at the playgrounds of the city exceeded that of 1919 by 40,000. Twenty thousand people took advantage of the arrangement to keep the East Orange Oval open for a half hour after sundown each day, bringing the total attendance up to 324,031—the largest of any season in the fourteen years of operation. But one accident was reported during the entire year.

Elmwood Park The development of Elmwood Park Playground presented to the city by Mr. Alden Freeman has continued during the year. As an additional gift Mr. Freeman has presented the park with statuary called "The Shrine of Human Rights," which is being executed by Ulric H. Ellerhuson. There will be four pedestals with busts of Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Confucius, and Hiawatha, representing the chief races of man. The group will form part of the lighting system of the park, electric lights being placed in the liberty torch and in the shrine. It is proposed to set apart a day for the public acceptance and dedication of this gift.

A further improvement which has been made in Elmwood Park has been the planting of \$1000 worth of trees, under the direction of the Shade Tree Commission. Evergreens, red oaks and elms were used, and the skill shown in the planting provoked very favorable comment from the public.

An ice skating rink was an addition to the Park's recreational facilities this winter, an oval of several acres being flooded for the purpose. Over 4000 people enjoyed this sport during the brief skating weather.

Tennis and baseball have been as popular as usual, in connection with the city's facilities for these sports. Tennis tournaments

BELLEVILLE'S PUBLIC SCHOOL PICNIC

and baseball games have been scheduled for business and professional men, high school students, Boy Scouts and for city department employees. Seven tennis courts have been under construction at Elmwood Park, making a total of fourteen available for next season's play.

Belleville's Public School Picnic

Belleville, Illinois, on June ninth held its annual public school picnic, this year arranged jointly by Community Service and the Board of Education. A set of games was chosen in which all school children could compete and when they were finally run off at the Fair Grounds on the appointed day, nearly six hundred children participated and three thousand people were present to see the fun. Several days before the meet a demonstration of the games selected was given at the High School gymnasium for the benefit of the teachers, and after that groups of children could be seen daily at recess practicing hard, intent on doing their best. Each event was announced by a bugle call and the raising of a flag of a different color for each grade. Following children's singing games for those below the Fourth Grade came relay races for each grade.

The officials consisted of the *Chief Director* who directed all affairs concerning the events; the *Director of Games*, who acted in full capacity as referee for all events; the *Assistant Director of Games*, who assisted in the capacity as directed by the Director of Games; the *Director of the Course*, who saw that all necessary equipment was in readiness for events; the *Assistant Director of the Course*, who placed all equipment in readiness for events; the *Directors of Children*, consisting of the Director of Boys at Entrance of Track, the Director of Girls at Entrance of Track, the Director of Boys inside of Track, the Director of Girls inside of Track; the *Outside Directors of Boys and Girls*, whose duty it was to direct the supervisors of groups as to position on track, also to get them in readiness for whistle; the *Inside Directors of Children*, whose duty it was to direct the groups upon entering track to their team positions; the *Director of Time*, who followed his schedule, raised the class colors, had bugler sound call, and blew whistle for groups to leave and enter track; and the *Assistant Director of Time*, who

BELLEVILLE'S PUBLIC SCHOOL PICNIC

assisted in every manner as directed by the Director of Time. There were also Starters, Judges and Timers.

The equipment necessary for the events consisted of:

- 1 rubber ball for the *Bounce Ball Relay*
- 4 bottles
- 2 solid rubber balls (1" diameter) for the *Bottle Ball Relay*
- 6 bottles
- 3 American Flags for the *Flag Relay*
- 3 Hoops
- 4 Blocks (1" cubes) for the *Drop & Pick Up Relay*
- 6 Stakes (1' long)
- 1 Croquet Ball
- 2 Indian Clubs for the *Pin Bowl Relay*
- 1 Hoop (3')
- 1 Stick for the *Hoop Relay*
- 6 10' Supports
- 1 Ball Twine
- 1 Basketball for *Toss and Catch*
- 1 18" Strap for the *Jumping Relay*
- 1 18" Strap for the *Three Legged Relay*

The flags used were made of crepe paper and each child wore a paper arm band carrying his class color. Blanks were furnished the directors for the names of entrants.

There were just fifteen days between the time the first meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Committee was held to discuss the picnic and the day the meet took place. Forty school teachers, nine school principals, ten Rotarians, thirty Boy Scouts, and twenty-four officials volunteered their services to help make the day a success and if healthy little bodies, faces flushed with exertion, and eyes bright with fun mean anything in life, it was a day worth working for.

"The aim of community organization should be to so educate a community that its people may achieve social consciousness, self-direction and permanent growth in community character."

—Prof. Dwight Sanderson

The Hampton Community House*

The colored community house of Hampton, Virginia, is waging a vigorous campaign to raise at least \$5000 for the purchase of the building and equipment to which Community Service, Incorporated, of New York, now holds title.

Under the leadership of Rev. E. H. Hamilton, rector of St. Cyprian's Church in Hampton, committees have been organized to solicit funds and make better known the aims and methods of the community house, which for some time a Hampton graduate, Miss Julia A. C. Wrenn of the Class of 1916, has managed most successfully.

The Hampton community house has been a rallying center for young and old alike. It has helped the people to organize their assets and play with each other in a most helpful fashion. It has brought together young men who needed to have some recreational outlet. It has helped people to meet their neighbors—and therefore know them better. It has developed a spirit of community good fellowship and tolerance. It has won its way into the hearts of the people, who now face the problem of raising money, even in the face of unemployment, to carry forward the work which a few race leaders and many faithful co-workers have nursed through long months of genuine community service.

Mothers with babies and small children, high-spirited boys craving baseball and football, young men and women eager to learn and have a good time,—these groups have all found the Hampton community house a happy meeting-place and have received new strength for their everyday struggle because someone had vision and courage enough to provide and develop this community center.

The known potential strength—for good or ill—of any group makes clear the value of making this sort of financial campaign a success. To Community Service, Incorporated, all the citizens of the Lower Peninsula of Virginia—whites no less than negroes—owe a vote of heartiest thanks, both for providing the Hampton community house and for making possible its purchase by the community at a very low price.

If the complete story of the house's service could be told, both in war and post-war days, those who helped to make War Camp Community Service and Community Service possible would be amply repaid for their generous contributions.

* Courtesy of *The Southern Workman*

Fun for the Grown-Ups—VII*

Noriu Miego

Music, Noriu Miego, played more quickly each time the dance is repeated. Form in sets of fours, all facing center of square. Ladies opposite, gentlemen opposite.

1. Ladies' hands on hips, gentlemen's arms folded on chest. Hop on left foot and place right foot forward. Hop on right foot and place left foot forward. (2 counts for each change.) Measure 1 and 2. Hop on left foot and place right foot forward. Hop on right foot and place left foot forward. Hop on left foot and place right foot forward. (1 count for each change.) Measures 3 and half of measure 4. Rest remainder of measure 4.

2. All hands clap once. Ladies join right hands, gentlemen join right hands. All circle with seven walking steps. Turn about on seventh stop. Measures 1 to 4 inclusive. All clap hands once. Circle in opposite direction with left hands joined. Measures 5 to 8 inclusive.

Ball Tag

The lines are arranged as in Square Tag. At a signal the leader of each line begins to run around the square holding the ball. Each one should try to touch her running opponent. Two score-keepers keep score of every one touched. The runners when they get back to their own line hand the ball to the first one of the line, going to the end of the line.

Relay Race

In all relays there shall be an equal number in the competing teams, the teams arranged in two, three or four lines, facing the goal. The start shall be given by three signals: 1. "On your mark!" (one foot on starting line). 2. "Get ready!" 3. "Go."

After the first girl of each line has started no girl is to run until touched off. Touching off shall be done by the hands. A girl when awaiting the touch off, shall toe the starting line with one foot and reach one hand directly forward as far as possible to meet that of the approaching toucher off. Each girl after having run and touched off the next one, will have finished her part of the race, and shall quickly leave the running space and remain

* Given by Miss Louise French at a War Camp Community Service Institute in Baltimore, Md.

FUN FOR THE GROWN-UPS

out of the way of the remaining runners. She shall not line up again with the runners. This principle of relay racing can be used in any number of different races.

1. Running to a given point and back. 2. Skipping. 3. Two-stepping. 4. Jumping, both feet together. 5. Over obstacles. 6. Double (with a partner). 7. On all fours. 8. Walking. 9. Indian Club.

a. Have three Indian Clubs on goal mark, for each line. First one runs up and knocks down clubs; second one puts them up; third knocks down, etc. (b) One circle at goal mark for each line with three Indian Clubs in each. First one puts clubs outside the circle; second one puts them inside; third outside, etc. (c) Have one club on goal mark for each line and give one club to each leader. First one exchanges her club with one at mark and brings it back to next girl who does the same.

In all these Indian Club Relays, if a club falls down the runner must go back and pick it up.

Nigarepolska

Music, Nigarepolska. Count number of players in circle. Take out a number of players, which number goes evenly into the whole number. For instance, if there are 24 in the circle, take out 2, 4, or 6 players. They face any one they choose, a man facing a girl, etc. Every one has hands on hips and hops four times to music, hopping first on the left foot and touching the right heel to the floor, change, etc. At chorus those on the inside of the circle jump about, facing center, clapping hands once, then folding arms. Those whom they faced place hands on their shoulders. They run around the circle, counter clock-wise, keeping close to the outer ring, in short running steps. At end of chorus they step in front of one closest at hand, and still in that same position all do the hop step. At chorus, hands are dropped from shoulders and those inside of the circle jump around facing center, *each in his own place*, and the one whom they faced joins their line by placing his hands on the shoulders of the back one. This makes three in every line. This is repeated, and the team has four units, then five and so on, until every one has been chosen for some line, each line adding to itself only one person at a time. When the last ones have been chosen, the lines are all united by all leaders putting hands on the shoulders of the last one of the line ahead. The music is played faster and faster until the circle breaks.

Toy Making: A Review of Helpful Books—III

PAPER TOYS

By Fritz Koch

Published by The Koch Paper Toy Company
Philadelphia

Here is a little pamphlet of some fourteen or fifteen pages which contains some very pertinent remarks about making paper toys according to architectural principles. Proportion and symmetry are the themes the author discusses so ably. "All patterns are designed proportionately to each other so that a little doll, if adapted in size to these objects, can write her letter with perfect ease and comfort while sitting on one of the common chairs at the desk, and a five year old "child-doll" can easily descend from the small swing without being hurt." In constructing toy villages, and Noah's Ark animals it is well to bear these points in mind.

TOYS THAT TEACH

This is the name of the catalogue issued by the Embossing Company at Albany, New York, and containing descriptions of many half-formed toys which the child finishes according to patterns which accompany the building materials while he may also invent patterns of his own. The Stabuilt Blocks are irregularly shaped blocks with holes in them, so that realistic construction may be made of them by connecting them in desired order with rods inserted in the holes. Some blocks being spherical lend themselves, when connected by rods, to the semblance and actual service of wheels for others that may be piled up in certain fashion on top to represent a wagon or a locomotive. There are also modelling materials to be worked out from designs in what is known as plasticine. Harbutt's Plasticine Box offers quite a range in models for creating various designs and opportunities for original work.

The Lorentzen Company
Chicago

has also building and design material to be completed and followed out by the young artificer. The Purple Seal Picture Builder, and the catalog of the Purple Seal Blocks shows that the modern commercial toy-man recognizes the need of building for himself on the part of the child to whom he sends so many Christmas toys.

TOY MAKING—A REVIEW

Ideal Book Builders
Chicago

have a series of Child Improvement Books and Games, the underlying principles being constructing whole objects by fitting parts together. The ingenious cutting of these whole objects so that in assembling them again the child's attention is drawn away from the pure love of construction to the secondary interest of some educational point, generally in the realm of the three R's, points again to the new use of toys in education.

Milton Bradley Company
New York

publishes three books, *Handwork for Kindergartens and Primary Schools*, *Suggestions for Handwork in School and Home*, and *Cardboard Construction*, a manual training book. The first two carry out the idea of construction in materials suitable to the environment and age of the child. *Cardboard Construction* is not so imaginative as the other two but is more realistic, giving working-drawings for a doll's house and suggesting that mica windows be inserted when completed.

Constructive Work for Schools without Special Equipment, by C. E. Newell, published by Milton Bradley Company, contains some good toy patterns, such as a Santa Claus doll to be made of cardboard with movable arms and legs, a Noah's Ark and figures and a good-looking fireplace and settle, all made of cardboard. The directions are clear and the problems to be made not too intricate. The models to be copied are grouped under the various months, such as Toys and Xmas Gifts for December work, Festivals and Vacation for June, comprising a circus stool and Ticket Booth for the primary grade, an animal cart, a peanut stand for the intermediate, and a writing pad and stationery holder (quite out of toydom to be sure) for the grammar grade.

TOYS IN SCIENCE

Aside from toys that teach, or claim some educational aspects, there are those exciting toys of adventure in fields of science which often teach the young constructor to pursue their marvels the rest of his life. Such a one is the electrical toy.

ELECTRIC TOY-MAKING FOR AMATEURS
By Thomas O'Connor Sloane

This is a good book on the subject. It contains clearly written directions, is well illustrated, and covers not only the basic princi-

TOY MAKING—A REVIEW

ples of electrical contrivances and the care of batteries, but also proposes such delightful creations as an Electric Dancer, Magic Drum, Electric Hammer, Electric Insects. There are also magnetic Jack-Straws, Tops, Pendulum, Fishes, Swans and Boats. An ingenious lad will find this book replete with suggestions.

Although in no sense a beautiful toy, in fact probably violating all that art might hope to claim, the miniature steam merry-go-round described in the *Scientific American* magazine for November 10, 1900, is one of the most satisfactory toys for the boy with a turn for natural wonders. The directions read very much as a recipe, "a bottle, a cork, two forks, two egg shells, two thimbles." The principle involved is the motor power of escaping steam, which by ingenious device is made to take place in the egg shells, whereupon a miniature air-ship is seen to go whirling about on its axis which is no more than a pin stuck in the cork, resting on a coin which just fits the bottle top.

Other toys made of equally exciting recipes, are those of Meredith Nugent, published in various periodicals. "A Home-made Opera House Any Clever Boy Can Make" is to be found in *The Ladies' Home Journal* for March 1910, and contains surprising phenomena. "Right in the Wind's Eye," a remarkable toy boat, is described in *Saint Nicholas* for June 1902.

GIRLS AS TOY-MAKERS

But all this while boys have been referred to as the only recipients of advice on toy-making. Of course girls have no occasion to feel they are not as entirely welcome to whittle and saw as any boy. Miss Bassett, Headmistress of the County Secondary School at Streatham, England, has collected some amusing evidence of the benefit to girls of manual training.

TOY-MAKING IN HOME AND SCHOOL
By R. K. and M. I. R. Polkinghorne

In answer to a questionnaire sent out to the pupils of what manual training did for them, the following stoical remarks were made:

"To make toys and other wooden things teaches us to be patient, for often just at a critical moment something will come unstuck and we have to begin all over again. The top of the round-about which I am now making has come off three or four times and

TOY MAKING—A REVIEW

consequently it has taken me about twice as long to make as it would if all had gone smoothly." (Age eleven) A more positive statement runs like this, "I have to use many kinds of tools, but the nicest is the hammer because when I use it I know I am near the end of a piece of work. (It is not that I dislike work, but that I am going to start something fresh.)"

Toy-Making in Home and School emphasizes the dramatic instinct in creating. Almost every toy *does* something, a boy driving and whipping a donkey, three sailors pulling on a rope, two ducks drinking out of a bucket. The materials are no longer cardboard, wood or even thin tin, but odds and ends of waste materials, in fact. There are match box toys, cork toys,—cork animals harnessed to tiny sleds, cork acrobats, cork ships—all delightfully drawn.

There are many books representing the various phases of toy-making described in this article which can be procured at toy stores, in their book departments, at regular book stores and very often at lending libraries. Although a bibliography of these books might be interesting it seemed that a little study of their various purposes and ideals would be more useful to those looking for the first time upon toy construction, as an art, an education, or a recreation.

An artist who had made a wonderful dollhouse and an equally remarkable Noah's Ark said, "I take this matter of toy-making very seriously." Ever since he was a little fellow he had dreamed of the perfect Noah's Ark whose animals were in the right proportion one to another, besides really looking like the animals for which they were named, and having a reasonable amount of lasting quality. At the age of thirty he succeeded in realizing his dream in a beautiful set of animal forms, fulfilling all requirements. "Accuracy of drawing and suitability of material," he declared, "ensure a successful toy—a toy which is made for use and beauty." Surely this testimony is worth considering in planning for woodshed days.

"Get acquainted," Theodore Roosevelt is reported to have said, "That is the advice I would give every father of a boy."

What better way to "get acquainted" than through comradeship in play?

Kite Tournaments

Kite flying contests are becoming so popular not only with boys but with girls and adults that recreation departments are finding it necessary to make special arrangements for meeting the demand.

The Division of Playgrounds and Sports of the Chicago South Park Commissioners has adopted the plan of posting on the playgrounds blueprints showing pictures of many types of kites and giving suggestions for their construction. Every boy and girl studying the drawings may with the exercise of a little ingenuity produce a kite which he will be proud to fly in the contest.

The following instructions for a kite tournament have been outlined by the Division of Playgrounds and Sports:

Winners of local park meets only eligible to compete. Eligibility certificates to be received in office not later than Friday noon, May 20th, but supplementary entries, certified by local park authority, will be approved at beginning of meet, in case local park meets are delayed.

Girls winning preliminary park events are eligible, as well as boys, but all kites must be home-made.

Events are divided into three classes, A, B, and C. Kites winning any event in Class A or Class B are ineligible to compete further for additional honors in the same class in which they have won an event, but may compete in Class C event, or in the other class in which they have not won an event.

The field will be lined on the day of the meet, dependent upon wind conditions, with three lines, at right-angles to wind direction, consisting of, (a) boundary line, back of which starter may not run in working his kite into the air; (b) start and finish line, 100 feet from boundary line, in direction in which the wind blows, on which line flyer will stand at start of event, and to which he must return for judging of event at conclusion of the flight; (c) helper's line—a line from 50 to 100 feet from starting line, on which the helper or starter of the kite will hold same, and project kite into the air at the start of the event, in order to have a length of string sufficient to enable kite to get successful start on signal to begin flights.

Kite cord will be provided for all events, but will not be furnished for try-outs of kites. Flyers wishing to try their kites before

KITE TOURNAMENTS

the meet starts must provide their own string for such try. Furnished cord will be in three weights, of equal length, and mounted on stick, ready for use. At conclusion of events, contestants must return cord to the officials, for use in other events. Such cord is not to be cut loose from kite after being attached, but must be untied at the end of events, to prevent loss in length and inequality resulting therefrom.

In case of wind conditions necessitating same, kites of tailless type may have tails attached for better balance, if same is necessary, without eliminating them from the tailless kite races.

CLASS A

1—*100 Yard Dash, Plane Surface Kites, or Tail Kites.* Kites start on signal; may be run out in any manner desired to end of 100 yard cord, and must be wound back to hand of flyer. Starter to station himself under kite, as it is wound back to the flyer's hand, to catch same when it falls to ground after being brought down. At finish of event, flyer must be stationed on starting line.

2—*Altitude Race, Tailless Kites or Bowed Kites.* Kites to be started at signal, and run out to end of string, and worked up to the highest possible altitude. At end of five minutes, flyers must have returned to starting line, and those at lower elevation will be eliminated and ordered brought down, until judges determine, by process of elimination, the kite flying at highest elevation.

3—*Pulling Contest, Box Kites.* Box kites to be run out to end of measured string. Spring scale to be used, measuring pull for two minutes; maximum pull to be recorded during that time, and kite exerting greatest pull to win.

4—*Pulling Contest, open to all types of kites except Box Kites.* Pull determined as above.

CLASS B

5—*Messenger Race. Type of kite not specified.* Equal lengths of cord to be provided, and kites to be run out to end of cord. Flyer to stand on starting line. Starter to take hold of string and messenger, and drawing string down as much as may be necessary to move in direction of wind, not more than 25 feet from flyer, holding messenger ready to begin its ascent. At signal, starter will release messenger and let kite string resume its natural elevation, so messenger can slide to the bridle of the kite. Messenger first reaching kite bridle wins event.

KITE TOURNAMENTS

CLASS C

6—*Novelty Competition.* Judges to determine most novel kite. No restrictions as to type of kite. Flyers to line up with kites, on starting line; starters holding kites for inspection of judges and grading of kites as to the novelty of design and construction. Novelty to be construed to mean construction, appearance, material, mode of flying, behavior in the air, trappings or accessories. At conclusion of inspection, starters to take kites as far as may be required toward the starter's line, and kites are to be flown and a second rating to be made by the judges while kites are in the air. Kite securing highest number of points, on a possible rating of 100 on each inspection, to win event.

7—*Artistic Competition.* No restrictions as to kites entered. Kites to be marked on artistic merit. Artistic merit to be construed to mean workmanship, neatness and beauty of finish in construction and color, shape, and decoration. Two inspections to be made, and total marks to be applied as in preceding event.

CLASS D

8—*Kite Battle.* Kites to be run out to end of measured cord, in which is inserted not over 50 feet of prepared cord, equipped with cutting device for offensive combat. At signal to start battle, flyers may move anywhere within prescribed flying field, in attempt to cross the cutting surface of their cord with opponent's cord, and cut down his kite. Kites coming to the ground, whether cut loose or entangled and brought down, to be disqualified. Surviving kite wins. Physical interference with opposing flyer, or taking hold of his cord by hand, will disqualify. Kites must be brought down solely by means of the cutting of the string, or by accident. Kite which is fouled and brought to ground unfairly may resume play.

MERIT SYSTEM POINTS

Points will be awarded according to the merit system of winning events and the meet, as in all other competition. Armour Square will bring to the field its athletic supremacy banner, to defend same, and if points won by any other park overcome Armour Square's lead, placing that park ahead of Armour in the athletic supremacy competition for the year, at the end of the meet Armour Square will surrender the athletic supremacy trophy to the park having exceeded her score.

For Summer Court Games*

W. A. McKEEVER

Professor in the University of Kansas

Offer \$100 in play apparatus to any city block or to any small, defined city territory which will make the best showing as a place for small children to play during the Summer season. A certain philanthropist tried this last year and reports that his \$100 brought him more than \$1,000 in satisfaction.

Any man or woman or any well meaning business firm may thus start a movement that will result in immeasurable health and happiness for the little ones. It is easy to start people to doing anything helpful and generous for the children, provided we have a clear and definite plan. So, let us now enumerate the points:

One hundred dollars in apparatus to the city residence square—or larger defined unit—which scores highest in play facilities for the children. A committee will visit the competing centers and award the prize.

Simple, inexpensive and home made play apparatus and arrangement will be given higher credit than expensive equipment.

Several possible provisions will be especially accredited by the judges:

The central arrangement for the group play of the children in the competing unit.

The distribution of apparatus at the individual homes within the unit.

The methods and plans for making these effective in the lives of the children.

The spirit of the community supporting the project.

The method and the amount of publicity which the neighborhood has given the affair.

In awarding the prize the judges would also take into consideration the adverse conditions under which certain of the groups will have to work. The neighborhood of congested population and cramped facilities should be given appropriate credit.

After the matter has been launched and reasonable publicity given, the local work of promotion may be taken up by individuals, clubs of men and women, churches, Sunday-schools or any other interested organizations. Out of it all should grow much that is joyous and generally helpful for the children.

* Courtesy of New York Journal.

Plays Suitable for High Schools—III

COSTUME PLAYS

Antigone by F. Fogerty. 11 characters and chorus. Especially suited to girls' schools, with full directions for costumes, staging, acting, etc. Obtained from Samuel French, price 35¢. No royalty.

The Adventures of Lady Ursula by Anthony Hope. A comedy in four acts with four interiors. Romance, fun and masquerade, with love interest. Old English costumes. Suited for all-female cast. 12 male and 3 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢. Royalty.

As You Like It by Wm. Shakespeare. A comedy in five acts. Unusual edition, well arranged both for acting and reading. 16 male and 4 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

Beau Brummel by Clyde Fitch. Especially written for Richard Mansfield. Four acts. Comedy of clothes and customs. 18th Century Costumes. 11 male and 7 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 75¢. Royalty.

The Chinese Lantern by Laurence Housman. A comedy in three acts with one interior scene. Fantastic costumes of modern times. 12 males, 2 females. Obtained from Samuel French, price 75¢. Royalty.

Cyrano de Bergerac by Edmond Rostand. A tragi-comedy in five acts with two interiors and three difficult exteriors. Rather beyond the average amateur, but fine study for serious work. 26 male and 10 female characters. Suitable for outdoors. Obtained from Doubleday Page & Co., price \$1.00. No royalty.

The Cricket on the Hearth from Dickens (adapted by Albert Smith) A drama in three acts with two interiors. Costumes of fifty years ago. One of Joseph Jefferson's best roles, and good parts for others. 7 male and 8 female characters and fairies and neighbors. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

A Celebrated Case by d'Ennery and Cormon. A drama in four acts and a prologue. Costumes French of time of Restoration. Scenes varied but easy. Parts of wide range and great interest. 8 male and 5 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 35¢. No royalty.

PLAYS SUITABLE FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

David Garrick by T. W. Robertson. A comedy in three acts with two interiors. Court costumes. Pleasing incidents, amusing scenes and a plot of sustained interest. 8 male and 3 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

Damon and Pythias by John Banim. A drama in five acts. Grecian costumes. High moral, and thrilling situations. 13 male and 3 female characters, also one child. Much used by lodges and schools. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

Fanchon the Cricket by Georges Sand. A domestic drama in five acts with one interior and one exterior setting. Modern French peasant. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25c. No royalty.

The Honeymoon by J. Tobin. A comedy in five acts. A favorite for years and played with greatest success everywhere. 9 male and 4 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

The Hunchback by Jas. S. Knowles. Five acts with garden and interior setting. English court dresses of the time of Charles II. 14 male and two female characters. Tremendous dramatic plot and action. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

Julius Caesar by Wm. Shakespeare. A tragedy in five acts. Classic costumes. 32 male and two female characters. Fine reading and acting edition. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

Monsieur Beaucaire by Booth Tarkington (dramatized by Ethel H. Freeman). Three acts. Simple scenery fully described. Costumes of the period. 14 male and 7 female characters. Adventure, romance, heroism and love, wit and brilliant dialogue. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢. Royalty.

Mice and Men by Madeleine L. Ryley. A romantic comedy in four acts. Costumes about 1786. 3 interiors and 1 exterior. 7 male and 5 female characters. Originally produced by Chas. Frohman with Annie Russell in the leading role. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢. Royalty.

Nathan Hale by Clyde Fitch. A play in four acts. Costumes of the 18th Century. 4 interiors and 2 exteriors. Parts range from broad farce to tragedy. 15 male and 4 female characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 60¢. Royalty.

A Winter's Tale by Wm. Shakespeare. Acting edition with

BOOK REVIEWS

preface by Granville Barker. Costume designs by Albert Rothenstein. As produced by Lillah McCarthy at the Savoy Theatre, London. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25¢. No royalty.

NOTE: The above mentioned plays which are subject to royalty may be arranged through Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City.

ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHERS OF PLAYS LISTED

Doubleday, Page & Company, 120 W. 32nd Street, New York City.

Drama League Book Shop, 29 W. 47th St., New York City.

Dramatic Publishing Co., 542 South Dearborn Street, Chicago. Ill.

Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City.

Book Reviews

PRODUCING AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENTS

By Helen Ferris. Published by E. P. Dutton and Company

This book offers material collected from a wide range of sources and from the author's own experience which should be exceedingly valuable to amateur entertainers. Miss Ferris takes up in detail the planning of a program adapted to the talents of different groups—how to organize the committee, how to secure the coöperation of the community, how to conduct rehearsals, the planning of costumes, lighting and stage settings, and the securing of newspaper publicity. Suggestions for a large variety of types of program are offered—stage stunts for one person, stage stunts for groups, musical numbers, song specialties, minstrel shows and circuses. Special suggestions are made for programs adapted to the needs of organizations like the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves and Woodcraft League. In short the book is a practical working manual for those who have responsibility for putting on amateur entertainments. It effectively bridges the gap between the old-fashioned evening entertainment of recitations and songs, and the more difficult dramatic production which requires an extended period of preparation.

THE CLOG DANCE BOOK

By Helen Frost. Published by A. S. Barnes Co., New York City. Price, \$2.40

In the introduction to this book, Dr. Jesse F. Williams, Associate Professor of Physical Education, Teachers' College, New York City, points out that medicine, science and education are seeking in these days for nature's way—for the use and development of activities that are primary, fundamental and racial. He feels that the author of this book has made available for teachers a type of work which has many admirable natural features, presenting material which logically can be taken into the program of activities in physical education. He points out that the values commonly held for gymnastic systems are retained in this type of work and in addition to its hygienic values there is joy in the doing of it.

Detailed descriptions of fourteen different clog dances are contained in this book, together with music for accompanying them.



So. Bend, Ind.

THE WINNER

TWO-YEAR Normal Course for Directors of Physical Education, Playground Supervisors, Dancing Teachers and Swimming Instructors.

Thorough preparation in all branches under strong faculty of experienced men and women. Our graduates are filling the most responsible positions in the country. *High School* graduates from accredited schools admitted without examination. Fine dormitories for non-resident students.

18th Session opens September 26, 1921 We are now in our new building in a fine residential section of Chicago—within walking distance of two of Chicago's finest Parks and of the Chicago University. New gymnasiums—new classrooms and laboratories—new dormitory. All modern, up-to-date facilities and equipment.

CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

For illustrated catalog address Frances Musselman, Principal, Box 45, 5026 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PLAY
GROUND



OUT
FITTERS

THEO A. GROSS, PRESIDENT
1835 W. Lake St.

Chicago, Ill.

RECREATION TRAINING SCHOOL OF CHICAGO

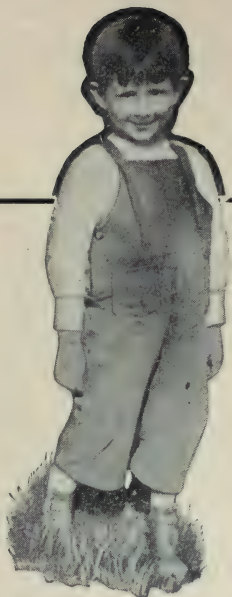
(Successor to Recreation Dept., Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy)

One year course in Recreation and New School of Dramatics and Pageantry

Write for information.

800 S. Halstead St., (Hull House), Chicago

Please mention **THE PLAYGROUND** when writing to advertisers



Purveyors to
**His Majesty,
 Young America**

*For thirty years outfitters
 of America's best
 playgrounds*

**WRITE FOR CATALOG
 AND ANY SPECIAL
 COUNSEL**

A. G. Spalding & Bros.
Recreation Engineers
 Chicopee, Mass.

*"First it was the Base Ball only;
 Now we cover the World of Sport"*



**BATTLE CREEK
 NORMAL SCHOOL OF
 PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

A progressive school founded on the best methods of physical education.

Other distinctive features:—The great medical department of the Sanitarium—hydrotherapy—massage—medical gymnastics—indoor and outdoor swimming pools and gymnasiums—club room—business training and courses in National and Local Social Forces included.

The third year specializes in School, Medical or Industrial Fields. Partial self-support opportunities. Fall term begins September.

STANDARD COURSE—Three years and six weeks Camp Life—for high school graduates.

Graduates given Life Teaching Certificate by the State of Michigan.

SUMMER CAMP SCHOOL—Six weeks. Official Girl Scouts Camp. Playground and dancing courses and aquatic sports.

Address, for catalog and other information

DR. LINDA M. ROTH,
 DEAN
 Box P, BATTLE CREEK, Mich.



Purveyors to
**His Majesty,
 Young America**

*For thirty years outfitters
 of America's best
 playgrounds*

**WRITE FOR CATALOG
 AND ANY SPECIAL
 COUNSEL**

A. G. Spalding & Bros.
Recreation Engineers
 Chicopee, Mass.

*"First it was the Base Ball only;
 Now we cover the World of Sport"*



**BATTLE CREEK
 NORMAL SCHOOL OF
 PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

A progressive school founded on the best methods of physical education.

Other distinctive features:—The great medical department of the Sanitarium—hydrotherapy—massage—medical gymnastics—indoor and outdoor swimming pools and gymnasiums—club room—business training and courses in National and Local Social Forces included.

The third year specializes in School, Medical or Industrial Fields. Partial self-support opportunities. Fall term begins September.

STANDARD COURSE—Three years and six weeks Camp Life—for high school graduates.

Graduates given Life Teaching Certificate by the State of Michigan.

SUMMER CAMP SCHOOL—Six weeks. Official Girl Scouts Camp. Playground and dancing courses and aquatic sports.

Address, for catalog and other information

DR. LINDA M. ROTH,
 DEAN
 Box P, BATTLE CREEK, Mich.





Covington, Ky.

BEFORE THE PLAYGROUND WAS MADE



Covington, Ky.

AFTER THE PLAYGROUND WAS MADE



L. H. WEIR, FOR MORE THAN A DECADE
FIELD SECRETARY OF THE PLAY-
GROUND AND RECREATION
ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICA



VIEW OF THE GROUNDS OF THE REST HOUSE, GIVEN BY
L. H. WEIR TO CINCINNATI (See page 421)

The Playground

Vol. XV No. 7

OCTOBER 1921

The World at Play

Canton Mayor wants to "Know How."—Here is a letter from Mayor Sun Fo of Canton, China, to Mayor James Rolph, Jr., asking the benefit of the experiences of San Francisco in city development in the remodeling of Canton on Western lines:

Canton, China, June 21, 1921
The Honorable Mayor,
San Francisco, Calif.,
U. S. A.,

Sir:

In consequence of the recent demolition of our old city wall, the Canton municipality, an administration just lately established, has as its major function the remodeling of the city of Canton along modern lines. We realize that the experiences of city building that have been acquired by the more advanced cities of the Western countries would give us invaluable hints in our present stage of municipal development.

Hence it is the earnest desire of this municipality to profit by such an advantage. I therefore

beg to request your kindness to lend us a helping hand by furnishing this office with a map of your city, together with such other publications or illustrations concerning or showing your schemes of street planning, drainage, sewerage, playgrounds, civic centers, water supplies, bridges, waterfront, electric lighting, street illumination and the tramway system.

I earnestly hope that our request may be favored and thanking you in anticipation, I have the honor to be, sir, yours most respectfully,

(Signed) Sun Fo, Mayor
—*San Francisco Bulletin*

Japan Mill Cares for Operatives.—The report on Operatives' Welfare issued by the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company of Japan shows a remarkable emphasis on the provision of recreation for the employees of the company. Each mill under the control of the company has a recreation hall fully equipped with a theatre, stage and audi-

torium. In addition, an open stage is provided in front of the hall where semi-open-air performances can be given in warm weather. On every Shift Day or national holiday, there is a program of theatrical performances, cinematograph, ballad, drama, lectures and recitations. On principal national holidays immense gatherings of the operatives are held on the recreation ground, in which athletic exercises and sports figure largely. Special refreshment rooms are open free on these occasions to operatives, employees and their families.

Playground Problem in Serbia.—Letters such as the following which has been received from Miss Jessie L. Beard, a social worker with the Serbian Child Welfare Association come as constant reminders of the recreational needs of our neighbors in foreign lands and our responsibility toward them:

"I wish to thank you very much indeed for the pamphlets which you sent me about Rural and Small Community Recreation and Playgrounds. I am passing them on to the man who asked for them and shall suggest that he subscribe to your magazine, *The Playground*, but doubt if he will do so because his salary is about \$30 a month and he could not afford it, and in the

second place playgrounds are practically unknown in Serbia. The children do not know how to play, they have practically no pets and the only playground I've seen was established by Americans. He is trying to teach a few people that play is an essential part of a child's life. Child labor of the farming type is one of the great evils of this country. What social work is done here is of the remedial, negative type and I don't know when real constructive positive work will be undertaken outside of a little along the lines of school rehabilitation.

"Thank you very much for the pamphlets which will show what has been done elsewhere and which we hope can be utilized with good results in the next ten years in Serbia."

Kiwanis Favors Physical Education.—President Karr of the International Kiwanis Clubs says: Internationally Kiwanis should stand for the support of all methods that will promote the health and physical efficiency of our peoples. Wonderful results have already been obtained in the education of the common people in methods that make for better health and better physical conditions on the part of our people. Much work may be accomplished in quickening public opinion, and at certain points

legislation for physical welfare can be supported."

Rotary Oratory and Song.—

The following excerpt from the Edinburgh (Scotland) *Scotsman* reports the International Rotary Congress there—and a lunch, at which there was community singing:

American oratory is not of the conventional, long-period kind. The speakers aim at the conversational style, as well as the conversational phrase. Kelvin, observed Mr. Sheldon at one point, said he did not know what electricity was, and if "any of the boys" ought to know, he should. A certain element of boyishness also characterizes the Transatlantic audience. There is an absence of the resigned expression which is very common to British audiences preparing to hear a speaker. This element of youthfulness also shows itself in a readiness to discard formality and convention, and to adopt any opportunity for healthy expression of exuberant spirits. Yesterday there was a break in the Convention program of a kind which could scarcely be imagined in any staid British audience. The Chairman asked the company at one point to interrupt their deliberations, and sing "Old Macdonald's Farm." This is a popular tune across the water, introducing imitations of all

the members of the poultry yard, the piggery, and the cattle sheds. The large company of serious business men sang the song and did the imitative sounds with great gusto, and thereafter settled down once more to their discussions. The little variation was founded on a good working knowledge of the human mind, which is all the fresher and more able to concentrate by virtue of a little contrast and variation.

On this point the Convention President, Mr. Snedecar, in conversation with a representative of the *Scotsman*, observed that they had learned during the war the value of united singing as a stimulus to the spirits and a means of getting a company into a harmonious and pleasant state of mind. The incident of yesterday may be compared with that introduced in Mr. Drinkwater's play of "Abraham Lincoln," where the President read a page from Artemus Ward in order to calm his cabinet and get them into the right spirit before announcing his momentous decision regarding the abolition of slavery. It is one thing to know the value of an exercise of that kind; it is another to do it. Although most of the members of any British audience would acknowledge the salutary effect of a little interval for chorus singing, it would be diffi-

cult to imagine any British audience carrying that belief effectively into practice. The Americans, however, do not hesitate at a thing of this kind. Perhaps our reticence in this matter is our loss.

Christian Endeavorers Sing.—Typical of the rapid increase of interest in singing and music throughout the country is the amount of time which is being given to group singing in the Christian Endeavor Societies of America.

The *New York Times* in reporting the recent convention of Christian Endeavor leaders in New York City stated that the Christian Endeavorers sang under the direction of their song leaders with all the dash and vim of a college song squad. The magic of their singing in the opening of the convention put all of the visitors under their spell. Occasionally the groups rose and sang their state songs.

It is reported that the Christian Endeavor Societies of the country are making a special effort to train song leaders.

Music in Isolated Spot.—Evidence that community singing is permeating all parts of the country is constantly reaching national headquarters of Community Service. From a correspondent at the Retreat, Burton,

British Columbia, Canada, comes the following letter:

"I am hoping to do something in the way of community singing this winter. It will have to be a very humble beginning, for our resources are so limited. We are very remote—away in the mountains with a boat service as our only link with the outside world. Our population is small in numbers and limited in finances; only two or three understand music. Anything that is done will have to be done by individual effort for some time, and so far as I can see, the initial effort will have to be made by myself." I thought of making use of some of the local gramophones and records to start with and getting the people to sing with them, for in the room we shall probably have to use, there is no instrument. If you have a sample song sheet you can enclose, I shall be glad for I hardly know just what to concentrate on as a beginning. I can, of course, organize and lead if I know what lines to follow—and I shall be very grateful for any suggestions you can offer.

Old Plantation Folk Dances Available.—In searching for appropriate material for the colored playground children to present in the pageant, *The Spirit of Play*, Mrs. Frank Marsh, of Middletown, Ohio, unearthed

THE WORLD AT PLAY

some charming old plantation folk dances which the negroes had brought up from Alabama. Music, words and directions for dancing may be secured from Mrs. Frank Marsh, Middletown Recreation Association, Middletown, Ohio.

Mimic Indian Warfare.—Indian ceremonies were revived in the mimic battle of three hundred Indian warriors staged by the Recreation Association at the new community park in Middletown, Ohio.

Every one in the Kickapoo and Chickahominy Indian tribes, from grandmothers to three-year-old papooses, took part. The children were dressed in Indian costumes and wore feathers and war paint. At the sound of a whistle, the two tribes met in mortal combat in the middle of the glen. The method of "killing" consisted of placing colored plasters in the center of the forehead of each opponent. If a warrior was killed he or she retired to the hillside to watch the last stages of the battle.

As a realistic touch, a large Indian tepee was erected in Bunny Hollow and in addition, a medicine man's outfit, rattles, tom-toms, war clubs and tomahawks were displayed.

Art Extension in Illinois.—The Art Extension Committee

of the Better Community Movement of Illinois, under the leadership of R. E. Hieronymus, Community Advisor, Urbana, Illinois, held in July a three days' series of meetings which proved a delightful combination outing-conference. Automobile trips through the Rock River Valley, visits to points of interest in Dixon, Grande de Tour, Oregon, Byron and Rockford, and a number of out-of-door events made this conference a real outing.

"Between times," however, the conference considered very seriously methods of relating art extension to community life. Some of the topics discussed were:

1. Present and future exhibits of the art extension committee
2. What the art extension committee should do promote community festivals
3. Our relation to the club activities of the state. Lectures, exhibits, competitions
4. Parks, playgrounds, school grounds and other public places. How to beautify and make more useful
5. Larger aspects of the work of the art extension committee
6. The art activities of Rockford and what they suggest for other communities in the state

Boy Scouts National Secures Big Fund.—The Boy

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Scouts of America have raised a fund of \$500,000 for the purpose of meeting all outstanding obligations and maintaining a revolving fund or working capital for the commercial departments.

This fund was raised practically without any expense except as it involved the time of the executive officer and a small correspondence,—from twenty-one persons, including the Carnegie Corporation, the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial, the Milbank Memorial and the New York Foundation.

The success of this effort is a substantial testimony to the achievements of the Boy Scouts of America during the first decade of its history and comes at a time when the registration shows a membership of over 400,000—the greatest in the history of the Movement. This is in spite of the fact that the registration fee has been doubled.

Big Brothers See Need of Play Space.—The executive secretary of the Big Brothers and Big Sisters Federation, R. C. Sheldon, reports neighborhood conditions, particularly lack of play space, as the second most important cause of the difficulties which lead to the reference of boys and girls to his organizations. As a first cause parental neglect, broken homes

and parental misunderstandings are cited. Other causes in the order of their respective importance are bad companions, failure of schools to hold boys and girls and mental defectiveness.

Woodcraft League to Have Training School.—The annual meeting of the Woodcraft League was held at the home of Ernest Thompson Seton. An attendance of 325 was reported. During the collegiate year 1921 to 1922 a week's course in woodcraft will be offered at the Young Men's Christian Association training school in Springfield.

Recreation Baedeker.—Community Service of New York City has published a recreation guide which has been found very useful to residents as well as to strangers and tourists. Public and private opportunities for play are listed. Where golf and tennis may be played, how much it costs, or where to get a permit; boat trips about Greater New York; public parks and playgrounds; camping spots; trails—and other interesting and useful information is provided. The booklet was prepared by Henry F. Lutz of the Recreation Department of Community Service of New York City.

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Making History.—The Bay City, Michigan, Community Board has made an enviable record in its recreational progress.

During the past year one section of the city, composed wholly of workmen, bought a block and a half of land which has been set aside as a playground to be administered by the Community Board. Another nearby section is planning on buying a similar site for the same purpose. A member of the Rotary Club in a different part of the city plans to give a solid block of thirty ordinary city blocks as a playground. A community club which will equip a house with half a dozen pool tables for the high school students is being organized in one district.

The City Commission has given the Community Board the use of a cottage on the bay shore as a fresh air camp for children. An average of seventy children a day are taken to this at public expense if they cannot afford to pay the ten cents charged for transportation. These children spend the day under trained supervision. In many cases the mothers also go. During the summer the orphan children of Saginaw and Bay City were entertained by the City Board, about 235 children being present.

The desirability of supervision

for dancing has been thoroughly demonstrated and today as a result of the emphasis laid on chaperonage and supervision by the Community Board, groups advertising public dances are featuring supervision. The dance program offered by the Board is helping to finance the work. With the twenty-five cent admission charge made approximately \$5,000 will be needed for the year.

Provision for Negroes in Memphis.—Memphis, Tennessee, is making splendid provision for the recreational life of the negro citizens who constitute about one-half of the population.

The City Park Board has recently purchased for a community center for the negroes the four acres composing Church Park. This includes all of the ground in the Park and an auditorium with a seating capacity from 1,000 to 1,200. The grounds will be improved and provided with modern equipment.

In order to provide an additional entrance to the grounds the city has contributed the property of an abandoned fire house at the rear of the Park.

Fun for Tulsa's Children.—The dedication at Locust Grove in July, 1921, of a large wading

pool, the very sight of which made the eyes of the children shine, marked one of the very best park affairs in the history of Tulsa, Oklahoma. This pool was donated to Tulsa's children by Mr. Frank H. Reed, a well-known oil man, who, just because he is a "grown-up" has not forgotten what delights the heart of a child most of all on a hot summer day. Hundreds of Japanese lanterns added beauty to the grounds and the ruby glow of Grecian fires lighted up the faces of the 4000 people who were present to witness the celebration.

The announcement has recently been made by Mr. N. G. Henthorne, president of the Park Board, that two more pools have been donated to Tulsa, one by Mr. Lallie Lyons and another by Mr. Frank Reed, the donor of the first pool, making three new pools available for the children of Tulsa during the hot summer weather.

Where Play? Anywhere.—Community Service of Hagerstown, Maryland, reports that the jail yard in Hagerstown is now being used as a playground for colored children.

Jacksonville, Florida, last winter had a playground for colored children located in a cemetery for white people.

Splendid Equipment for Johnstown.—The Municipal Recreation Commission of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, has practically completed plans for a splendid recreation center and stadium at "The Point." At Morrellville, a second recreation center is planned. For this almost all materials needed have been promised as donations so that practically the only cost will be for freight and hauling.

Irene Kaufmann Settlement Marks Arbor Day with Opening of Better Neighborhood Contest.—The children of the Hill District of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement of Pittsburgh intend to make their neighborhood better and more beautiful. A thousand families represented by students in eleven school districts in the neighborhood have entered the second Irene Kaufmann Settlement Better Neighborhood Contest which has for its slogan "Help Make the Neighborhood Better — More Beautiful—More Healthy." A total of forty-two prizes will be given, three in each of the school districts listed for the best front yard, back yard, community garden, or flower boxes. The first prizes will be a \$5.00 Savings Certificate; the second prizes \$3.00 in Thrift Stamps; the third prizes \$2.00 in Thrift Stamps.

The Gift of a Summer Home for Working Women

L. H. Weir, for more than ten years a field secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, has helped many cities throughout America to establish playgrounds and recreation centers. Under the inspiration of his leadership men and women have been led to make donations of playgrounds to their home cities.

Mr. Weir has recently found great happiness himself in donating a thirty-acre farm on the outskirts of Cincinnati to be used as a recreation spot for social workers in Cincinnati and for a country club and summer home for working women. This gift is made in memory of Mr. Weir's wife and daughter.

It was while serving as chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court of Cincinnati that Mr. Weir came to realize how much of city trouble came from the lack of adequate provision for the leisure time of our people. Mr. Weir wishes, while he is yet living, to see this play center developed so that he can know that for years to come many will be happier because of this center.

The great strength of the Playground and Recreation Association of America in its work has been the number of men and women who believe so thoroughly in the gospel of play that they have been willing to give their full strength to it.

Many a tired mother or weary social worker in years to come, sitting on the bluff as Mr. Weir's friends have sat with him in times past will watch the Miami River wind in and out and will gain a little greater vision of beauty and a little wider outlook on the world.

"So long as there is a child in our land who toils in shop or tenement when he should be out at play, whose school is without a playground, and whose out-of-doors is bounded by the gutters of the public street, so long the masses will hate the classes; the policeman be to the boy an enemy instead of a friend; and the Republic has not had a square deal. To give the boy back his childhood is more than justice and common sense. It is sane government."—*Jacob A. Riis*

A Day at Nottingham

Suggestions for a Festival in Which All the Playgrounds of a City
Can Take Part

CONSTANCE D'ARCY MACKAY

Community Service

The Shakespeare celebration and the recent Pilgrim Celebration showed what could be done in unifying a whole city or town by having the songs, games, stories, plays, and ballads of the period seep through and through the life of a community. It is not necessary, however, to wait until such an occasion arises. It is possible to take any of the old and much loved themes which strike deep roots into our literature, and make them a source of inspiration, and delight. Take, for instance, the theme of Robin Hood, applicable for a festival of this sort because it has a genuine folk-appeal, and because it has a story which can be interwoven with folk-dances, songs, quaint old games and customs, and because it appeals to children as well as to older boys and girls.

A flexible festival outline can be made, called *A Day at Nottingham*. In this large groups of children can be used for a city production; or smaller groups for a township or village production. Such a festival might be in four parts, as suggested by the following outline.

THE FESTIVAL—A DAY IN NOTTINGHAM

The scene is supposed to be laid on the outskirts of Nottingham.

1.

At break of day a group of shepherds and haymakers pass to their work on the outskirts of Nottingham. Robin Hood and his Merry Men join them, and there is an interval of jollity. The fact that Robin Hood and his Merry Men are not robbers in the exact sense of the word, and that they are kind to all who are in distress is brought out by the way in which they give assistance and alms to people who are passing across the background on their way to Nottingham fair. Alan a Dale appears at the edge of the scene, and hunting horns sound in the distance. By gesture Alan a Dale summons the Merry Men to the hunt, and they go off joyously chanting the well-known song *A-hunting we will go*. The shepherds

A DAY AT NOTTINGHAM

and haymakers also go on their way. The stage is left deserted, and the scene ends.

2.

Nottingham Fair. Vendors enter and set up their stalls. Peddlers cry their wares. Milkmaids enter and dance, carrying small wooden pails. A group of wandering gypsies enter, and the folk of Nottingham bring them pots and skillets to mend. As the tinkers mend them, they sing the *Tinkers' Chorus* from *Robin Hood*. Just as this chorus ends King Richard enters unexpectedly, followed by some of his court. There is general interest and excitement. In the background a throne is quickly improvised for the King. He seats himself, with his court grouped about him, and a set of Morris dances is given in his honor. After these a brief court dance is given by the people of the court. Then the King goes on his way followed by the acclaiming village folk. The gypsies disappear. Last of all, the vendors take up their stalls and leave the scene, surrounded by a few shepherds and milkmaids.

3.

Twilight in Nottingham. The beautiful figure of *Twilight* enters in trailing misty robes, carrying a large silver crescent moon in her hand. From the direction of Sherwood forest come dancing elves and fairies. There are four distinct groups of these, and four distinct characteristic dances are given. Then *Twilight* leaves the scene, and the dancing fairies disappear in various directions.

4.

The Spirit of the Past appears in colorful robes and summons all the players in the festival, who straightway appear before her in a picturesque procession.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

Preparing for the Festival

Such a festival as has been outlined is appropriate for May Day or Midsummer Eve, or indeed any day in spring, summer or autumn. In order to get full value from a festival of this kind plans for it should be made at least six or eight months in advance. It cannot be worked out in a hurry at the last moment. It can represent the work of all the playgrounds in a given city, or township. Or it can be even wider in scope than this and include playgrounds, schools, churches, settlements, athletic associations, libraries, and

A DAY AT NOTTINGHAM

other community groups. Athletic Associations, for instance, will make use of the games of the period, including archery and pole vaulting.

Pictures and Posters

Authentic pictures and posters of the days of Robin Hood should be used wherever possible.

Howard Pyle's illustrations of Robin Hood offer excellent suggestions for these as do the pictures of Walter Crane. There might be a competition for the best original posters along this line.

A Robin Hood Book Shelf

In every library there should be posters and pictures of Robin Hood, and a Robin Hood Book Shelf can be arranged. It would be rather

jolly to have book ends made of two cardboard figures, one of these Friar Tuck, and the other Robin Hood. The book shelf itself may contain all the variants of the Robin Hood story, as well as ballads of that time. Since we know that fairies danced in Sherwood forest and on the outskirts of Nottingham, it would be appropriate to use books of old English Fairy Tales in connection with the Robin Hood story. Such a book shelf may well include the books mentioned in the Appendix, which may be obtained through Brentano's.

Songs

The songs of the period offer a wide field.

There is the fairy music from *Midsummer Night's Dream*, by Mendelssohn. Old English "rounds" can be used as well as songs of an earlier period such as the *Summer is a comin' in, loud sings cuckoo*. All of DeKoven's Robin Hood music can be used to advantage, and it should be impressed on youthful singers that DeKoven was an American composer to whom we are indebted for translating the joyousness and beauty of Robin Hood's time into music that can be appreciated by everyone. All these songs, both the ancient and modern ones, can be had on records which can be used on the playground and in the school room.

Storytelling

To the storyteller in a library or playground the Robin Hood festival offers splendid opportunities. Nothing interests boys more keenly than

stories of Robin Hood and his Merry Men. They can still hear him

"Calling as he used to call, faint and far away,
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day."

A DAY AT NOTTINGHAM

Young children can be held enthralled by the color and rhythm of the Robin Hood Ballads. Besides these there are several modern poems that the storyteller will want to use such as those quoted in the appended bookshelf list. Then there are fairy tales to be considered. *Tales*, a collection of stories, will interest children of all ages.

Folk Dancing When it comes to folk dancing, all the old English folk dances can be used, the more ancient the better. Fairy dances, also, can be devised. Does not the poet sing:

“Round the fairy grass rings frolic elf and fay,
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.”

One Act Plays One act plays of the Robin Hood period also have their use. Besides the main festival, given in a large city park, there may be one act plays of the time of Robin Hood given in smaller parks. These plays in no way conflict with the main festival. They are merely tributary to it. Naturally these plays will have special interest for boys. English fairy plays will interest girls and younger children. It may even be possible to give in some small park a program consisting of one Robin Hood play and one Fairy play. Material for such plays can be found in the bookshelf list.

TRAINING THE FESTIVAL PARTICIPANTS

In training festival participants, the groups and the exits and entrances are most important. It is also important that there be variety in the planning of the scenes.

For the first scene the oldest and tallest children should be used. If there is not a tall upstanding Robin Hood, then he must be borrowed for the occasion or some leader of a boys' club or Boy Scout leader asked to volunteer.

The first group to enter is the shepherd group. It would be ideal if just before this group enters park sheep, such as exist in some cities, could be used. The park shepherd could be wrapped in a long cloak, and carry a crook in his hand. The sheep, driven across the scene, will give a sylvan note to the whole festival. Immediately after this the shepherds enter, from left. Close on their heels come the haymakers with their scythes. All should give the appearance of walking as if they had some real work in view. Then on to the scene trip the milkmaids with foamy pails. While

A DAY AT NOTTINGHAM

the shepherds and haymakers drink from these wooden pails Robin Hood and his men come singing from background.

When the dances begin there should be a group at one side of the stage right, and a group at left. The center space is left clear for the dancers. There is absolutely no group in background, but across the background, from time to time, people pass on their way to Nottingham. Each little group of these passers-by should be picturesque, and colorful, and *mean something*. There may be a mother with her children, the mother carrying a huge bundle, which Robin Hood volunteers to help her with, and carries a little way for her. There may be an old hobbling man to whom Will Scarlet gives alms. There may be two tattered boys to whom Friar Tuck gives bread. All this brings out the kindness of Robin Hood and his men, and keeps the picture moving, and interesting.

As soon as the shepherds have given their dance, the haymakers give theirs. Then comes the summons to hunt, and Robin Hood's men leave the scene, as do the haymakers and shepherds, in opposite directions. Here is where the players must go off briskly. Their exits should always be as interesting as their entrances.

When the vendors enter for the Nottingham scene their light, small stalls should be set up quite far to the left and right of the stage, so that they will not be in the way of the dancers, and the background will be left clear. The people of Nottingham should gather about the stalls while the dancing is going on, with a continual pantomime of buying and selling. But they must not get in the way of the dancers.

Variety must be given to the entrance of the dancers, and there must be plenty of space. Nothing so destroys the appearance of a festival picture as huddled dancing. See that all groups of players enter from different directions. If the milkmaids came from right, then the gypsies should enter from left.

The King followed by his train, enters from background, and his people acclaim him from right and left, but do not cross in front of him, because this would obscure him from the audience, and spoil the picture of which he is the dominating feature. In other words, there should be what is technically known as "a funnell of interest." The throne for the King is improvised in the center background, and should be raised two or three steps so that he can dominate the scene. The whole formation of the scene

A DAY AT NOTTINGHAM

now changes. The participants group themselves into a wide semicircle of which the King is the center. The dances take place in the center of this semicircle. The Morris Dancers enter simultaneously from right and left. The Court dancers, when their turn comes, emerge from background.

When all the revels are over the King leaves the scene in the direction of Nottingham, with all the people surging after him, not in any set design, but in a great group. The gypsies disappear into the background. The vendors take up their stalls and follow along toward Nottingham. Here is where bits of comedy can be used. The shepherds tease some of the departing vendors, pushing them with their crooks, and dancing about them. A mischievous milkmaid douses one of the teasing shepherds with a pail of milk. There must be real hilarity in this exit. In too many festivals the exits made by the players look mechanical. It adds greatly to the interest of any festival if the exits can be made spirited and real.

For the third scene Twilight should come directly down from the background with her crescent moon held high in one hand, while with the other hand she beckons from Sherwood forest the first group of elves. Festival workers will find that children who are used to groups take a far greater interest in their group if it represents something definite, and if it has something definite to do. Therefore the first group of fairies may be the Fairies of the Dew. Their dance should be very simple and should faintly suggest that they are bringing dew to the flowers and ferns. This idea brings on the Fernseed Fairies, who dance with the Fairies of the Dew. Incidentally, the children taking part should be told how dew and twilight bring out the scent of flowers and ferns. After this dance the participants drift to the edge of the stage and Moths and Fireflies enter and give a dance through which the Glowworms move, holding their lights. This dance might fancifully suggest the Moths hovering about the Glowworms, attracted by their glimmer, just as children know that Moths are always attracted by light. The grouping of these dances should be very informal. The whole stage can be filled with small groups. When the final dance is done the participants disappear in all directions. The stage is left vacant. The scene seems ended. Not a fairy of any kind is in sight. Then two very tiny Fernseed Fairies who have apparently taken the wrong direction scamper out of the wood at right, hand

A DAY AT NOTTINGHAM

in hand, race across the stage and disappear at left. Now the scene has really ended. The festival worker will find that it is just such little touches as this of the two lost fairies that will delight an audience.

For the fourth and last scene the Spirit of the Past should stand very near the audience in her gorgeous robes while the characters she summons should pass like a dream scene across the background to suitable march music.

It is in processional scenes that the skill of the festival worker is taxed. The participants, unless carefully rehearsed before hand, will have a tendency to walk two and two. This tendency must be broken up at the very beginning by having them walk in some such formation as one, three, six and two to be followed by a formation in groups of two, one, four and two, and so on. There should be at least two feet between each of these groups of players, and at least six feet between each main group. That is, there should be six feet between the group of shepherds and the group of hay-makers.

PLANNING THE FESTIVAL COSTUMES

The costumes of the time of Robin Hood are very easy to plan for. They can be copied from books mentioned in the book-shelf list in the Appendix. For boys they consist of cloaks and tunics, with long stockings running up to meet the tunics. The tunic, or as it was sometimes called, the tabard, is simply a straight piece of cloth with a hole cut for the head, the cloth caught together loosely at the side and coming to the knee. These can quite literally be cut out by the dozen. The cloaks are shaped just as everyday capes are shaped. They come to the ankle. The caps of the period were made pointed like a fool's cap, the peak pulled down on one side. Round caps were also worn. The material for these costumes may be canton flannel, cotton rep, and for shepherds or peasants, burlap.

The girls' dresses consist of brown skirts, ankle lengths or shorter, white linen blouses with short sleeves, and peasant bodices with straps over the shoulder. Nothing could be simpler. Materials used for these can be muslin, cheesecloth, voile, canton flannel and cotton crepe.

The boy elves wear suits similar to union suits, with tall peaked fairy caps; and the girl fairies three-piece costumes con-

A DAY AT NOTTINGHAM

sisting of waists, bloomers, and a scant tunic falling from neck to knee. It must be understood that the children playing the fairies are very little children. The tunics of the fairies are cut unevenly, never hemmed. The haymakers wear tan colored smocks. The shepherds wear brown and maroon tunics, with sheep skins slung from the shoulders. Robin Hood and his Merry Men wear the only green suits in the whole festival. The milkmaids wear peasant dresses of pale blue and old rose.

The folk-dancers wear variegated colors, bright red and white, yellow and vivid blue. The King and his court should be in different tones of purple, violet, orchid and lavender. The King himself may be in purple and gold. The figure of Twilight is in grey, lavender and silver, with trailing robes and angel sleeves. Her hair is unbound.

The Fernseed Fairies are little boys in dark green suits, each with a fern stuck in his green elfin cap. The Fairies of the Dew wear grey, glinting with crystal beads. None of the fairies should wear wings. Wings, as made by mortals, look too stiff and unfairy like. Instead, they should have a yard or two of grey mosquito bar caught to their shoulders, and fastened to their wrists with a very narrow grey strip. Thus, when they raise their arms, the grey mosquito bar will float like the most fairy-like of wings. It must not be hemmed.

The Glowworms wear dark brown, and should carry flashlights over which a bit of orange tissue paper is wound. The Fireflies are in yellow and silver. Both Fireflies and Glowworms should be boys if possible. The Moths wear grey cheesecloth, and have grey wings ornamented outside with gorgeous colors, disks of orange on vivid blue, royal purple with disks of blue and white etc. These will look very beautiful when the arms are raised, showing the full design.

The Spirit of the Past has rich robes of wine color and old gold. She carries a golden staff with which to summon the players.

The gypsies wear tawny yellow, deep blue, and apricot red.

Appendix

A Robin Hood Bookshelf

- The Book of Romance* by Andrew Lang. Published by Longmans Green & Co. \$1.75.
- Robin Hood and the Men of the Greenwood* by Gilbert Henry. Published by Stokes. (This volume has sixteen illustrations in color by Walter Crane.) \$3.00.
- Robin Hood* by Howard Pyle, with illustrations by the author. Published by Chas. Scribner Sons. (This book contains wonderful costume studies.) \$3.50.
- **English History Told by English Poets* compiled by Katherine Lee Bates. Published by the MacMillan Co. \$.60. This volume contains *King Richard in Sherwood Forest* from Tennyson's *The Foresters*. Also an old ballad *How Robin Hood Rescued the Widow's Three Sons*.
- **Heroes Every Child Should Know* by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Published by Doubleday Page & Co. Contains *The Ballad of Robin Hood and the Sheriff*, as well as a chapter on *Robin Hood* and one on *Richard the Lion-Hearted*.
- Life in the Greenwood* edited by Marion Florence Lansing. Published by Ginn & Company. (This volume contains excellent story telling material for little children.) \$.64.
- **Robin Hood* by Lucy Fitch Perkins in the Dandelion Classics series, published by Stokes. This volume is also suited to little children and for story telling. It contains some of the adventures of Robin Hood told in ballad form.
- The Collected Poems of Alfred Noyes*. Published by Stokes. (In Volume One of this collection will be found *A Song of Sherwood*.) \$2.75
- The Book of Elizabethan Verse* contains the poem *Robin Hood's Dirge*; and *Percy's Reliques* found in most libraries, contains many of the old ballads. Published by Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.50.
- Jacob's Old English Fairy Tales* contains much of the fairy lore of the Robin Hood Period.
- Suggestions for arranging festival stages can be found in *Festival Producing in Parks and Playgrounds*, published by The Playground and Recreation Association, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.
- Festivals and Plays* by Percival Chubb. Published by Harper. (This book is valuable for its suggestions of medieval English music given in the Music Bibliography.) \$2.00.
- The Guild of Play Book of Festival and Dance* by Grace T. Kimmins. Published by Curwen. (This book contains descriptions and dance music for old English dances, also includes pictures of costumes, etc.)
- Bold Robin Hood—A Pageant Scene* that can be used out-of-doors, can be found in *A Pageant of History* by Walter Ben Hare in the section entitled *Medieval England*. Published by Walter H. Baker & Co., Boston, Mass.
- The Bankside Costume Book* by Melicent Stone, published by Sallfield. Can be found in most libraries. (Excellent book for fairy costumes. Gives suggestions for cutting them, and has line drawings that make the ideas clear. Gives directions for making weapons, crowns, etc.)
- Costumes and Scenery for Amateurs* by C. D. Mackay. Published by Holt. (Gives pictures of the Robin Hood period and tells how to make costumes. Has line drawings of Robin Hood, Maid Marian and the peasants and court people of the period.) \$1.75.
- The Robin Hood May Day material from suggestions for an old English May Day can be had in mimeographed form from Community Service

* Out of print but may be found in some libraries.

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS

(Incorporated) One Madison Avenue, New York City. Price, \$.10.
This material will prove invaluable to teachers.

For plays dealing with Robin Hood which can be given in a small way as tributaries to the main festival, in various parks and playgrounds, the following books offer material: *Robin Hood* by Amice MacDonnell, in her *Historical Plays for Children*, First Series. This book can be found in most libraries and the play is one of the most charming and authentic on that subject. For older boys and girls brief scenes from *Sherwood* by Alfred Noyes, and *The Foresters* by Alfred Tennyson may be used. There is also a Robin Hood play for children in *Eight Plays for the School* by F. H. Harris, to be found in most libraries. A folk play of the Robin Hood period in which there are but three characters, a youth, a girl, and an old woman, can be found in *A Brewing of Brains* from *The Silver Thread and Other Folk Plays* by C. D. Mackay. Published by Holt. This can be found in most libraries, and is suitable for eighth grade children though often given by adults. Descriptions of the sports and pastimes of the Robin Hood period can be found on pages 179 and 210 of *The English in the Middle Ages* by Frederick J. Hodgetts. (This book cannot be found in all libraries.) Articles on Robin Hood in the encyclopedia are a mine of information as to folk dances, and customs.

List of Publishers

Longmans, Green and Company, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City
F. A. Stokes Company, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Doubleday Page and Company, Garden City, New York
Ginn and Company, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.
Small, Maynard and Company, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.
Harper and Brothers, 425 Pearl Street, New York City.
J. Curwen Son, Ltd., 24 Beacon Street, W., London, England.
Walter H. Baker and Company, 4 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.
Henry Holt and Company, 19 West 44th Street, New York City

The City Plan and Living and Working Conditions

Open spaces mean almost as much to business as they do to the home, and to the latter they are vital. From the court that admits light for the lowest floor of a business building to the market place, from the yard where clothes may be hung out to dry, where small children can stay in safety, where their elders, when so inclined, can do a little gardening, to the neighborhood playground and the large parks, each of these open spaces has a utilitarian value already recognized by our courts.

JOHN IHLDER, National Conference on City Planning
Manager Civic Development Department,
Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A Hallowe'en Celebration

How Port Huron, Michigan, provided good wholesome Hallowe'en fun for the children of the city and did away with the boisterous celebration of the young people which in past years had done so much damage, is told by H. D. Schubert, community music organizer of Community Service in Port Huron.

The community Hallowe'en celebration which is now known as the first annual celebration, was a huge success. We had only three weeks in which to make arrangements and it was necessary to secure the cooperation of the social organizations and local groups. They all saw the value of having a program which would afford a great deal of fun for old and young and provide a new and different channel for the energies of the younger people. The organizations cooperating with the community council were as follows: Kiwanis Club, Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, Young Men's Christian Association and the Boy Scouts. The Mayor, Commissioner of Public Safety, Police Department and the Times Herald offered valuable assistance in making this first Hallowe'en celebration an unqualified success.

The merchants gave eight prizes which were distributed to the persons appearing in the prettiest or most grotesque costumes. The Paige Overland Company donated a large truck which, beautifully decorated, served as a stand for the committee of judges which was headed by the Mayor. A platform fifteen by twenty feet was erected for the vaudeville performance and band concert, the lumber being donated by a local lumber company, while the labor was given by a contracting firm. The extra lighting of the street with incandescent bulbs and four strong search lights was arranged free of charge by the Detroit Edison Company. The Grand Trunk Carmen's band of 32 pieces played without remuneration.

The program for the community fete began with a parade starting at 8 o'clock sharp. Three hundred red lights had been distributed along the line of march by the illumination committee. The music was furnished by the Port Huron City Band, Grand Trunk Carmen's Band and impromptu clown bands. The City band headed the first division while the Carmen's Band lead the Junior Division made up of boys and girls under sixteen years of age.

The program which followed the parade included a snake dance, comic acrobatic acts and band concert, block dancing, master games, a bonfire and several impromptu numbers. A committee with the

A HALLOWE'EN CELEBRATION

cooperation of twenty girls sold 4000 bags of confetti and three gross of tin horns. The revenue from the sale of these articles was used to help defray the expenses which was in part met by voluntary contributions.

Great stress was placed on the program for children under sixteen years of age and that part of the celebration was closed at 10:30. At that hour children were asked to go home, announcement of this having been made previously through the local press. They were given fifteen minutes to disperse and at the end of that time the whistle of the Water Works building was blown and a bell at the hose house rung as a signal.

The following letters came from the Chief of Police and the Traffic Officer:

"I think everything in connection with the Community Hallowe'en celebration Saturday night was fine. There was no damage done during the evening's program, nor after the end. Everything was fine and the doings attracted everyone's attention until it was late and then they went home. The entire program was a success."

(Signed) GEO. C. CHAMBERS,
Chief of Police

"The Hallowe'en celebration was something new to Port Huron and I have never seen anything better for the celebrating of this holiday. From what I understand not a dollar's worth of property was destroyed. Let us hope that we have a similar celebration next year."

(Signed) THOMAS HASTINGS,
Traffic Officer

Twenty million people in the United States daily attend motion picture shows, according to the report of the Federal Trade Commission. These persons pay four million dollars at the box offices of 18,000 theaters. This means that nearly one-fifth of the men, women, and children of the United States are "movie fans."

There can be no doubt as to the fundamental craving for recreation and amusement on the part of the great majority of the American people.

Thanksgiving Suggestions

Experience has proved that the most useful and practical Thanksgiving Program usually consists of recitations, songs and a one-act play or perhaps two one-act plays, one by children, the other by adults. If, however, a Festival or a Full Evening Play is given the recitations and songs are not necessary.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR RECITATIONS

The Landing of the Pilgrims by Felicia Hemans to be found in any collection of her poems and in most school books

Portions of *Oh Pioneers!* by Walt Whitman to be found in most libraries

Selections from the *Courtship of Miles Standish* by Longfellow to be found in most libraries.

Good recitations, both for individual children and for children in groups can be found in *Harvest Time* by Alice C. D. Riley, published by the John Church Co., 39 West 32nd Street, New York City, price 25c. This book will be a boon to any teacher, and is good for both country and city schools. Poems in current magazines often make very good recitations. Children should be encouraged to hunt out such poems and bring them in for general discussion; a selection can be made.

Holiday Selections by Sara Sigourney Rice. Contains several selections suitable for Thanksgiving Programs. Published by The Penn Publishing Company, 429 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price 40c, paper; 75c, cloth

Werner's Thanksgiving Celebrations includes recitations, dialogues, entertainments, songs and pantomimes obtained from E. S. Werner, 11 East 14th Street, New York. Price 60c, paper; \$1.00 cloth

A SERIES OF TABLEAUX MAY FORM AN INTERESTING NUMBER OF THE PROGRAM

The Pilgrim captive in the market place in Boston, England

The Pilgrims in Holland. At Leyden. Embarking from Delft Haven

SERIES OF TABLEAUX

The departure from Southampton, England. (Here the English Merry Makers who were not Pilgrims had their Morris Dances)
Indian Life; war dance; moon dance; Indian maidens
The treaty with Massosoit
A tea party of Ye Olde Tyme (1670)

To these may be added the Pilgrims' Farewell; the Courtship of Miles Standish; the Wedding of Priscilla Mullins; the arrival of Squanto in Plymouth colony. The Perry Pictures will be an aid in staging tableaux. Send for illustrated catalogue of Perry Picture Company, Malden, Mass.

An interesting collection of Pilgrim colored post cards may be obtained from A. S. Burbank, Plymouth, Mass.

COSTUMES

It might be well to remind those who are taking part in the program that Camp Fire Girl and Boy Scout costumes can always be adapted to Indian costumes; and that gymnasium bloomers and long cloaks and tall hats will make Pilgrim costumes for boys; while plain, dark-colored dresses with white kerchiefs, cuffs, aprons and caps make Pilgrim costumes for girls.

The Service Bureau of the Denison Manufacturing Company is prepared to furnish plans for making paper costumes. They have costumed many large Pilgrim Pageants in the past year. New York address—5th Avenue and 26th St.

MUSIC

Songs and Instrumental Selections for Thanksgiving

Mayflower Morning by Myrtle Strode-Jackson, published by Boosey & Company, 9 East 17th Street, New York City. Price 60c.

America the Beautiful by Katherine Lee Bates, excellent for community singing

A Mighty Fortress is Our God, Martin Luther's hymn

Old English Ditties, Chappel-Harnes, Inc. 41 East 34th Street, price, \$3.50

Indian songs will be found in *Indian Games and Dances with Native Songs* by Alice C. Fletcher, published by C. C. Birchard & Company, Boston, Mass., for \$2.00

For instrumental music see *New England Idylls* by Edward MacDowell, price \$1.25. *Woodland Sketches from an Indian*

FESTIVALS AND PLAYS FOR JUNIORS

Lodge by Edward MacDowell, price \$1.25, both published by G. Schirmer, 3 East 43rd St., New York City.

FESTIVALS AND PLAYS FOR JUNIORS

The Courtship of Miles Standish by Fanny Comstock, eight boys, three girls and extras. Fourteen years and older. Plays thirty minutes. Simple set. Pilgrim costumes. Can be had from the Drama League Book Shop, 29 West 47th Street, New York City for 20c, postage 4c

Finding the Mayflowers by Blanche Proctor Fisher. A one-act play. 7 girls, or if the prologue is included 8 girls and 1 boy. Age 8 to 14 years. Plays 25 minutes. Scene: interior of a Pilgrim home. The play concerns the hunt for the first mayflower, and has a surprise ending. There is considerable humor in the play. Excellent for a cast of all girls. Published by Walter H. Baker and Company, 5 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass. Price 25c, no royalty

The First Thanksgiving Dinner by Marjorie Benton Cook. One act play. Could be arranged so that it could be given indoors or outdoors, but preferably indoors. 7 boys and 8 girls of 12 to 14 years of age. Plays 35 minutes. Can be ordered from the Drama League Book Shop, price 25c. Postage 4c

Harvest Festival by Mari Ruef Hofer. This Festival is valuable for using large groups of young people from primary to eighth grade. A strong autumnal and harvest note runs through it all. There are many picturesque dances and descriptions of full costuming are included as well as music, stage settings. This festival is too large for the average small stage and should be given on the floor of a hall. In mild climates a beautiful out-of-door performance could be arranged. Published by the Clayton F. Summy Company, East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. Price \$.75

Harvest Time by Alice C. D. Riley. This is a harvest festival in which large numbers of children can be used in songs, recitations and dances. Its quality is unusually good. For its adequate production it should have the floor of a hall, as it will not act well on a small stage. In mild climates it would be possible to give it out-of-doors. A sense of nature runs throughout the festival in the leaves, winds, seeds, autumn flowers and songs of the harvest. Published by the John Church Co., 39 West 32nd St., New York City, at 25c

FESTIVALS AND PLAYS FOR JUNIORS

Hiawatha by Florence Holbrook is suitable for use, and has been used at Thanksgiving because corn dances and allusions to the harvest may play a part in it. It has nine boys, three girls and extras—as many young people as desired. It is suitable for twelve to fourteen years and older. It may be obtained from the Drama League Book Shop, price 40c, postage 4c

In the Good Old Days by Nora Archibald Smith from Plays, Pantomimes and Tableaux for Children. This is a one act play with four scenes, for which one interior scene can be used throughout. It has prologues spoken by Father Time and his Hour Glass. It might almost be called a short play in four acts for children. 2 girls and 5 boys. Ages run from 11 to 15 years. Plays about one hour. Concerns the adventures of two children of today who crawl through ancient fireplace into Yesterday, and find themselves in stern Pilgrim times. The pleasures children have today in comparison with Pilgrim days are interestingly and amusingly shown. Excellent authentic dialogue and humorous situations. A very fine play for children. May be obtained from The Drama League Book Shop, price \$2.00 net. Postage 12c. No royalty

A Little Pilgrim's Progress, by C. D. Mackay, from The House of the Heart and other plays for children. One act play. Setting, a Pilgrim interior. 8 boys, 4 girls, in ages ranging from 8 to 13 years. This is a morality play, after the manner of Bunyan's *Pilgrims' Progress*. A little Pilgrim at Dame Decision's Inn meets with False Pride, Honesty, Steadfastness. Authentic dialogue. Can be obtained from The Drama League Book Shop, price \$1.25, postage 10c, no royalty

The Pilgrim Interlude, from Patriotic Plays and Pageants, by C. D. Mackay. This is an outdoor play in one act. Ten boys and three girls ranging in age from 8 to 14 years. Pilgrim and Indian costumes. The play contains an Indian solo dance. It relates the story of how Priscilla Mullins taught a little Indian girl to spin. Dialogue and costumes authentic. Easy to produce. May be obtained from The Drama League Book Shop, New York City, price \$1.40, postage 10c, no royalty

PLAYS, PAGEANTS AND FESTIVALS FOR ADULTS.

The Coming of the Mayflower, by Rosamond Kimball. This is an indoor pageant with six episodes, interestingly connected. In order to give it effectively it needs at least 40 female and 30 male

FESTIVALS AND PLAYS FOR ADULTS

characters. Full description of dances and costumes. Charming songs interspersed through pageant. A simple background of curtains can be used throughout if desired. This pageant would be easy and inexpensive to produce. Especially adaptable for Church and School Program. Published by the Interchurch World Movement, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City, price 50c

The Courtship of Miles Standish by Eugene W. Presby. A play in one act dramatizing the Longfellow story. It has two male and two female characters. The scene is a Pilgrim interior. Pilgrim costumes. Easy to give. Plays 25 minutes. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City at 30c., no royalty

Faith of Our Fathers, a Pilgrim Pageant by Annie Russell Marble. Cast consists of 47 men, 18 women and 19 children with as many extras as desired. Pageant in two parts, 8 episodes. The first part deals with the Pilgrims—brings out clearly the signing of the Mayflower compact and also contains a scene of the first Thanksgiving. This episode alone would form a splendid number on a Thanksgiving Program. The second part of the pageant deals with the Faith of Our Fathers in modern times. This pageant can be had from Community Service (Incorporated), price 25c

Festival of the Harvest Moon, by Sue Ann Wilson. 17 principals 15 or more groups, 5 episodes. A 20th Century folk festival combining recreation and pageantry. The Harvest Moon is a festival of frolic and fun containing a Thanksgiving Episode of great beauty and dignity. This one episode might form an interesting number on a general program. Can be obtained from the Woman's Press, price 50c

The Life of the Corn, an Indian drama in 5 dances, with authentic Indian music and choruses. Can be found in *Indian Games and Dances with Native Songs* by Alice C. Fletcher. This superb bit of Indian pantomime, which is essentially a drama for outdoor production, is that of the Omaha tribe, but the corn dance and ceremonial were used by all North American Indians. It is rich in color and dramatic effect, with Indian and symbolic costumes which are indicated in the text. At least 50 young people from 12 to 20 years of age can take part in it. As many more as are desired can participate. There must be seven special "dance leaders" who are skilled in dancing and pantomime. There should be an accompanying chorus of at least 25 voices. Words, music and full description

FESTIVALS AND PLAYS FOR ADULTS

of each dance are given. Published by C. C. Birchard & Company, Boston, Mass., price \$2.00, no royalty

Merry Mount, by William O. Bates. Drama League Prize play. Published in *The Drama* for September, 1920. A comedy of New England beginnings in three acts. One interior and two exterior scenes. 9 men and 2 women. As many supernumeraries as desired. The play shows the wooing of Damaris White by the picturesque outlaw of Merry Mount, Thomas Morgan; the capture of Morton and his people at the historic revels of the Maypole of Merry Mount and his final pardon and release. Interesting, spirited play, with much humor, quick action and bright dialogue. % The Drama League, Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois. Price 25c, postage 4c

The Pilgrim and the Book, by Percy MacKaye. A dramatic service for churches, complete with music and directions for simple costumes and singing. 19 speaking characters, male. As many supernumeraries as desired, men, women and children. This beautiful and impressive service is practical for any church, large and small. It can be produced without royalty and has already had very wide use throughout the churches of the country. Published by the American Bible Society, the Bible House, Astor Place, N. Y. Price 25c

A Rose O'Plymouth Town, by Beulah Marie Dix and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland. A play in four acts, 4 male and 4 female characters. Two scene settings; one a Pilgrim interior, the other a wood in Plymouth; or it can be given in one interior scene if desired. Plays two hours. Has had professional production and very wide use. A charming, poetic and highly interesting play, absolutely authentic. Filled with dramatic suspenses. It tells the story of Rose de La Noye, a Pilgrim of French descent, who plays havoc with the hearts of men; and who comes near marrying the wrong man through a lovers' misunderstanding. Pilgrim costumes. There is a royalty of ten dollars for performances by amateurs; but the play is well worth it. Full directions for costuming and staging. Can be obtained from Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City, price 60c

Standish of Standish, by Annie Russell Marble. A dramatization of Jane G. Austin's novel of that name. The play is in three acts and six scenes, with one interior used throughout. 5 female and 5 male characters. The play tells the romance of Priscilla, John Alden, and Miles Standish. There is a secondary love story; and

a good deal of interest is developed by the comedy character of Desire Minter. The play is authentic; and the dialogue lifelike and full of quaint turns of speech. Full descriptions of scene setting and action. Can be obtained from The Drama League Book Shop, 29 West 47th Street, New York City, price \$1.25 cloth, postage 10c, 35c, paper, postage 4c

Thoughts from Robert Woods, John Elliott and
other Community Leaders Who Participated
in the Discussion of Community Programs at the
Milwaukee National
Conference*

What is the structure of a given community organization?

Where does the financial support come from?

The ultimate test of community work is the building up of the individuals in the community and the community as a whole, the building of democracy.

The extent to which we have been able to make the structure democratic and to secure a general participation in financial support is in part a test of the present stage of advancement in a given work in a locality.

How far are the community leaders able to stand as prophets interpreting their ideas to the people of the community so that they are really representatives of their communities commissioned by the community to act for it in thinking and studying and working for democratic ideals?

The test of community progress is the adaptation of the community program to the particular neighborhood affected. There can be no abstract program which is apart from the individual community affected. A program which may be ideal for one community may be very bad for another. A community program which is working out democracy for a city in the Philippines may be far too advanced for a Chinese community and far too conservative for a California community.

The measure of the value of community work is not the degree

* National Conference of Social Work, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 22-29, 1921.

THOUGHTS FROM COMMUNITY LEADERS

of efficiency on the part of paid workers in doing things for the community but the extent to which volunteer leaders for community work have been developed and participation secured which will ultimately enable the community itself to climb to higher and higher levels of community achievement.

Sometimes there is a direct conflict in community work between immediate efficiency and training for participation. One test for community work is the absence of hatred. Community workers must be fighters but hatred does not help in the solution of problems. No one group or agency is in position to dictate to other groups or agencies as to the methods to be followed in obtaining the greatest degree of success in community or in human betterment. As this view point becomes more common progress will be more rapid.

A question which community workers should constantly be asking themselves is where does the authority reside. A willingness to leave the final authority with the people themselves is essential in community building which aims at democracy.

One test of the growth in a community worker is whether he now has sympathy which he did not have a year ago. Does each year mean a new growth in power and sympathy?

No real community worker allows himself to become "a tank for storing up gall and bitterness." Have you as a community worker made intellectual progress with the development of your job? There is something wrong with community work that does not mean a growth from year to year for the worker.

The community leader must be an architect in ideas. One test of a neighborhood worker is what he can see in people as they go by. As the sculptor sees the statue in the marble, can the community worker see the possibilities in the people as they are all about him,—not what they are now but what they can become? In the same way can he see the possibilities in his neighborhood? Not merely what it is but what it may become?

Community workers must not try to buy democracy with debased coin. The road to democracy is a long hard road and there is no easy way to reach the goal. A strong community center is a kind of gossip factory. There is a wonderful power in the world through friendly gossip.

Some communities are organized by giving the people a chance to grumble, by organizing the grumblers to get the things about

COOPERATION IN VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA

which they are grumbling changed. Community workers ought to help in providing a kind of cement for holding the attempts at democracy and the attempts at social organization together.

The census figures of 1920 are being put together by neighborhoods as well as by cities. This may give neighborhood workers an opportunity to study their needs in a way heretofore impossible.

In all community work there is great danger in numerical measurements. A politician recently reported it was no longer possible to measure the strength of political movements by the number of people who could be gotten out to meetings. The politicians now were compelled to go to the people. In the same way the community workers must go outside the community center.

It is essential that the modern community movement should keep itself free from sectarianism of every form. Local community centers are really universities for training through doing.

We should constantly study standards of measurements applied to other fields to see if any of them are applicable to the community field.

How far have movements started by community leaders been taken over by the various groups, whether committees or independent societies, so that they are now carried without any outside leadership?

Community workers ought to read Plato's Republic once a year. In no field of effort is it so essential that the goal should be so constantly kept in mind. Many people are satisfied because they are moving but do not know where they are going.

Many persons would rather suffer pain than think. Thinking is essential in community progress.

Community Wide Cooperation in Vallejo, California

Vallejo's spring fete was an example of rather unusual cooperation in community effort.

The ball park was lent by the local management.

Decorations—ferns and small evergreen trees—were gathered in Green Fall by a party of men and women and were brought in on trucks loaned by the Draymen's Association.

MORAL EQUIVALENTS FOR DRINK

Three lumber yards lent lumber for the floor, 40 feet by 60 feet, used for the pageant and for dancing.

The Carpenters' Union gave their services in laying the floor.

The Vallejo Electric Light Company gave the electricity.

The electricians of the Mare Island Military Station did the wiring free of charge.

Tents, benches, chairs, tables, bunting, were provided by Mare Island, the Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army and the management of the Airdome.

The costumes for the pageant were made out of materials donated by the department stores by women who volunteered their services.

Dinner was served by members of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union.

The materials for the dinner were donated by merchants.

Musicians gave their services to play for the pageant and for dancing.

The Mayor officially opened the fete and short talks on community cooperation were given by the Commandant of Mare Island and by the Colonel-Commandant of Benicia Arsenal.

Moral Equivalents for Drink*

The pessimist view of prohibition is founded on the theory that there is an inherent craving in normal human nature for some form of intoxicant.

Without giving serious weight to this theory, it is worth while, in recognizing the attractions of alcoholic beverages as stimulant or anodyne, to consider whether there are not wholesome equivalents. The search for a substitute for the saloon, the so-called "poor man's club," was never successful because it did not supply what the drinker of alcohol got from liquor, which was in general a heightened sensation of life or a relief from depression.

This was obtained temporarily and often at an inordinate price. It was obtained by poisoning the physical system in some degree and sometimes by poisoning the whole moral nature.

It would be a very dark view of human life which should con-

* A Courtesy of *Chicago Tribune*, August 29th

MORAL EQUIVALENTS FOR DRINK

tend that this process is necessary. The late William James once wrote a suggestive essay on "the moral equivalent of war." It began not by denying but by conceding the moral values of war and its influence in stimulating the highest qualities of character, courage, unselfishness; it pointed out to pacifists that they would get nowhere by denying these facts. The way to deal with this aspect of war, said James, is to supply a moral equivalent for the heroic appeal of war. The high soul craves adventure, danger and even self-sacrifice; but these may be found in the constructive activities of mankind, the life of the fisherman, the lumberjack, the miner. Celebrate these and you will help to turn powerful and profound human impulses into channels more conducive to happiness and progress than war.

Athletics the Most Obvious

There is an analogy in the war to end the evil of alcoholism. There are moral equivalents of intoxication, forms of excitement which do not come from toxic effects nor result in poisoning. The most obvious of these, it seems to us, is athletics. There is a stimulation of the faculties which comes from exercises ranging from the mild glow of a brisk walk—sovereign cure of the "blues"—to the exhilaration of any competitive sport.

We think of ourselves as a nation of sport lovers and we are. But too many of us take our sport vicariously, in the grand stand at a baseball or football game, or in a plush seat on the 8:14 reading the sporting page. More Englishmen than Americans actually play games, and it shows in the physique of young England. There ought to be a national effort to increase the playing of games and the taking of physical exercise, perhaps something equivalent to the German turnverein movement which was born of German patriotism and produced wonderful results for German bodily health. It is significant that Germany has just enacted a universal compulsory physical training law, to which the French object as a covert method of producing an army. But if that is an undesirable possibility from the sensitive French viewpoint, it has no bearing on our needs.

The mobilization in 1917 showed a discreditable proportion of physical defects in American youth and young manhood. A general habit or custom of physical exercises would clear much of this away. But what we are concerned with in this discussion is moral equivalents of intoxication, and especially exercise as a means of

NATIONAL PHYSICAL TRAINING

wholesale exhilaration and a general addition to the joy of living.

Exercise Demands Efficiency

Exercise, sports and activities allied to them, such as driving your own car, have also this advantage as enemies of intemperance: You can't drink much and do justice to any sport. You can't afford to drink when you are driving a car. Exercise demands efficiency and alcohol does not produce efficiency. Automobiling has become one of the most general forms of out-of-door recreation, but it isn't compatible with intoxication.

Prohibition has already produced substantial economic and social benefits, and not the least of these, we believe, is the forcing of men to turn to better forms of recreation and relaxation. We should like to see our people turning to exercise and sports on the widest scale. We think our schools, colleges and universities ought to take the lead in this direction even more than they do. College sport is not so democratic as it ought to be. In this connection, we are glad to say that the University of Illinois is in the lead, and under the broad policy of Mr. Huff, the director of athletics, is still going forward to wider results. To get every student into the habit of exercise is to make a tremendous contribution not only to their mental efficiency and moral fiber but to create a social influence which will affect all our people in a profoundly beneficent and constructive way.

Adult Americans need to learn how to play. Play is recreative. If our object is efficiency, it will make us a more efficient people. But if we have larger aims than are included in that of efficiency, if we have a higher and richer conception of the possibilities of life in this world, play becomes even more essential to their fulfillment. We are determined to eliminate the evils of alcohol, in spite of the claims of mankind, sung by poets and recognized by philosophers, to its moments of exhilaration and of release from harsh realities. Let us at the same time make an effort to increase our capacity for enjoyment by methods that are truly recreative. Exercise, sports, the ideal of *mens sana in corpore sano*, will give us a sounder basis of happiness.

National Physical Training

Dr. Charles W. Eliot recently prepared for the United States Chamber of Commerce a statement of what he regards as the most

SOME RURAL COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

urgent needs of American education. It is significant that to his mind a better program of physical training is the matter of first importance. A part of his statement as published in the February issue of the *Nation's Business* is as follows

The first step in the improvement of the American schools is the introduction of universal physical training for both boys and girls from six to eighteen years of age. The program should be comprehensive and flexible, so that the needs of different types of children and different individual pupils can be met. It should include the means of remedying defects and malformations as well as of developing normal bodies. It should include exercises which might be fairly called drills, but many more which would properly be called games or sports. Except in extreme weather most of the exercises should be conducted in the open air. Carriage, posture, gait, rhythmical movements, and team-play should be covered. With the introduction of universal physical training should go the universal employment of physicians and nurses for incessant diagnostic and preventive work in schools of every description.

The faithful and intelligent administration of a sound program of physical training in all American schools, public and private, elementary and secondary, is so intensely a national as distinguished from a local interest, that the program should be prescribed by the national Bureau of Education, or some analogous bureau or commission; and the execution of the program should be incessantly supervised by inspectors appointed and paid by the national government.—From the *Elementary School Journal*, June, 1921

Some Rural Community Programs—I

Interest in rural life is steadily increasing. What can be done to enrich the social, recreational, and civic life of people living in rural districts is a question which carries universal appeal.

Some exceedingly suggestive outlines for community programs are offered by Miss Helen Rand of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. They are briefly stated as follows:

A. FORUM DISCUSSIONS

Forum discussions offer a method of gathering, sorting, arranging, and developing the best ideas in the community. They

SOME RURAL COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

bring the best thoughts of all the people together. Their aim is to find out what to do. They point toward action; they should result in action.

Some general rules to be kept in mind in developing forum discussion are as follows:

1. Be sure that it is a real point which is being discussed.
2. The leader is most successful when he needs to talk least.
3. The meeting is most successful when most people talk.
4. The speeches are most successful when they are shortest.
5. The discussion is most successful when there are different points of view.
6. The chief aim is not to argue, but to find out what to do and how to do it.

To Make Meeting Popular

Forum discussions probably more often than not are a part of a larger program which of course can be of any character that fits the interests of the community. There will, however, very likely always be music and there are enough ways of helping the audience to know the words so that it never ought to be necessary to sing the one or two songs that everyone knows. One way is to print or write the words on a large paper chart which can be hung up or held by two people. Sometimes it is not an impossible task to typewrite the words for one or two songs. If the meeting is held in a hall where the words can be thrown on a screen there is a great gain. Good song sheets may now be secured at little expense.

Moving Picture Forums

It is not an impossible thing for many towns to undertake moving picture forums on their own initiative. The moving pictures take the place of the lectures; they furnish the general theme of the discussion. After the pictures are shown someone should lead in a discussion of the principles involved and their application to local needs. For instance, if the subject is the distribution of milk, pictures should present vividly various phases of the subject.

State Departments of Health, Education, Agriculture, and some others have moving pictures in many states. Farm Bureau and Home Economic leaders can doubtless tell what pictures are available in particular states.

COMMUNITY NIGHTS IN RENVILLE CO., MINN.

Applying the Forum Idea to the Local Com- munity

In order that there may be a clearer and more friendly understanding among the different people and activities of the community there might be a series of forum discussions that will take up local conditions. Of course in some places it may be unwise to discuss topics near at home in a free manner but if it can be done it ought to increase friendships and lead to constructive progress.

The following suggestions are offered for a series of community forums on local subjects:

1. Our Community and the Farm Bureau

The Farm Bureau agent might tell what he thinks the community could do to help in Farm Bureau work and a citizen might give his point of view. This may be followed by a discussion on the part of those present resulting in some progressive action.

2. Cooperation of Community Interests

Representatives from the different agencies might tell what they are trying to do, how the community could cooperate with them. Among those speaking may be the banker, grocer, dry goods store man, post office representative, two or three farmers, the agent who handles machinery and others. The meeting could be thrown open for discussion and those present might tell of the kind of service they like, suggesting possible improvements that could be made.

Community Nights in Renville County, Minnesota

Miss Sidney E. Bock, in charge of the recreational activities conducted by the Renville County, Minnesota, Red Cross Chapter, writes of the successful development of Community Nights as a means for bringing together the people of small communities.

In working out the plans several objects, it was believed, would be accomplished:

1. A demonstration of various kinds of constructive recreational activities would be given.
2. Many people would participate by working on committees.

COMMUNITY NIGHTS IN RENVILLE CO., MINN.

3. Several weeks of volunteer recreational leadership would be accomplished in the preparation.
4. Means would be developed for bringing town and country together.

A Teachers'

Reception the

Opening Wedge

Morton was the first town to adopt the idea. At the first meeting attended by a few women who met in the schoolhouse the values of Community Nights were outlined. The committee immediately waited upon Miss Bock and asked her to assist in planning a town reception to teachers. (Only two of the teachers of the previous year had returned.)

During Miss Bock's visit not only were plans laid for the reception but committees were appointed for a Harvest Community Night.

"When I returned for the teachers' reception" writes Miss Bock, "I found everything in readiness. The program consisted of an address of welcome to the teachers with a response from the superintendent of schools, and special music. I was then asked to present the community work. This I explained briefly and then started the social mixer. We had heard that the teachers dreaded the event because of their past experiences with stiff teachers' receptions. So we planned to make the introduction by games. Each person present wore his name written on a slip given him at the door. With the help of the committee everyone was drawn into the grand march which had to be short because the room was literally full. With their partners the teachers headed the march which finished with a simple introduction game. Facing partners in double circle each one shook hands with his partner eight times, shouting his name as he did so, then circled with his partner eight times, walked forward to the right of the circle eight counts, faced partner and bowed. Partners were changed by the simple device of each one stepping to the right of the circle and finding a new friend. After this had been done several times it was announced that all were introduced and all joined hands for another game. Relays, social dancing and refreshments brought the program to a close."

A Community Night for Children

Since children were excluded from this program it was decided to plan the next Community Night in Morton especially for children. The Rebecca Lodge cooperated by giving their hall without charge, as

COMMUNITY NIGHTS IN RENVILLE CO., MINN.

Morton at that time had no town hall. Town and country had been invited and the crowd was so large that it was necessary to send to the lumber yard to get planks to lay on chairs for seats. Community singing, special music, a play *The Town Meeting*, given by seventh grade pupils, folk dances and a short talk, completed the first part of the program. The space left for games was so small that it was necessary to call the children by grades to demonstrate the games. Refreshments had been secured by asking each one to bring a little fruit. This was passed to the children in large baskets.

Activities at Fairfax

At Fairfax where the Community Night was planned for the end of a public meeting of the newly organized Women's Civic Club the usual committees on decoration, program and refreshments were suggested, the chairman of each committee appointing his own committee members.

"I did not return," writes Miss Bock, "until the day of the program, although I had been in correspondence with the general chairman. It was a real pleasure to see the suggested Harvest decorations, the truly artistic Pilgrim pantomime and tableaux and to hear the really good music and the address on Puritans given by the superintendent of schools. The refreshments were served in the room below the hall. The coffee was sold and each one had been asked to bring enough sandwiches for himself and one other. High school students and seventh and eighth grade pupils were admitted, so all ages took part together."

At Franklin

"I returned to Franklin on the day of the community program to find all preparations completed according to the suggestions made on my first visit a few weeks previous. At that time the women and girls had expressed an interest in folk dancing. One of the homes was opened for a rehearsal and all the High School girls were invited to come in the evening. Two teachers had volunteered to assist. It was very gratifying to see the results. The girls appeared in Swedish costumes made by the women of the Civic Club and presented not only the two simple Swedish dances which I had taught them, but also the Virginia Reel which they had never before had the opportunity to learn. The members of the Domestic Science Department had baked pies and made coffee for sale, all profits going to the Department. There had been some criticism

COMMUNITY NIGHTS IN RENVILLE CO., MINN.

regarding the expense of conducting such a Department in the schools and this demonstration of its value proved very helpful.

"A large committee helped the chairman with the Harvest decorations. A frieze of ears of corn was made across the arch of the stage of the town hall where the meeting was held. Huge baskets filled with corn and vegetables were suspended from the ceiling. Ink drawings of Pilgrim scenes were tacked up around the hall. Autumn leaves had been gathered weeks before and kept fresh in basements. Beautiful tableaux were shown by High School students and a group of the young working people of the town. These, with community singing, folk dances, music and a very good talk on the Pilgrims by one of the men of the town, made up the formal program. The evening closed with games."

In December Miss Bock returned to plan for the January program to be given on the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, for whom the town had been named. The program was turned over to a member of the Civic Club who sent to the State Historical Library and obtained authentic material around which to plan her program.

In preparation for the celebration the older citizens of the community gathered together a remarkable collection of relics, not only of former American days but of the olden times of the Scandinavian countries, of Ireland and of Germany, their native countries. These were attractively arranged in the council room of the town hall. Spinning wheels; home-spun spreads and materials, furniture, clothes, household articles, dishes, and swords were included in the collection. The main hall was devoted to an exhibit of the Franklin of today with a display of modern equipment from the village stores, the outgrowth of some of the Benjamin Franklin inventions.

Posters bearing some of the famous sayings of Franklin advised the gathering of the way to success through thrift and industry.

The program on Franklin Day consisted of talks, essays, music and a folk dance by the girls from Morton, who drove over to take part in the celebration. After this the seats were cleared away and eight of the young people of the town danced the Minuet which had been rehearsed in advance of the program. It had been prophesied that it would be impossible to get four young men to appear in a "fancy dance." Two fiddlers and accompanist and caller then took their places and square dances and the Virginia

COMMUNITY NIGHTS IN RENVILLE CO., MINN.

Reel held sway during the rest of the evening. An event of the occasion was the dancing of an old-time jig by Grandma O'Shea, more than eighty years of age.

Olivia's Community Night

The Community Night of Olivia under the auspices of the Parent-Teachers Association was held on December 2nd, preliminary meetings to plan the evening having been held the month before. The play *The First Thanksgiving Dinner* was given by High School pupils under the direction of their teachers. This group, together with the large committees who took charge of refreshments, decorations and games, involved 50 to 60 people who were busy preparing for the program. The game committee met with Miss Bock the night before to rehearse the games. This made it possible through volunteer leaders to handle the large crowd of 400 people who stayed to play. About 600 people saw the first part of the program.

At Hector

The Hector committee was determined to keep their Community Night particularly for adults. As a result, the hall was crowded with 300 grown-ups who came prepared for a good time and had it.

The first part of the program was musical with a talk on community ideals by one of the citizens and a reading full of local hits. Everyone stayed for the refreshments of doughnuts and coffee and for the games and stunts.

A permanent recreation committee has been organized in Hector which will plan the next event—a game program for children.

"Too much cannot be said of the value of having the communities do as much of the work for these events as possible. This method should make the work permanent through committees living in the towns. We as professional workers should plant ideas and not personalities."

A Garage as a Community Center

The Buffalo Lake people, hearing of the interest in the Community Nights in other towns of the County, determined to overcome their own handicap and give one too. The preceding year the town hall had burned. So the editor of the paper hit upon the idea of using the large public garage as a hall. After it has been used successfully for a Legion play it was decided to hold an April First Community Night there.

The cars were pushed out of the garage and sawdust was

INDUSTRIAL RECREATION PROGRAM

sprinkled on the oily spots on the floor. Planks were brought from the lumber yard and placed on tiles for seats. A stage was erected at one end of the room of planks on higher tiles. The school piano was moved over. April Fool ushers in grotesque costumes met the crowd at the door and played local jokes. As a result by the time the program began, the crowd was in an uproar. The play, *The Depot Lunch Counter*, and musical numbers were given.

Since admission was free, in order to provide a community fund badges and refreshments were sold. On the badges were printed "Hello, Stranger, my name's ———, what's yours?" The surplus over the cost of the evening's properties amounted to over seventy dollars which was used for the Community Picnic in the Spring.

Old hats donated from the pioneer stock of a local merchant were sold in a fish pond at ten cents a fish. The sight of prominent citizens in little flat hats and fedoras of thirty-five years ago was one never to be forgotten. After the program the seats were cleared away and everyone played the social games.

We are told that a new Town Hall is assured for next year with a room large enough for just such gatherings. Those who had disapproved the idea before were convinced of the need on this evening—one of the tangible results of community work.

Progress in the Development of an Industrial Recreation Program

MINNETTE B. BRODKE

Director of Girls' Industrial Activities, Oakland, California

A little more than a year ago, the Oakland Recreation Department definitely entered the industrial field for the purpose of stimulating the spirit of play among the workers in Oakland's various factories.

In a survey of the recreational facilities offered to the growing boy and girl through the schools and playgrounds it became apparent that a large percentage of the youth of high school age entered the factories and were subsequently untouched and uninfluenced by the well-rounded sports program outlined by the Recreation Department—a program that is acknowledged to be one of the greatest

INDUSTRIAL RECREATION PROGRAM

factors in character-building and preparation for citizenship in our great educational system.

No Play for Young Workers

Team play, team loyalty and supervised play have proved their efficacy as substitutes for the gang fighting and harmful rowdyism in certain sections of Oakland, and it was felt that this play spirit could be instilled into the industrial district and could do much to bring about a better social understanding. For some months this work was handicapped by the fact that the narrow provision of the City Charter limited the activities of the Recreation Department to children's work. Through the adoption of a Charter Amendment last spring industrial recreation work was definitely placed within the scope of work to be handled by the Recreation Department.

This need being recognized and another opportunity for community service presented, the Recreation Department appointed a special worker to survey the city's industries. During the making of the survey, the managers of many plants were interviewed regarding their attitude toward noon-hour recreation. A program was offered for their approval. Eager response came from every side, and, out of twenty-seven factories interviewed, only one employer opposed the recreational plan.

Sport Became Popular

The next step was to organize teams in the plants, and test out the facilities of noon-hour play. For these activities the Recreation Department furnished the initial equipment. It was slow and uncertain work at first. In some sheltered corner of the factory yard, or perhaps a nearby field and in many cases the street, a volleyball net was stretched and the rudiments of the game taught to those wishing to play. In the beginning the response came from small numbers. Gradually the sport became popular. Several teams were formed in one plant, and competitive games were played off.

Volleyball seems to be the opening wedge in introducing sports at the noon-hour. It can be played in a short time, can engage a large number of participants; it is snappy, exciting and, what has been the greatest value, can be played almost any place.

Since the inauguration of noon-hour sports in the factories, a number of athletic fields have been installed by the managers. As the interest grew an organization known as the Industrial Athletic Association of Greater Oakland was formed.

Realizing the splendid results in added efficiency, physical development and more congenial relations obtained through the efforts

THE NEW ARMCO PARK

of the Industrial Athletic Association of Greater Oakland in promoting sport among men in Oakland industries, a girls' auxiliary was formed to give similar benefits to the women workers. This association meets once a month and is composed of the welfare worker (if any) and three representatives from each plant, to plan competitive games, hikes, socials.

Next the Girls There are girls' teams playing volleyball, baseball and tennis in the various plants. In the beginning they would play only on the day the director visited their plant. They now begin to see the benefits which may be derived from these games as well as the fun physically and mentally, and now play every day whether or not there is a director in charge.

The following program is being carried out at present:

1. Noon-hour play—volleyball, baseball, tennis and group games
2. Evening recreation—rowing, swimming, and athletic games
3. Mixed dances twice a month
4. Monthly get-together parties of girls in all plants (each plant taking its turn at being hostess)
5. Hikes and picnics on holidays and Sundays
6. Get-together crew parties and "weenie roasts" at Lake Merritt

Groups of girls from various plants are planning to spend their vacations at the Oakland Recreation Camp in the High Sierras, where a clean, wholesome vacation may be enjoyed at a reasonable rate.

The New Armco Park

In 1919 at a Chamber of Commerce banquet in Middletown, Ohio, Mr. George M. Verity, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, told of the acquisition by the company of a tract of land comprising in all 392 acres which he promised would some day be made available for use by the city. That day has now come, for on July 16th, 1921, this land, formerly called Cooch's Woods, was opened as a public park for the use and enjoyment of the people of Middletown. Good roads, trails leading through the whole area, with open brick furnaces for cooking at the end of

THE NEW ARMCO PARK

each trail, a camp, innumerable places for picnicking, and plans for a community golf course promise an unbounded use of the park in the future.

The enclosed camp, "Wildwood Heights," at the northeast corner of the huge woods is already being occupied by the Girl Scouts. Although it takes up only a small section of the whole tract, it is one of the most attractive features of the entire park. This camp is located on the very crest of a high hill, from which there is a beautiful view of the hills surrounding. There is an open field in front of it and a deep woods behind. The camp consists of two buildings, five tents, and a swimming pool, the whole shut off by a fence from the rest of the tract. "Hickory Lodge," the recreation hall, is a frame building of one room which contains a piano, a fireplace, plenty of book-cases, and two wide piazzas, directly beneath one of which may be seen the picturesque concrete swimming pool with rustic bridges and lattice work leading down to the water's edge. The end of the building leading to the porch is collapsible, so that the entire floor, 20 by 40, can be thrown open for receptions or entertainments of any kind.

The park has been likened to the famous Hills and Dales park at Dayton, Ohio, and is one of which the community may well be proud. There are many improvements planned which have not yet been completed but passes are already being issued under the following rules and regulations, a copy of which accompanies each pass.

1. All trees, shrubbery and wild flowers must be left absolutely uninjured and undisturbed.
2. Picnic parties must gather all their paper and refuse and deposit same in receptacles provided.
3. No fires must be started except in the open furnaces provided for cooking.
4. The sheep and lambs running in the park must not be molested in any way.
5. Birds must not be molested, as we wish to encourage them.
6. No dogs will be allowed in the park.
7. Boys will not be permitted to have guns of any kind, sling shots or hatchets.
8. Good order must be maintained.
9. Regular passes issued do not permit the holder or

BROCKTON'S SWIMMING BEACH

any member of the party to visit the permanent camp on Wildwood Heights. Those holding passes must not go beyond main entrance to camp in Wildwood Glen.

The tract of ground assigned to this permanent camp is absolutely reserved for its exclusive use.

10. Anyone found breaking rules or being disrespectful to attendants will not be able to secure a second pass.

Your cooperation in making this a safe, orderly and delightful picnic ground is earnestly solicited.

GEORGE M. VERITY,
President the American Rolling Mill Co.

The park will be open every day except Monday from twelve noon until sundown and on Saturday and Sunday from eight in the morning until sundown.

The city of Middletown will have the opportunity to take over this tract of land for a city park, if it is so desired, when it is able to develop and maintain it.

Mr. Verity has offered a prize of \$25 in gold to the citizen of Middletown who submits the most original and appropriate name for the park.

Brockton's Swimming Beach

WALLACE HATCH

Community Service

Brockton, Massachusetts, while not located on the ocean, has achieved a real beach. Though it is only an inland beach built on a former rock-pile, 972 boys and girls or their mothers and fathers who passed out of the grounds during a recent evening would gladly testify to its popularity.

The "Swimming Beach" put over by the "Neighbors" of the Ellis Brett Neighborhood Center has caught the interest of the youth of Brockton—not merely of those living near the pond, but of children who come from several miles away with their fathers and mothers. On a pleasant afternoon from 600 to 800 people swarm to this beach, some to go in swimming or to use

BROCKTON'S SWIMMING BEACH

the wading pool, some to play games and others to watch the participants or to look after their young children.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE BEACH

A post-card questionnaire listing leisure time facilities was sent to the parents of children in all schools in Brockton brought forth the information that adequate swimming facilities were desired above everything else. Following this post-card vote the newly formed Ellis Brett Neighborhood Center voted to construct and operate a swimming beach at the neighboring ice pond. Permission to use the property was secured, plans were made and put into effect, and on Saturday afternoon, May 27th, the work was started with a gathering of about 200 people at the rock-pile site of the proposed beach, with about 100 workers actually assisting. Mayor Roger Keith and other prominent men and women were present and helped in getting the work under way, following the levels set by the City Engineer.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME BY COMMUNITY EFFORT

The work divided itself into two main tasks: first, the creation of a beach out of a rock-pile, and second, the creation of a dressing building out of an old abandoned two-story hen-house. Saturday afternoons and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for the next four weeks were given to strenuous labor on the project. It became a common occurrence for 15 men to form in line to draw big boulders out of their holes to new resting spots 100 feet away. A little later the Committee ventured to supplement the physical labors of its members with horses and dynamite. There seemed an endless number of rocks requiring unusual neighborhood perseverance, but finally the task was finished and the sand donated by the City through the Highway Commission, commenced to arrive. The removal of the rocks was the first step toward making the beach a reality. The second and third steps performed by the City in supplying 350 yards of sand and the services of a lifeguard,—the latter supplied by the Playground Commission—were equally important to the success of the enterprise.

FROM HEN HOUSE TO BATH HOUSE

A sandy beach with good swimming accommodations is only one part of a swimming beach project. Almost equally important

BROCKTON'S SWIMMING BEACH

are the dressing, checking and toilet facilities. The abandoned two-story hen-house located about 200 feet from the "Beach" was completely remodeled into a commodious and modern bath-house. Some of the changes made involved the removal of all interior woodwork; regrading of the dirt floor basement; concreting the entire basement; erection of partitions on the upper floor to provide for twenty individual rooms; the installation of toilet facilities and shower baths on both floors, of checking rooms capable of handling 400 bathers at one time, and the construction of a septic tank system of sewage disposal. Nearly all this work was handled practically without expense to the Committee on account of the wholesome cooperation developed. The use of the grounds was made possible through the courtesy of its owners; cement for basement, expert masonry, lumber, carpentering, plumbing and other service were all contributed in whole or in part, thus making it possible to put over the task at a remarkably small expense.

Running water for drinking, showers and toilets is a necessity. The problem was presented to the City through the Mayor with the result that the Water Department made a connection with the City main over 300 feet away and in addition to providing water for toilets and showers installed necessary drinking fountains.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BEACH

The routine followed by the bathers is as follows: First, all bathers are registered at the entrance of the bath-house. Those who are members of the Ellis Brett, Lincoln or Hancock Neighborhood Centers are given a season's use of all facilities without further charge. (Anyone regardless of residence, can join either of these Neighborhood Centers). Those who are not members pay ten cents which covers all costs for a single use of the privilege. There is, of course, no profit to anyone. The income helps to meet the cost of supervision and if a balance remains at the close of the season, it will be used in providing additional recreational facilities for the residents of the Ellis Brett Neighborhood.

After registering, each bather receives a basket which is taken to the dressing room, the girls using the upper floor, the boys the lower. Clothes are placed in the basket which is brought to the check-room. On surrendering a basket, the bather receives a brass check with an elastic which is secured around the arm or neck. On return from the water, the check is presented at the desk and

A HOME PLAY PROGRAM

the bather receives the basket containing his clothes. While in the water, bathers are under the constant eye of the Life-guard and the policeman. The Police Department keeps one man on duty constantly and during the rush hours afternoons and evenings provides additional police supervision.

AFTER THE BEACH—WHAT?

The wholehearted Neighborhood cooperation which has made this swimming beach possible is leading these neighbors on the West Side of Brockton to realize that a successful swimming beach is but one of many possible enterprises. Already members of the Committee are discussing such subjects as the cooperative construction and operation of tennis courts, volley-ball courts, bowling alleys, and most important, the putting over of a Public Park system. The Neighborhood Center during the coming Fall and Winter will renew its neighborhood gatherings, organize game instruction for boys and girls, and for adults and if possible, establish a neighborhood Forum.

The program which has been briefly outlined refers only to the Ellis Brett Neighborhood Center. Six other school districts in Brockton have organized Neighborhood Center work with active Committees and far-reaching programs.

A Home Play Program

In an effort to further the home play idea which Community Service believes to be of great importance, Community Service of Cincinnati, Ohio, is developing in cooperation with the Federation of Mothers' Clubs a home play program which, briefly outlined, is as follows:

A short talk is given on the value of play in homes, streets, yards and fields with the hope of stimulating some of the mothers to take up play leadership. A mimeographed list of games and activities is given each member of the club and the talk is followed by a play period when games are demonstrated under the leadership of Community Service workers.

The games mentioned, most of which may be found in Jessie Bancraft's *Games for the Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium*, are classified as follows:

A HOME PLAY PROGRAM

OUTDOOR GAMES

Black and White	Japanese Tag
Bear in the Pit	Jump Rope
Circle Game	Observation
Cross Tag	Partner Tag
Crossing the Brook	Puss in the Corner
Drop the Handkerchief	Ring a lievo
Follow the Leader	Stealing Sticks
Fox and Geese	Stand Still, No Moving
Home Tag	Stoop Tag
I Say Stoop	Trade

GAMES ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE STREET LINE

Pom Pom Pull Away	Barley Breaks
Tom Tidler's Ground	Black Tom
Hop Scotch	Skin the Snake
Prisoner's Base	

GAMES FOR PARLOR

Buzzy	Crambo
Bird, Beast or Fish	Simon Says
Dumb Crambo	Tip Tap Toe
Find the Ring	Jacks
Grass Blade	Charades
Londay	Up Jenkins
Minister's Cat	Recognition
Naughts and Crosses	Bean Bag Box

GAMES FOR THE ATTIC OR BASEMENT

Tether Ball	Rooster Fight
Volley Ball with Toy Balloon	Arm Length Tag
Balance Wrestle	Chinese Get Up
Push Ball	Walking Spanish

OUTDOOR OCCUPATIONS

Making and Flying Kites	Packing Box Carpentry
Practising for Badge Test	Stilt Walking
Knot Tying	Hare and Hound with Paper or Chalk
Signalling	
Collecting Leaves	

GAMES FOR GYMNASIUM

Captain Ball	Bag Pile
Center Ball	Relays Overhead
Dodge Ball	Side by Side
Volley Ball	Stride Ball
Ouoits	Over and Under
Tether Ball	Wand
Basket Ball	Try for Basket
Baseball	Running
Playground Ball	Crawling
Kick Ball	Swat Tag
Hand Ball	Zig Zag

INDOOR OCCUPATIONS

Cutting out Fashion Plate Ladies	Sailing Boats in the Bathtub
Making Cardboard Furniture	Making Doll Houses
Making Cigar Box Furniture	Shadow Pictures
Making Pinwheels	Collecting Trade Marks
Making a House Scrapbook	

GIVES RECREATION PHILOSOPHY

WHAT FATHER CAN DO

Get Up Ball Game
Umpire Game
Build Fire in Lot to Roast Apples
Help Build House for Children

Make Game, Swings, Game Equipment
Help Run a Backyard Circus
Fix up Home Made Striking Bag
Arrange Hikes

WHAT MOTHER CAN DO

Tell Stories
Mother Goose Jingles
Jack and the Bean Stalk
Epaminondas and His Aunt
The Vengeance of Ulysses
Wooden Horse and Fall of Troy
Story of the Magic Sword
The Golden Fleece
The Dragon's Teeth
Rip Van Winkle
The Three Bears
Little Half Chick

Aladdin's Lamp
How Horatius Held the Bridge
How Thor's Hammer was Lost and Found
The Pygmies
Canute and the Waves
George Washington's Survey Adventure
Myths
King Alfred in Cowherd's Cottage
Stories from Oarkman's History
Just So Stories, Kipling

GAMES FOR GROUPS

1. Blind Animal
 - a Receiving Line
 - b Chance Sheet
2. Musical Circle (cross)
 - a Slap Jack (couples)
 - b Musical Knives
 - c Pass Objects
 - d Acquaintances
3. Relays
 - a Nose and Toe
 - b Chairs (folding and kindergarten)
 - c Backward

- d Zig-Zag
 - e Clap Hands
 - f Hoop
4. Races
 - a Feather Push
 - b Bean travel
 - c Draft
5. Stunts
 - a Inverted Quartette
 - b Impromptu Artist
6. Musical Games
 - a Jolly is the Miller and Virginia Reel

French Tennis Champion Gives Recreation Philosophy*

In an article written for the *New York Times* (August 19), Mlle. Lenglen, champion tennis player of France, says:

Please let me say a few words about the bigger principles of life that are interwoven with tennis—the amusement—or in fact with all athletics. Not that I desire to preach, but simply because I have given these matters deep study and feel that they are of vital importance.

Tennis is an ideal recreation—no one can deny that, but how many persons have given a thought to what that word recreation

* From the *New York Times* Courtesy of Crowell-Simis Service

THE HOPE OF MAIN STREET

means? We have the same word in French that you do in English. Recreation—really I wonder if it would not be better to write it re-creation, for then it is that you appreciate the real meaning.

Tennis, golf, swimming—all of the sports are recreations; so are reading, hearing good music, dancing, seeing good motion pictures; they re-create. Just as sleep rests the body and allows tired tissues to be restored, so will these amusements refresh a mind fatigued by labor, and the athletic amusements at the same time give the needed exercise to those muscles that we probably never use in our ordinary activities.

As a result it necessarily follows that when a person has too little recreation, the mind cannot help becoming warped and narrow. And just so too much recreation is as dangerous as too much food; even too much sleep is not good for one.

If any one believes you should spend all your waking hours in work and depend upon sleep alone for re-building—let that person try to eat the same food at each meal for a month! It would be the same—trying to rely on the good thing alone.

Recreation will make you work better, think better, sleep better, be better.

The Hope of Main Street

The Culture of Small Com- munities

Mary Austin in an article entitled "Book Service to Main Street" in the April, 1921, issue of *The Bookman* draws two "unshakable conclusions" from the results of a culture survey conducted during the past three years in American cities. The first relates to the discovery of a native culture not yet wholly articulate but nevertheless making itself felt.

"The second of these unescapable conclusions," says Miss Austin, "has been that the culture of the coming generation will be a culture of small communities, communities of twenty thousand and less. To the average American such a statement needs no explanation. Though he hears of them first in the cities where they have gone to market their product, he recognizes the prophets of national life as fellow townsmen. Even in their abuse—and who does not abuse the small town nowadays?—there is too much of noble fury not to spring from an equally furious devotion.

THE HOPE OF MAIN STREET

"What then is the equipment of the small town from which we are to expect an expression of our national culture? One thinks at once of the arts; the theatre, pictures, music, books. A very little study, singularly, convinces one that there are more adequate facilities for the communication of all that has been expressed by any of these than for the things that can only be expressed in books.

"The phonographic record combined with salesmanship makes the music of the world possible to the most isolated community. Last summer in the Non-Partisan League country I could not discover a farmhouse which had not from one to five musical instruments; and in the Plains States the musical festival has attained a level not achieved anywhere outside of three or four large cities. In the lonely Spanish-speaking hamlets of the southwest I saw beautiful, naive old tempera paintings, discoverable only in museums elsewhere, and excellent modern reproductions of the best Italian and Spanish art. In the unlikeliest places the traveling picture exhibition finds room and appreciation. The community theatre leaves nothing unattempted. In a wheat-growing town of the northwest last season, thousands of people stood in the streets around three harvester trucks improvised into a pageant stage. Flat cars have also been utilized by the Little Country Theatre. The California coast boasts any number of small open air theatres ranging from natural redwood amphitheatres to concrete structures of Greek perfection. In all these places opportunities for the enjoyment of books are woefully inadequate.

"Let us begin the explanation of this condition by admitting that, as a people, we are more given to satisfaction of sensation than to intellectual curiosity. Unhappily most of our educational institutions, and all of the commercial ones, are disposed to coddle our intellectual inertia rather than to assist in overcoming it. But it is also an unavoidable conclusion that American communities have come more than half the distance that has already been overcome, and that it is the educational and commercial institutions that are lagging."

Catching Coppers at a Fair

M. CAROLINE GEYER

I. Lolly Pops

Cut out faces in any magazine advertisements—colored ones are best, place one face over each lolly pop. Then dress lolly pop in crepe paper. These make very attractive decorations on candy counter, and may be sold for twenty-five cents each.

II. Grocery Counter

Get canned goods wholesale or have them donated. Instead of having price list on each can, place in envelope slips of paper containing names of contents of tins. For instance—if you have twenty cans of peaches, place twenty slips of paper, write “peaches” on each, into twenty envelopes. Do the same to all goods and place envelopes in box. Charge twenty-five cents and allow customer to draw out one envelope. Give him article written on slip of paper—“peaches” means a can of peaches. This is a very interesting way to attract people to grocery counter. This idea may be carried out at candy counter, with equal success.

III. Bow and Arrow

Have target about twenty feet from throwing line. Make arrows of bamboo, six inches long, melt and place a little piece of lead at end; in center of this lead place sharp pointed steel. Place feathers on side to give appearance of arrow. Allow six throws—for the arrow is thrown, not shot, at target, for five cents. Have target so marked that different circles count differently and bull's eye most. A player making a certain score is given a slip and certain numbers of these slips entitle holder to a prize.

IV. Fish Pond

Have curtain drawn across one end of room. On curtain have drawn many fish with mouths open. Through these mouths children “fish” for package. Of course a curtain of this kind must be very attractive.

V. Post Office

Have partitions built and made into many small compartments. Each compartment is numbered and contains several small pack-

GIRLS' WEEK

ages. Purchaser buys letter in front of post office. This letter contains number corresponding to a number of one of compartments. Purchaser goes to this compartment and selects package.

Girl's Week in Modesto, California

Girls' Week in Modesto was very successful, both from the point of view of members participating and spirit shown. A Mother and Daughter banquet in the high school was attended by about 230 girls and their mothers. The dinner was served by the high school domestic science department and was followed by talks and games.

A doll show was held in the library for the younger girls under the direction of the city library. This exhibit was so well attended that it was necessary for the children to keep in line and march around the room and out immediately after viewing the exhibit in order to make room for others.

About 300 girls attended a "weenie roast" in one of the parks. On this occasion 62 registered as Camp Fire Girls and 25 as Girl Scouts.

On Fathers' and Daughters' night one of the theaters admitting all girls free packed the house with fathers, mothers and girls.

On Saturday of Girls' Week a very successful field day was held in the park. The girls were weighed and labeled with letters A, B, C—those weighing under 60 pounds; those weighing between 60 and 90 pounds; and those weighing over 90 pounds. Each group ran in the 50 yard dash, backward dash, three legged race, sack race and 30 yard dash. First and second prizes of boxes of candy were given out. Following the races the high school girls played the departmental girls in a game of indoor baseball. Lunch was served at noon and in the afternoon all kinds of group games were played.

On Sunday the Presbyterian Church served breakfast to the girls followed by a special program. During the morning service the entire central part of the church was reserved for the girls and a special sermon for girls was preached.

All the different organizations in the town assisted in some way in the events of Girls' Week.

Book Reviews

FOLK SONGS OF MANY PEOPLES. By Florence Hudson Botsford. Volume I., published by the Women's Press, New York City, price \$2.75

A most useful and practical knowledge of folk songs is this volume by Mrs. Botsford which is sponsored by the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association. The purpose of the book is especially admirable since it is intended to be used by our foreign born citizens in interpreting their own songs in our language. Says the compiler: "The music is their own, but the voice is the voice of America." The compiler also contends that if the foreign born singer "takes other folks' tunes to heart, they may rid him of many racial ill-humors."

The collection is practical for several reasons. First, the songs chosen are for the most part those that sound well not only when sung by a solo artist, but they are suitable, many of them, for group singing. The translations by leading American poets, are in most instances particularly well-done in that they give due attention to rhythmic accent and musical phrasing.

EVENING PLAY CENTRES FOR CHILDREN. By Janet Penrose Trevelyan, with a preface by Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Published by E. P. Dutton & Company, New York. Price, \$2.00

A thrilling little book this is, as one realizes from the simple account what courage, what pioneer vision was implied in the opening twenty-two years ago of the Play Centre at Passmore Edwards Settlement, out of which has grown the great movement which will soon cover all of urban England. Mrs. Ward's preface seems to gather together the meaning of these years of effort as the urge which shall make the movement yet more widespread in country as well as in town.

The following extracts indicate the large human sympathies upon which the movement was based and also the unfaltering leadership to which the movement owes so much:

I have dwelt thus at some length upon the "children's Recreation School" at the Passmore Edwards Settlement, because it was the experiment from which the Play Centre movement sprang, and because to the experience gained there was due Mrs. Ward's conviction that an educational system which took no account of the child's need for play was in sore need of supplementing. The pathetic response of the teeming child-population of St. Pancras to the simple recreations that we offered them showed that the need was a profound and genuine one, and after seven years' experience in methods of organization it was decided to make an attempt to carry the adventure further. The attendances at the Settlement had risen by the end of 1904 to 1700 a week, but if this made some sensible impression on the lives of the children in that neighborhood, what could be said of the dreary miles of brick and mortar farther east? Or of such a specially degraded district as the slums of Notting Dale? In all these ancient boroughs the great school buildings rose, a witness to the honest desire of our generation to deal generously by the children, but every day at 4 or 4:30 their inmates trooped out, leaving them to stand gaunt and empty for the rest of the evening. It is true that the Children's Happy Evenings Association—all honour to it for being the first to attempt any remedy—had established in about 100 schools a weekly or fortnightly evening, when from 100 to 150 children were invited through the teachers, usually as the reward for regular attendance, to spend a happy two hours in dancing, drill, quiet games, and the like. But, with the best intentions on the part of the workers (who were exclusively volunteers), such Evenings could only meet the real needs of the children to a very limited extent. Normally there would be an evening for girls and an evening for boys on alternate weeks from October to April, and as the invitations were naturally distributed over as many children as possible, the individual child could rarely attend more than four or five times in the year. A system on these lines could hold out little promise

BOOK REVIEWS

of meeting the daily needs of 800,000 children, although the spirit animating the best "Evenings" was a very valuable one. At any rate, in the winter of 1904-5, there were still 700 schools untouched by the Happy Evenings, and although these could not afford the exceptional amenities of the Settlement buildings and garden, still the attempt to use them—or some fraction of them—was well worth the making, and in the winter of 1904-5 Mrs. Ward decided that the time had come to make it.

The problem, however, of raising the large and increasing sums that were annually required, and of meeting the demands for new Centres that soon began to reach us, was one that taxed Mrs. Ward's resources to the uttermost, and I remember many crises in the Play Centre affairs, when we were faced with the necessity of closing one or two of the Centres unless immediate help could be forthcoming. But, somehow or other, these crises were always surmounted, now by the conversion of some rich City Company to our cause, now by the capture of some fresh London landlord, anxious to acknowledge in this way the debt he owed London's children, now, perhaps, by a direct approach to the owners of some big factory in a district served by a Play Centre. But at the end of the year the accounts usually showed a deficit of several hundred pounds, and then Mrs. Ward would gather up the most remarkable facts of the year's work in a letter to *The Times*, and by the sheer persuasiveness of what she had to tell would compel the kind-hearted to contribute their guineas. Usually these letters brought in from £400 to £600. Thus we carried on, gradually increasing the number of Centres as our funds permitted it, but the precariousness of the whole situation—depending solely as it did upon Mrs. Ward's power to maintain, year after year, the very large subscription list required—made the question of State assistance an ever-present one in our thoughts.

Another Care Committee in South London, asking us for help in starting a Play Centre, stated that they had carefully investigated the cases of 100 children from one school, and that 67 of these were found to be locked out of their homes till seven, eight, and even nine o'clock at night. And of these 67, one-third were under 7 years of age. This was borne out by an appeal we received from the owner of a jam factory in the same district, who offered to defray part of the cost of a Play Centre if it could be established near his works, because the children used to come down to the factory gates in the evenings and cry till their mothers came out.

Thus we struggled on through the difficult years 1915 and 1916, until at length the doctrine that in the children lay the best hope of England seemed to have penetrated deeply into the public mind, and the response to Mrs. Ward's appeal in *The Times* of December 18, 1916, saved the situation for the Play Centres. Over £1000 came in, and I remember well how my children and I were all drawn into the joyous business of acknowledging the donations, and how my small boy of six shared in the general excitement at the opening of the letters and rejoiced louder than anyone when a £50 cheque tumbled out of the envelope.

But we of the younger generation may be forgiven if we hope also for an easing of the burden borne for so long by one indomitable personality, whose years are now approaching the psalmist's limit, and whose health has never been equal to the strain placed upon it. Mrs. Ward's work for the children of London has been recognized in the manner which she herself has most ardently desired, by the adoption of the Play Centre movement through the length and breadth of England, but it still remains for London, the home of the experiment, to accept its full share both of the burden and the reward. Within two years, shall we prophesy, the trustees of London's Government will have shouldered the task, and will see to it that eventually no London child who is in need of care and shelter—nay in need of happiness—shall be suffered to go without it.



Brockton, Mass.

ALL THE NEIGHBORS COME TO BROCKTON'S
HOME-MADE SWIMMING POOL (See page 457)



Brockton, Mass.

AND BRING THEIR LUNCHES AND STAY ALL DAY



Brockton, Mass.

THERE IS A WADING POOL, TOO



Brockton, Mass.

AND ADEQUATE CHECKING FACILITIES AND DRESSING ROOMS



American Red Cross
"In the service of those who suffer"

It's Play— to use a Corona

CORONA is so light ($6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) that you can carry it anywhere you go. It folds into a space no larger than your hat, and when not in use, is out of sight in its neat carrying case.

It is easy to learn to coronatype—and a lot of fun, too. May we send you Booklet No. 19?



A brand new Corona, including case, costs but \$50.00.

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

TRADE MARK

Built by

CORONA TYPEWRITER CO., Inc.
119 Main Street Groton, N. Y.

TWO-YEAR Normal Course for Directors of Physical Education, Playground Supervisors, Dancing Teachers and Swimming Instructors.

Thorough preparation in all branches under strong faculty of experienced men and women. Our graduates are filling the most responsible positions in the country. *High School* graduates from accredited schools admitted without examination. Fine dormitories for non-resident students.

18th Session opens September 26, 1921 We are now in our new building in a fine residential section of Chicago—within walking distance of two of Chicago's finest Parks and of the Chicago University. New gymnasiums—new classrooms and laboratories—new dormitory. All modern, up-to-date facilities and equipment.

CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

For illustrated catalog address Frances Musselman, Principal, Box 45, 5026 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PLAY
GROUND



OUT
FITTERS

THEO A. GROSS, PRESIDENT
1835 W. Lake St.

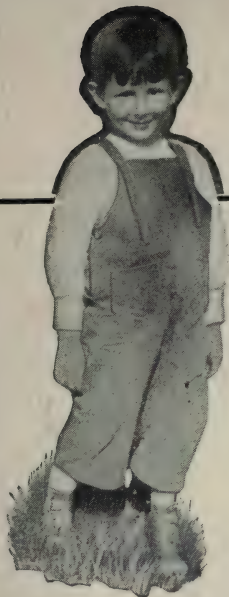
Chicago, Ill.

JUNGLEGYM

A PLAY APPARATUS, NOT AN AMUSEMENT DEVICE

Every child loves to climb. Climbing is the perfect exercise, developing, as it does, the entire body. JUNGLEGYM satisfies the climbing instinct. It develops initiative, imagination and group co-ordination. Physical courage is stimulated. JUNGLEGYM solves the playground director's problem of space. Forty to sixty children, all in active play, require a ground area of only 8x16 feet. Parents, educators and physicians have given JUNGLEGYM their enthusiastic endorsement. And it has instantly captivated the children wherever it has been installed. For further information address
JUNGLEGYM, Inc., 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Please mention THE PLAYGROUND when writing to advertisers



Purveyors to

**His Majesty,
Young America**

*For thirty years outfitters
of America's best
playgrounds*

**WRITE FOR CATALOG
AND ANY SPECIAL
COUNSEL**

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Recreation Engineers

Chicopee, Mass.

*"First it was the Base Ball only;
Now we cover the World of Sport"*



BATTLE CREEK

NORMAL SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

A progressive school founded on the best methods of physical education.

Other distinctive features:—The great medical department of the Sanitarium—hydrotherapy—massage—medical gymnastics—indoor and outdoor swimming pools and gymnasiums—club room—business training and courses in National and Local Social Forces included.

The third year specializes in School, Medical or Industrial Fields. Partial self-support opportunities. Fall term begins September.

STANDARD COURSE—Three years and six weeks Camp Life—for high school graduates.

Graduates given Life Teaching Certificate by the State of Michigan.

SUMMER CAMP SCHOOL—Six weeks. Official Girl Scouts Camp. Playground and dancing courses and aquatic sports.

*Address, for catalog and other
information*

DR. LINDA M. ROTH,
DEAN

Box P, BATTLE CREEK, Mich.



The Playground

Vol. XV, No. 8

NOVEMBER, 1921

The World at Play

Unforgotten!—For the benefit of those who sometimes feel that our wounded and ill ex-service men are being forgotten, a brief account of the activities at Fox Hills Hospital, Staten Island, under the direction of the Red Cross, will be reassuring.

One hundred and ninety-eight godmothers (volunteers) are regularly visiting assigned wards of the hospital every week. Many of the wards have been adopted by several groups of visitors who include a considerable number of men from Legion Posts. Every ward is amply covered. These visitors know all the men in their groups, give them comfort, advice and supplies, and through the recommendations of the ward surgeon and nurse meet the needs of the ward as a whole, often providing furniture, pool tables, victrolas, pianos, clothing, shoes and similar supplies. In addition to the work of the godmothers, the Red Cross sends into each ward every day a medical social

worker who gives systematic service.

On visiting days, Thursday and Sunday, the hospital is crowded with friends of the patients. On other days of the week there are always people there on special errands in the interests of patients.

A large number of block parties have been given all over greater New York from the proceeds of which many benefits have come to the ex-service men.

"There is no foundation," says Mr. F. R. Lane, field director of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, "for the statement that the ex-service men are forgotten by the public."

Lexington Has a Pet Show.—Pet Shows were a popular feature of the playgrounds conducted by Community Service at Lexington, Kentucky. Very few, if any cities, Lexington contends, can show such a variety of pets as were exhibited for the benefit of the 1500 people attending the show.

The entries were not con-

fined to children; adults from different parts of the city and from the country sent in their pets, which included bears, wolves, alligators, coons, cats, dogs, birds, possums, snakes, gold fish and many other varieties of live stock.

Town and Country Get Together.—From the September, 1921 issue of Community Leadership comes the following note regarding Caney, Kansas:

"Community picnics on nearby farms are popular at present in Caney—roasting ear picnics, cantaloupe picnics and watermelon picnics. During the roasting ear season the Chamber solicits from some prominent farmer an invitation to hold a picnic on his lawn, he and his neighbors to supply the roasting ears and other locally produced food. They all arrive at about 7 p. m., the Chamber members and their families also armed with baskets of tempting viands, ice cream, cigars and lemonade. The repast is usually begun with an informal talk by the host on his farming methods. The Chamber also holds a monthly community dinner at the Elks' Club banquet hall, to which the farmer members are invited."

A Community Day.—Highland Park, Illinois, claims in "Highland Park Day" one of

the most successful special celebrations held recently in any Community Service town. Seven local clubs cooperated with Community Service in arranging for the hundreds who came in from the country in a three-day carnival marking the opening of Sunset Wood, a glen on the western edge of the town.

"Highland Park Day," which began the carnival, was a holiday. Business houses closed and the streets were decorated. All the town was stirring early, for the first event of the day, a water fight between two teams of the local fire department, took place at nine. At nine-thirty a parade with floats and all the other features that make parades interesting made its way to Sunset Wood. There the Mayor addressed the crowd from the dance platform, emphasizing the fact that a community spirit such as that shown in this gathering could do much to make the city more attractive. The afternoon's activities consisted of a baseball game and all manner of competitive races and stunts. In the evening the carnival features were in full swing and out-of-door dancing attracted many. There was a merry-go-round and a Marionette show for the children.

"Formalities were laid aside

THE WORLD AT PLAY

for the day and all met on a common level," says the local press. "Highland Park Day was a fine illustration of what may be accomplished by co-operation."

Ice Glen Fete Is Successfully Revived.—Under the direction of Stockbridge Community Service, the annual torch-light parade through Ice Glen, traditional since 1841, was held for the first time since 1915. Ice Glen winds through a mountain cavern just past Laurel Hill, a spot famed for its Indian history. It was there that the Stockbridge Indians two centuries ago celebrated victories over warring tribes. The costumed marchers in the modern parade left Red Lion Inn at 8:30 p. m. and were greeted on Laurel Hill by an Indian tableau lighted with colored fire. The way through the dark cavern was lighted with flaring torches of red and green light. The party came out on the community recreation field, which formerly was Stockbridge Meadow. There a bonfire one hundred feet high had been piled and was blazing. An Indian war dance to the beating of tom-toms gave real atmosphere. A fitting close to the evening was a costume ball at the town hall, at which prizes

for the most unique costumes were awarded.

Playground Day.—Playground Day, celebrated in Newburyport, Massachusetts, on Labor Day, was one of the features of a campaign to raise money for providing the playgrounds with much-needed facilities. A larger crowd than had been expected turned out. Though this involved making some changes in the program, everything was most successful. Among the activities were historic pageantry, group dancing, singing and massed games, acrobatic stunts, relay races, efficiency tests (chinning, baseball and basketball throw, base running). The presentation of the League cup gave the afternoon added interest. A fine spirit of loyalty was demonstrated in the athletics. Boys who could not ordinarily be prevailed upon to do anything before the public participated. One boy was heard to say, "I'm not running for myself—I'm running for the playground." The program ended with a sing, which was particularly enjoyed by the older people.

Mother Goose Records.—Among the new Victor educational records are a number of Mother Goose records, music by Sidney Homer, sung by his wife, Mme. Louise Homer.

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Play room leaders who wish music for the littlest ones may find this music useful.

Youthful Troubadours.—Instead of holding its usual community sings during the summer, Community Service of Boston in cooperation with South End House banded together 22 little children who are known as the South End Troubadours. They put on simple national costumes and went through the neighborhood singing before the doors of the houses, usually at twilight when tired mothers came out on the steps of their homes to rest.

An Ingeniously Contrived Wading Pool.—The Community Service committee of Newport, Kentucky, by utilizing a slope and heavily concreted school yard corner, and by putting two concrete walls has made a most acceptable wading pool in one of the playgrounds, running to a depth of about eighteen inches at the deepest point. Two other wading pools have been installed and four playgrounds conducted. In addition, the committee has maintained very successfully a summer camp which a little more than paid expenses.

New Albany Reports Progress.—Community Service of

New Albany, Indiana, held a playground day last summer at which were featured badge tests, a pet and hobby exhibition and storytelling by five gypsy storytellers. In the evening there were bicycle and pushmobile races, volley ball games, twilight baseball played by four teams and a tug of war contest which drew many spectators. The high school furnished music.

The organization of the negro citizens of New Albany has been a particularly successful part of the work. The group of negroes attending the Community Center on the Ohio River became so enthusiastic that they themselves went to two of the property owners and asked for permission to build a roadway through their property down to the river. They then cleared up a stretch of land on the river bank which had become overrun with rank vegetation and transformed it into a playground and park with a bandstand and benches. Soft drinks are being sold at the center, the money taken in being expended on the grounds. All this was done under the supervision of a negro committee of twelve closely affiliated with Community Service.

Locust Grove, formerly known as Nigger's Hill, also

THE WORLD AT PLAY

has a successful neighborhood center. The people in this neighborhood have taken great pride in clearing up the grounds and promoting activities. The Neighborhood Center Junior Scouts are responsible for caring for the grounds, sand boxes, benches and other equipment.

A Community House with Interesting Associations.—The house on the shores of Sebago Lake, Maine, in which Nathaniel Hawthorne lived as a boy and where he made his home when he was attending Bowdoin College, is to be preserved as a community house. The Associated Press reports that citizens and summer residents have formed a corporation for the purpose of carrying out the plans. The building was occupied as a boarding house for many years after the Hawthornes left it. Seventy years ago it was built over into a church, for which purpose it has since been used.

Business Men Build Playground.—One hundred dignified business and professional men of Cincinnati donned overalls one Saturday afternoon and transformed an abandoned lot, formerly the site of the Billy Sunday Tabernacle, into a playground to be operated for the

children of the neighborhood by Community Service. Eight trucks were engaged by the "laborers" to haul away the debris. The playground is to be equipped through funds provided by the Community Chest to Community Service.

Taunton's New Publication.

—On August 24th, 1921, Taunton, Massachusetts, issued the first number of its ambitious paper known as *The Playgrunder*. Eight pages of reading matter with illustrations are devoted to the history of the playground movement in Taunton, an account of the activities on the playgrounds and statements from leading citizens on the value of the playground movement. *The Playgrunder* is a thoroughly interesting and attractive paper, of which any playground commission might well be proud.

A New Playground for Okmulgee.—Through the action of the Rotary Club of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, a \$20,000 playground will soon be ready for the children of the city. The land consisting of a half a block was donated to the Rotary Club for the park by W. A. Alexander, one of the charter members of the club. The Rotarians will turn the park over to the city for

THE WORLD AT PLAY

public use on its completion but will maintain control for a year. Considerable material and labor were donated by firms and building crafts.

Women's Clubs Responsible for Saginaw Playgrounds.—

The Saginaw, Michigan, Federation of Women's Clubs was faced with a serious problem on Balloon Day—one of the four big get-together days on the playgrounds—when 1,000 children instead of the 200 expected, for whom provision was made, appeared to claim the balloons. The problem was solved by giving the balloons to the smallest children.

Saginaw had a real awakening last summer to her duty toward her young citizens. The municipality appropriated \$500, the Board of Commerce, which is keenly interested in playgrounds gave \$200, and the play centers were conducted under the direction of the Saginaw Federation of Women's Clubs of which Mrs. James C. Groves is president.

At least 500 children attended the playground each day, while one of the big get-together days of which there was one a week at the different centers brought out 2,000 children. The capacity of the smallest center was so taxed by the crowds of children attending that on one

occasion it became necessary to rope off the street.

Making the Most of the Beauty.—The cabins of the Sacramento Mountain Camp have been especially planned and placed to give the widest and most beautiful view and no cabin interferes with the view from another cabin. The color scheme, too, adds to the effectiveness of the scene. The cabins are stained as companions, two dark brown with green roofs and white trim; two dark green with lighter green roof and moss green trim; two with grey body with a touch of lavender—just enough to melt into the mountain haze of the evening. Mr. George Sinn writes of the spirit of joy which pervades the camp—even the dish washer—who was “down and out” because of approaching blindness. Under the happiness of the camp his spirit revived and he would often hold the entire group spellbound as he played on the piano from the great music of all ages.

Welcome Recreation Executives.—At the 22nd Annual Convention of the American Association of Park Superintendents a new constitution and by-laws were adopted which will extend the membership in the Association to playground

THE WORLD AT PLAY

and recreation executives on the same basis as park officials.

This is a very significant action on the part of the Association and it is hoped that superintendents of recreation will avail themselves of the opportunity to become associated with park officials in order that the whole recreation movement may benefit from a closer affiliation of these two great recreational forces.

New York City Training Course.—A Training Course in Play and Recreation given under the direction of Miss Madeline L. Stevens, who has long been a leader in this field, began on October seventeenth. Morning classes will be held for playground and social workers and there will be afternoon and evening classes for the training of playground leaders and community workers.

Application may be made to Miss Stevens at the Kips Bay Boys' Club, 825 Second Avenue, New York City.

New York Community Service Conducts Training Courses for Dramatic Directors.—From September 28th through November 30th, 1921, the Drama Department of New York Community Service will hold a

series of training courses for directors in community drama and religious drama. Classes are being held three evenings each week. Among the instructors are such experts as Woodman Thompson, Professor of Stagecraft, Carnegie Institute of Technology; Charles E. Pellew, President, New York Society Craftsmen; Mabel F. Hobbs, Bureau of Educational Dramatics, Community Service, Incorporated; Professor Bird Larson, Barnard College; Elizabeth B. Grimball, Pageant Producer and Percy J. Burrell of the Drama Staff, Community Service, Incorporated. There will be special lectures by Rev. Phillips E. Osgood, Chairman, Commission on Church Pageantry and Drama, Protestant Episcopal Church; Anita B. Ferris, author and producer of Religious Pageants; Helen Arthur, Associate Director, Neighborhood Playhouse, New York City and others.

Pageantry, drama for children, play directing and stagecraft are among the subjects on which instruction is given. Demonstrations in practical designing and executing of stage settings for amateurs, in methods of dyeing costume materials and similar technical problems are making the lectures exceedingly practical.

Play Production in Churches and Sunday Schools

CONSTANCE D'ARCY MACKAY

Community Service (Incorporated)

During the middle ages the Church and the Drama were so closely allied that the fact that once again these two have come together is merely a renewing of old ties. Indeed, the modern drama as we know it today had its beginnings in the pre-Elizabethan miracle and morality plays which were acted not only in England but in France, the Basque Provinces, Germany, Flanders, and other countries of Europe.

Whether the church be in town or country enough material is now available in book form to make the choice of a play a very wide one, ranging from such allegories as *Everyman*, recently given in St. Marks-in-the-Bowery, New York, or *Eagerheart*, as produced in St. George's in the same city, to the more realistic *Old Peabody Pew*, as first produced in a church in Hollis, Maine.

With these and other plays suited to church production full directions are given for adequate staging, so that amateurs need have no fear of attempting them, and may hearten themselves by remembering that pre-Elizabethan drama was wholly in the hands of amateurs, that it was the amateur who brought drama into the church and incidentally paved the way for Shakespeare.

Eagerheart, by A. M. Buckton, is a play of the Nativity in several scenes, which can be acted in the chancel of a church in one scene by draping the chancel with opaque curtains, and changing the properties. There are 11 males, 2 females, several extras. This is a very beautiful play, which has been widely used in churches. It plays one hour. Can be obtained from the Drama League Bookshop, 29 West 47th Street, New York City. Price \$1.00, postage 10c. Small royalty

For most plays that are produced in the chancel of a church, a background of plain hangings or curtains is best. For *Eagerheart*, when it was produced in St. George's the whole chancel was curtained with Madonna blue sateen hung on wires stretched across the chancel from wall to wall. Footlights were placed along the floor at the base of the first pews. Small spotlights, well concealed, were used in the background and at each side of the chancel. For several effects colored transparencies were used with these lights;

PLAY PRODUCTION IN CHURCHES

amber, which turned the hangings into forest green and at one place in the play, red, which touched the hangings with purple shadows.

Everyman is a play in seven scenes with one setting. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th St., New York City. Price \$.50. Background draped with curtains. Usually plays without intermission. Shows *Everyman* passing through the world, his Good Deeds alone remaining at the last to speak for him. No royalty. Plays 1½ hours. Sixteen characters, 11 males and 5 females, or can be used interchangeably.

Everyman has been acted for hundreds of years, and yet its story of the soul of man is as applicable today as when it was first written. It deals with the eternal things, and therefore is eternal. Its simple background and mediaeval costumes make it worth while producing from an artistic as well as from a religious point of view.

For a New England church production of *Everyman* the chancel was hung with draperies of pale grey canton flannel, while the lighting was managed in the same way as that of the production of *Eagerheart*. Another production of *Everyman* had curtains of forest green, and as it was given in the afternoon, dispensed with lights, the play being done in the Elizabethan manner.

Every play given in a church offers interesting devices for exits and entrances, as the aisles can be used, as well as the entrances offered by the choir and vestry doors. *Why the Chimes Rang*, by Elizabeth McFadden, a play which was widely acted in churches throughout the country, gave opportunity for pageant-like effects when the richly garbed characters moved up the aisles. As the second scene of the play is in a church in the middle ages, it can easily be understood what authentic and colorful effects can be obtained.

There are 4 males, 4 females and from 20 to 50 supernumeraries in *Why the Chimes Rang*, with 2 interior scenes. One of these scenes is a peasant's home, and the other a cathedral. Plays ¾ of an hour. Full directions for staging and costuming. Published by Samuel French. Price \$.35. Royalty

Out of print, yet to be found in most libraries is *Bethlehem*, by Lawrence Houseman, one of the finest nativity plays ever published. Besides this there is the *Star of Bethlehem*, by Alice Corbin Henderson from the volume entitled *Adam's Dream and other Miracle Plays*, published by Scribner. No royalty. This volume also is out of print, but can be found in most libraries. There are 8 males and 3 females in this play, and while the sub-title suggests it is a play for

PLAY PRODUCTION IN CHURCHES

children, it is equally good for adults or for young people of from fifteen to twenty, with the exception of one mother's part. It is a one-act play, lovely and impressive in its simplicity. Its single scene shows the interior of the inn where Mary and Joseph came.

It plays twenty minutes. Full directions for staging are given in the back of the book. It is one of the best miracle plays on this subject which can be obtained. Music for little songs is given with the play.

The poetic quality of the play may be judged from the last lines where the shepherds and Kings have departed, leaving the inn in darkness, while Mary sleeps, and Joseph looks out the doorway into the night.

Joseph (standing by the door):

How peaceful night lies over Bethlehem!
How solemnly and still the moon looks down
Out of a mist of a cloud, and not a leaf
On any tree stirs with the faintest sound.
Glory to God in the highest! On earth,
Peace, and good will toward men.
It soon will be cock-crowing. Mary sleeps,
And I will put the light out, and lie down.

(He extinguishes the light and the stage is in darkness.)

In an introduction to this volume Mrs. Henderson gives some very valuable advice on the staging of miracle plays—which is equally applicable for all religious plays, whether they are for adults or children. She says:

"A great deal of the beauty in the presentation of the plays is dependent upon the pictorial element, different episodes in the plays are intended to form compositions in color that will make as definite and lasting an impression as the words. Indeed, the pictorial element has entered so largely into the conception of the plays that it is impossible to consider any line of the plays apart from it."

"Any modern play too often divorces itself entirely from the visual standpoint, in which fully one half of the artistic importance of a play consists . . . color and the natural and simple grace of movement make up more than half of the mystery. For before a play can be a fit instrument of education, moral, ethical, or political, it must fulfil its own mission as a play—it must make the appeal of Beauty both to the eye and ear."

"As a nation, we are without that primitive simplicity and unity

PLAY PRODUCTION IN CHURCHES

of religion which has always gone hand in hand with art. . . . Perhaps in America it is only our youngest children who still have religious and artistic sensibilities uncorrupted by the materialism of the age. The need, therefore, of strengthening and prolonging this state of artistic receptivity cannot be too strongly emphasized."

"If we . . . may instill into children an appreciation of the beauty inherent in the early religions and in the principles of their artistic expression, we may yet live to be a nation having the religion of art—and not go down like the Phoenicians, a nation of commerce, without any path of marble or grove of song to mark the place of those that have loved the Arts."

Still another church play for the Christmas season is *The Nativity*, by Rosamond Kimball, originally designed for young people, but which in its simplicity would be useful for adults. Nine males, 2 females. Plays one hour. At least 20 angels of either sex. A Reader, who may be either male or female. One draped interior throughout, with changing properties. Tells the story of the nativity through tableaux accompanied by carols and hymns sung by the congregation. Published by Samuel French. Price \$.35. No royalty.

Catholic churches will be particularly interested in *The Nativity*, by Katherine Tynan Hinkson, from her volume entitled *Six Miracle Plays*. This, like the plays mentioned above, is out of print but can be found in most libraries. The story of *The Nativity* is told in lines of great lyric beauty and with the clarity that is part of this Irish poet's gift. Seven males, 1 female. No royalty.

Other renditions of the Christmas story can be found in the following:

A Christmas Miracle Play, (in one act) as arranged by the Playhouse Association of Summit, New Jersey, is an adaptation of an ancient miracle play, which can be given by a cast of 25 or less with a simple setting. The manuscript is so devised that there is original music, and full directions for lighting and producing, costuming, and arrangement of an auditorium. Plays 40 minutes. Can be obtained from Norman Lee Swartout, Summit, N. J. Royalty

The Nativity and Adoration Cycle of the Chester Mysteries. Edited by Frank Conroy. These plays could be acted in a church, yet are better adapted to the well equipped stage of the parish house. They need expert direction and experienced amateur acting. Pub-

PLAY PRODUCTION IN CHURCHES

lished by Arens, Washington Square Book Shop, 17 West 8th St., New York City. Price \$.35. No royalty

A Christmas Miracle Play, adapted by Samuel Eliot from the *Coventry Cycle of Miracle Plays* in *Little Theatre Classics Number 1*. A one-act arrangement of an old miracle play, possible for a church. Very simple, yet requiring skillful acting and setting. One scene may be used throughout. 13 males, 1 female. No royalty. Published by the Drama League Book Shop. Price \$1.50

The Star of Bethlehem, by Gayley, published by Macmillan, New York, has been used both in churches, and as an outdoor miracle play. It is also possible to adapt the miracle play scene from *The Wolf of Gubbio*, by Josephine Preston Peabody, published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass. Probably small royalty

While there are many plays for Christmas, the Easter story is more difficult to dramatize, and perhaps the best arrangement of this is *The Resurrection* by Rosamond Kimball, an Easter service, where one draped interior or screens may be used throughout. Thirteen males, 2 females, a few extras. Plays one hour. With the text are given selections from the Passion Music of Bach. This service can be used as a series of tableaux, with a Reader. The lighting must be very well done. It belongs to that class of religious drama which must be given perfectly or not at all. No royalty. Published by French. Price, 35c

Advance the Line, by Marie E. J. Hobart, the prize play published by the Episcopal Commission on Church Pageantry and Drama, 281 Fourth Ave., New York, at 10c, could be adapted for other churches in that it has such characters as the Rector, the Soul o' the Parish, and The Guardian Angel o' the Parish. This is a very simple yet effective modern allegorical play, easy to produce. Four males, 6 females. Plays $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. No royalty

There are several more modern miracle plays in one act which have been used in churches, most of them with a small cast. Among these are *The Hour Glass*—a beautiful poetic Irish miracle play by W. B. Yeats in which an angel appears to an unbeliever, telling him that he must lose his soul unless he can find someone who believes in God. The fool with a heart of a child turns out to be the wisest in the end, the one who does not doubt. There are three males, one female, and two or more children in the cast. Published by French. Price \$1.60. No royalties

The Traveling Man from volume entitled *Seven Short Plays* by Lady Gregory may be obtained from French in a volume contain-

PLAY PRODUCTION IN CHURCHES

ing six other one-act plays. It is an impressive play of the king who came to a purse-proud woman and went away unrecognized because he wore a beggar's garb. The cast consists of one male, one female, one child. Plays 25 minutes. Royalty \$5

A similar idea is used in *A Miracle of St. Anthony* by Maurice Maeterlinck, a modern miracle play suitable for a church or a parish house. In 2 scenes, or can be played in one setting with an arch between. Seven males, 4 females, 3 or 4 extras. It shows St. Anthony returning to earth, and flouted by the rich, but welcomed by one poor old woman who believes in him. Published by Boni and Liveright, New York City. Price \$.95. No royalty

Amongst children's plays for churches may be mentioned *Moses* by May Stein Soble from the book *Bible Stories for Children* which can be ordered of The Drama League Bookshop; *The Nativity* by Rosamond Kimball, and *The Star of Bethlehem* by Alice Corbin Henderson. There is also *The Christmas Guest* from *The House of the Heart and Other Plays for Children* by C. D. Mackay. A simple interior scene. Three males, 5 females. Mediaeval miracle play in verse in one act. Often given in churches. It tells the story of a gift by children to a beggar who turns out to be the Christmas angel. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York. Price \$1.20. No royalty on any of these children's plays

Joseph from *Dramatization of Bible Stories* by Elizabeth Erwin Miller. Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. Price \$1.00. From 25 to 50 boys are needed in this play which is perhaps better for a Sunday School than for a church. The boys can wear costumes made of draperies which can be simply and effectively arranged. The play can be given against a background of curtains with a few properties moved in and out. Plays about 40 minutes. It is especially adapted to boys' classes in Sunday Schools. For additional information concerning religious drama apply to:

The Pageants and Exhibits Division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Commission on Church Pageantry and Drama, Protestant Episcopal Church, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City

The Women's Boards of Home and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Suggestions for the Organization of a Community Christmas Celebration

KENNETH S. CLARK

Community Service, Incorporated

The celebration of Christmas in any community should be, in so far as possible, upon the city-wide plan. The enterprise will thus be carried on with the greatest efficiency, and there will be a greater unity of spirit in the community through the contact of the various participating groups. If there is a Community Service organization in the city, because it is representative of many interests it may effectively become the moving spirit in the venture. Or, a civic music association or other representative group may satisfactorily take the lead. In case there is no such suitable body a special civic committee may be enlisted to handle the celebration.

Although music may play the principal part in the event, an effective appeal may also be made by the dramatic element and the introduction of special singing games and dances may be considered. In view of the intertwining of music, drama, and recreation in a Community Service program, such a local organization, therefore, is especially adapted for taking the lead in a well-rounded Christmas festival.

If there is a Community Service organization in the town, the plans for the celebration may be set in motion by the executive committee of that body, or by the music committee, especially if that group is strongly active and representative not only of music but of dramatics and recreation. The inaugurating group should function as the stimulating force in the movement. In order that all the groups affected may feel a personal interest in the celebration, it is wise to have a broadly representative advisory committee or council in support of the campaign. The members of this council may be appointed from persons who are representative of various groups rather than actually representing them. The machinery for carrying on the celebration should be as simple as possible.

THE INITIAL STEPS

In planning the celebration in a town where the Christmas festival idea has not been broadly developed, a public meeting may be called for the purpose of spurring the community to action. The

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

technique of organizing this meeting applies not only to communities where there is a Community Service or a civic music association, but also to towns where there is no group equipped to inaugurate the work. In the latter case, the civic committee can be made up from among those attending this meeting. If the plans are to be thoroughly developed, the meeting should be called early in October. The personnel of the gathering may be made up in two ways; either of specially invited people who are representative of the various groups that may conceivably have a part in the celebration, or through a broad call to the general public. The latter should be supplemented by invitations and personal approaches to key people whose assistance is counted upon for the celebration. In making out the list of invitations, persons should be chosen representative not only of the schools, churches, industries, clubs and musicians, but also of the foreign-born groups.

The program at this meeting may include the following: A short talk by a magnetic speaker on the value to the community of such a Christmas celebration, with instances given of results in other towns; the singing of a few familiar Christmas carols, with the possible assistance of a choir or chorus, and a graphic exposition of the possibilities for dramatic participation. The meeting may then be organized as the functioning body of the celebration, with officers, in consultation with whom the advisory council may be appointed. In this council there should be not only interested persons who have appeared at the meeting, but also others whose aid is to be sought. The active direction of the plans should be in the hands of a smaller executive committee. If Community Service has sponsored the celebration, the headquarters of the committee should be in the Community Service office. In any case the committee should have its headquarters, its telephone, and if possible a permanent secretary, paid or volunteer.

Next comes the laying-out of the actual program. The directing committee may utilize the advice of the council, to the end that such activities may be decided upon as are best suited to the community's needs and resources. While it is well to set a goal of high achievement, it is better for the city to do a few things well than to attempt too much. Above all, in planning the program, it is necessary to consider not only the immediate success of the event, but especially the permanent value of the celebration to the community. For each branch of activity included the general committee may see fit to appoint a sub-committee of active workers.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

While the community celebration of Christmas has centered around outdoor events, such as Christmas caroling and programs around a community tree, it is well in building up a city-wide program not to overlook the many possibilities for celebrations indoors. In many cases well-laid plans for outdoor celebrations go astray because of inclement weather. In other words, while the outdoor events are beautiful and characteristic, it is well for the committee to remember the adage, "Do not put all your eggs in one basket." The inclusion in the festival of several well-planned indoor events will guarantee that at least that part of the celebration can be carried through according to schedule.

From the following types of events may be selected the program best suited to the community.

CHRISTMAS CAROLING

Christmas caroling is a feature of Christmas celebrations which is growing in popularity and the custom of having "waits" or carolers sing in different sections of the city between six and seven o'clock on Christmas Eve is one which makes a wide appeal. The event may well be preceded by a publicity campaign through the local press with the slogan "Learn a Carol a Day." The plan consists in having the daily newspapers run for a certain period the words of one carol a day. Even better will be the reproducing of both words and music. A bulletin on "Stories of the Carols" is issued by Community Service.

COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS TREE

The spirit of beauty in a Christmas celebration can be embodied through no other means so effectively as in the "Tree of Light" or community Christmas tree. This tree may be placed in a central part of the town, preferably in a public square or other picturesque open space. A large town may have several trees in different sections. In the latter case a quiet street setting may be chosen. Some cities have set up a permanent tree, planting it in the springtime.

A practical plan for setting up a "Tree of Light" calls for the active cooperation of various groups. For instance, one club furnishes the tree, an American Legion Post sets it in place, business men's clubs provide the decorations, the electric light company furnishes the current, and other groups give various kinds of service.

Many colored lights should radiate from the tree and at the top the Star of Bethlehem should be the brightest point. Other informa-

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

tion regarding the tree may be obtained by addressing "Tree of Light," Post Office Station G, New York City, or Mrs. Henrietta Baker Low, Prince George Hotel, New York City.

The mechanical requirements for a program at the community tree include a platform large enough to hold a band and a chorus. It must be elevated so that the crowd may see band, chorus, and leader. The stand should be enclosed at the back if possible for the sake of better acoustics. A stand built in rising tiers is the most practical when a chorus is to be used. If a pantomime is to be presented, however, the platform must be designed with that in mind. If a large platform is not feasible, the band may be placed upon a motor truck without a top.

The best time for the program at the tree is on Christmas Eve, just at the close of the working day or shortly after the evening meal. If the tree is lighted on other evenings during the week, programs may be arranged for certain other nights, with specific groups delegated each to take a program.

For a fair sized crowd an adequate accompaniment may be provided by a horn quartet playing the voice parts. For a large crowd, however, a band is more satisfactory.

An effective program for a "Tree of Light" may be selected from the following features.

- a. Short band program
- b. Christmas carols
- c. Selection by assisting chorus
- d. Vocal solo
- e. A Christmas play or pantomime

The entire program should be brief and should be carried through expeditiously. If it has been elaborately planned it is well to make arrangements for the performance of the program indoors in case of forbidding weather.

It may be desired to make Christmas Eve or one other evening the children's night at the tree. In such a program groups of children sing special carols in which they have been trained in the Sunday Schools. There are a number of singing games and Christmas dances which may be used for a children's night. Among them are "Here We Go Round the Christmas Tree" to the tune of "Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush" and "The Dance of the Christmas Bells" in which the groups sing as they dance with bells on ankles and wrists.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

INDOOR CHRISTMAS PROGRAMS

In towns where there is a large auditorium this may be utilized as a setting for a city-wide Christmas program in which both music and dramatics may be presented in a more artistic manner than is possible around the community tree. This indoor program may take one of the following forms:

- A Christmas carol evening with solo and choral features
- A choral program by united chorus or a community chorus, with orchestral assistance
- A Christmas play or other dramatic program with incidental music

MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS

Other forms of Christmas celebrations may find expression in Union Song Services in which the churches unite under one leader, in celebrations in the schools consisting of a carol program, possibly in conjunction with a Christmas play, and in miscellaneous carol singing as, for example, at hotels and in motion picture theaters, where the singing of carols may be facilitated by the use of slides.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Detailed suggestions for carrying out the program outlined will be found in two bulletins issued by Community Service, One Madison Avenue.

1. Suggestions for a Christmas Program arranged by the Bureau of Educational Dramatics. This contains full suggestions for an old English Christmas Revel, including a Christmas Play on the Legend of St. George and the Dragon. Comprehensive suggestions are also given as to other plays and masques suitable for performance by children or by adults. This bulletin may be secured for 25 cents from the Bureau of Educational Dramatics, Community Service.

2. Music in a Community Christmas Celebration. This bulletin contains detailed information for Christmas caroling, for music in connection with a community Christmas tree and indoor programs and for miscellaneous forms of musical celebrations. This may be secured from the Bureau of Community Music, Community Service, for 10 cents. Carol song sheets may be secured from this Bureau at sixty cents a hundred plus the postage.

"The House Where Magic Has Come to Stay"

The Neighborhood Playhouse of New York City, described by John Galsworthy as "The house where magic has come to stay," has had a most interesting history. Founded in 1915 it has had as its twofold purpose through the past seven years the offering of opportunities for aesthetic expression and training to gifted amateurs, and the bringing to the community side by side with this the more finished workmanship of amateur artists of the theater.

From its opening in February 1915 until this past season the policy of The Neighborhood Playhouse had been to present, on Saturday and Sunday evenings, two groups of amateur players, The Neighborhood Players and the Festival Dancers in plays and pantomimes as varied and worth while as possible. In addition there were special distinguished professional artists. Motion picture programs were given through the midweek, with children's matinees on Saturdays.

Last season, however, the growing interest in its week-end productions encouraged The Neighborhood Playhouse to assemble a professional company of its own to play every evening during the week and on Saturday afternoons with the exception of those week-ends on which the Festival Dancers presented their programs. Members of The Neighborhood Players who were eligible for professional work were invited to join the new company. The Playhouse feels that this combination of the enthusiasm of the amateur with the craftsmanship of the professional has a distinct value in its future development, offering as it does, possibilities of experiment in many directions and emphasizing in particular that point of fellowship that draws together artist and artisan, student and craftsman, through their common love of the theater.

During the season of 1921-22 there will be seven regular productions. Of these the two given by the amateur group will include a festival and a revival of the ballet "The Royal Fandango" while the professional company will be seen in three long plays and in two bills of unusual novelties and short plays. Each play will be given for at least four weeks.

It is interesting to note, in reviewing the plays which have been given by The Neighborhood Playhouse during the seven years of its history, that almost without exception the plays presented have been produced by the Playhouse for the first time in New York.

Getting Acquainted

*The Interesting Story of How the RAD Club Idea is Broadening
The Social Life of Young Women and Young Men*

GILBERT I. STODOLA, New York City

Peggy represents one of the finest types of American girl. We meet her every day. She belongs to that host of girls who, finding the opportunities in their home town too limited, and seeking wider scope for their ambitions, come to New York or some other large city to study or to work. She is bright, intelligent, cultured, well-educated, ambitious, and not unattractive physically. She may be a newspaper or magazine writer, a fashion artist, a student at one of the universities, a professional woman of one kind or another, or be employed at secretarial work in a business office; in fact she may be earning her living at any one of the scores of occupations which attract women to the great metropolis.

She is a capable girl and is achieving success. But she misses keenly the opportunities for social life. At home there were not only these opportunities, where she could meet young men socially, but it was not difficult to find out whether or not they would make desirable acquaintances. Here, on the other hand, she knows practically nobody, socially. The delightful high school or college dances, the church sociables, the skating parties, the tennis tournaments, and the hundred and one other possibilities for wholesome diversion are absent. Then, too, there seems to be no way by which, through her own efforts, she can meet young men whom she would care to have as acquaintances. And isn't it too bad—there are doubtless many others, both men and girls, situated like her; yet there seemed to be no way of bringing them together? We can imagine her writing home somewhat wistfully: "Dear Sue,— I haven't been to a dance since I've come here. The pretty blue dress that you used to admire has been hanging in the clothes closet for ages; I'm almost afraid to look at it for fear the moths have gotten into it, and my beautiful dancing slippers lie neglected and forlorn in a dark corner."

If Peggy is particularly venturesome, she may try the unconventional and more or less dangerous plan of going to one of the large public dance halls. Here she may get the opportunity to dance, but she may also incidentally have some unpleasant exper-

GETTING ACQUAINTED

iences. Even at best, however, it is unlikely that she will in this way meet the kind of men she would like to have for acquaintances.

Nor is the young man, who like Peggy comes to the large city to work or study, much more favorably situated with respect to making acquaintances among the opposite sex than she is. True, his opportunities are not quite so limited as hers, but he, too, will find the problem a very difficult one. He may be well-educated, successful, a fine fellow, yet somehow not a "good mixer," so that his circle of acquaintances may hardly extend beyond the few people he meets in a business way, even though he has been living in the city for many years. A young chap from the West, who had herded sheep on the plains for several years—as lonesome a job as one can imagine—and had come, as a stranger, to live in the metropolis, assured me that "for lonesomeness New York beats sheep driving on the plains all hollow."

There are, of course, the churches, the Young Men's Christian Association, and similar social organizations in New York, but in many instances they do not fit the case. Besides, the young men and women whose difficulties we are considering are intensely independent and are averse to becoming connected with any organization where an obligation is implied.

And, incidentally, is it not a striking fact that there are numerous organizations devoted exclusively to one sex or the other, as the Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, while only a very few are of such character that young men and young women may enjoy recreation together. Perhaps the difficulties and responsibilities involved have prevented the undertaking of the task.

The matter of recreation for both sexes together is much more important than it appears to be on the surface. Yet it has not received the consideration, in our modern life, that its importance deserves. Youth is entitled "by divine right," to "the pursuit of happiness," and when this right is denied, by reason of lack of proper recreational facilities, the community suffers, as well as the young people affected.

The solution of Peggy's problem has been found in the RAD Club, organized by the New York Community Service. Sounds like the name of some mysterious Greek letter society, doesn't it, with hair-raising initiation ceremonies, reminiscent of college days? Many people think RAD is the abbreviation for "radical." Well,

GETTING ACQUAINTED

it is nothing like that. "R. A. D. Club" merely stands for "Registered Acquaintance Dance Club," which means, as you will surmise from the name, that the management has taken the pains, before admitting prospective members, to ascertain that the man or girl applying is a person of such character as the average self-respecting young man or woman would care to meet in a social way.

The procedure required to become a member is simple. You have a personal interview with Miss Agnes M. Gould, the club's organizer and secretary, and hand in an application, together with the initiation fee of one dollar. The application calls for a few details concerning yourself, including the names of two character references. When satisfactory replies are received from these you are admitted to membership. The information you give in the application is helpful, further, in grouping congenial people, so that opportunities are given for permanent acquaintanceship.

The dances themselves, which are held at the Majestic, one of New York's best uptown hotels, do not differ greatly from the usual dance attended by well-bred young people, except perhaps in two particulars. First, the participants show, by their conversation and manner, that they are having an unusually good time; second, the members of this unique group come from all parts of the United States and some even from "across the water."

Here we note a pretty brunette, a college girl from the South, in animated conversation with a big blonde chap from the Western plains. There a tall girl from Missouri is discussing earnestly some subject of common interest with a young man whose speech reveals that he is from "down East." A vivacious French girl, who has danced with hundreds of American soldiers on the other side, discovers that her partner is also from France and quickly they are exchanging reminiscences and banter in the lively tongue of that country. It takes but a few minutes to get acquainted with your partner and soon you are chatting in friendly fashion, with an entire absence of constraint. Young spirits, craving laughter, gay conversation and the pleasures of social intercourse, expand like flowers in the sunshine. Of course much of the success of such an enterprise depends directly upon the character of the person in charge, and the cordial feeling which distinguishes these dances is due, in no small degree, to the personality of Miss Gould, who, acting as hostess, spares no pains to see that everybody is having a good time.

GETTING ACQUAINTED

The dances are informal. For obvious reasons, members are not permitted to bring guests, but the management issues guest tickets to prospective members for one dance. Since members have all furnished credentials, formal introductions are not considered necessary. The dues are one dollar per dance, if paid monthly, or one dollar and a half for a single dance. Two groups are now being conducted, the attendance ranging from sixty to one hundred.

The RAD Club idea originated with Mr. Clarence Arthur Perry, who, since 1909, has been Associate Director of the department of recreation of the Russel Sage Foundation and in that capacity has made a thorough study of the subject of recreation for young people. Mr. Perry submitted a working plan to New York Community Service. That organization, approving of the idea, put it into practical operation.

"The fundamental idea of the RAD Club," explained Mr. Perry, "is not merely to conduct dances, but rather to furnish recreational facilities to young men and young women who, by force of circumstances, would otherwise be deprived of them, and at the same time to afford these young people opportunities for making congenial acquaintances among the opposite sex. It has nothing of the 'charity' or 'welfare' idea in it. The members pay for what they get and are under no obligation except to observe the conventions that are usually associated with well-bred people. People, as a rule, leave the matter of acquaintances to chance, but the RAD Club offers a means by which the individual can take the initiative in this direction. Thus it is open not only to newcomers to the city, but also to others who, because of the peculiar conditions of life in our modern cities, frequently find it very difficult to make congenial acquaintances among the opposite sex."

When New York Community Service decided to try out the RAD Club idea, it had as a nucleus for a group some of the girls who had rendered service in dancing with the men in uniform during the war, and to whom the suggestion appealed. War Camp Community Service, having been put on a peace basis, the New York branch was ready to do for the young men and young women in civilian life what it had done so efficiently for the soldier and sailor.

"The initial group, was organized by personal methods. Every effort was made to prevent the idea from being

GETTING ACQUAINTED

cheapened, or appearing to have any suggestion of the 'welfare' tinge—using that word in the undesirable sense attached to it by many people. Therefore mention of the plan was at first carefully kept out of the newspapers. The first group was composed of professional people, college students and young people of similar standing who would 'fit in' congenially. In keeping with its character was the preliminary announcement, which read in part as follows:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: A group of young and successful people, who have found in New York most everything except the kind of social life they want, are about to form a dancing club. Membership is open to a limited number of men and girls who are particular enough to investigate the plan and to exchange credentials . . . "

To the care taken to organize the preliminary group on a high plane, Mr. Howard attributes much of its success. It is very interesting to note that there are one hundred and two colleges represented in the present membership.

"The idea underlying the RAD Club," added Mr. Howard, "is of course applicable to other interests, such as skating, hiking, tennis, camping, and in fact we are working out plans for groups along these and similar lines. It exemplifies the community idea from a new angle—a community of interests, rather than one based on geographical limits."

The organization and conduct of a RAD club obviously involves responsibilities, which the agency undertaking the task must be willing and able to assume. On the one hand, certain restrictions are necessary in order to preserve the high character of the club, upon the reliable basis on which its members depend; on the other hand these restrictions must not become so irksome that the very aim of the club—its social purpose—will be defeated, causing the membership to fall away and the plan to end in failure. The case is well stated in one of the rules of the RAD Club, which reads: "Corroboration of the information given in each application has been obtained as far as practicable, but the conduct of an individual is, after all, better evidence of character than many written testimonials.

Knowledge, experience and tact, in large measures, and un-mixed with commercial motives, are perhaps the most necessary

COMMUNITY SERVICE

qualifications for carrying out this service, which is undoubtedly a highly important one to the community. The organization that undertakes the work must also be one that will inspire prospective members with confidence, not only as to its integrity, but as to its efficiency as well.

Community Service now has branches in about a hundred or more cities and smaller communities, and in these places RAD Clubs could probably be organized without great difficulty on the initiative of a few interested young people. But even where the help of Community Service is not available, why cannot a few energetic young people organize a RAD club, with the aid of some civic organization, such as a taxpayers' association, a parent-teachers' organization, a civic club, a community center? Certainly there are few communities in which public-spirited men and women possessing the necessary executive and other qualifications could not be found who would be willing to lend assistance by acting as organizers, supervisors or hostesses. For, after all, the surest and quickest way to get a thing that you want very badly is to go out after it yourself.

Art Department and a Rest House in Hoquiam, Washington

The following letter narrates recent developments in Hoquiam:

I will try to tell you the "story" of the birth of our art department as it came about, all when I had been hoping most but expecting least.

About the time when I began to wish for such an addition to the program, I was invited to a social evening in the assembly room of a local manufacturing company here, manager and superintendent, employees and office force besides many invited guests came together for a program of local talent and a "sing." Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher were with us and raised the audience to a high pitch of good humor and enthusiasm with their leadership. Besides my own readings, there were several numbers coming from the audience's midst and at the close of the hour or so, the hall was emptying with a general atmosphere of real having-got-together spirit. Downstairs I chanced into conversation, while waiting, with one of the office

COMMUNITY SERVICE

crew—a wide-awake, smiling, attractive young girl. We stood near a table where a casual glance in the direction of some wooden objects caused me to look twice. Then I discovered a cleverly contrived alligator, a walking doll, with long handle attached and a "Peter Rabbit" or his very close relative. All were fashioned from wood and gayly painted. When I inquired about them I learned that the employees had made them at Christmas-time for the kiddies at home and, despite my companion's extreme modesty, she had taken an active part in their production. On the way home we had an interesting talk about the things that "do not get expressed within the daily confines to their work." I eagerly explained my own keen desire for a "laboratory" of self-expression for a miscellaneous group of youngsters who came and went about here without seeming to have found, so far, any particular channel of expression. Miss Arnold was frankly interested and ultimately agreed to give one night a week to the Art class which we formed on the spot. This was in February. From then until June pupils and teacher worked together happily, decorating flower pots, old olive and pickle bottles, discarded nabisco tins and wooden candy boxes. Also, with small coping saws they fashioned "bunny" napkin rings and finally bird houses.

The Children Express Appreciation

Happiest of all, for the evening of the exhibit, the class members (after the building was emptied of the over a hundred guests who had come for the joint Dancing and Art exhibit) retained their mothers and their teacher for a surprise party. The tiniest girl of the class, made the "speech"—of appreciation. She is small, freckled, very intelligent, with much poise for her ten years. I was amazed and delighted, I had not heard a word of her "talk" previously, to hear her express so simply, so sincerely, so charmingly, hers and what she knew were the others' "feelings about what you have given us." She mentioned the rainy nights when "Miss Arnold (the volunteer instructor) might have liked to stay at home warm and dry," and "other times when maybe she could go to the show or something, but she came down here to us." When she finished Miss Arnold's eyes were suspiciously bright while she answered them simply, sweetly. They presented her with an oak tray, which they helped to make, and a small leather card case which they had made entirely, and on which they had placed her monogram with oil paints. The memory of that evening will always stand out from my year's recollections with a bit of a thrill.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

I fear I grow loquacious. I should never qualify as a short-story writer!

Hospitality Extending

As for the Welcome Cards, here is it!

After we secured a House Mother, I thought that a Personal Service Department might be a useful addition to the other branches of activities on our program. Through the press and through the local Chamber of Commerce I registered our willingness to act as an information bureau, generally—to find the answers to queries if they were not at hand. Also, as the opportunity presented itself, I let it be known that I would gladly bring those needing work and those needing help together, likewise with women, since we had a House Mother resident now. A Board member, active in the local Women's Club, immediately volunteered to take it up at their next meeting, as a project for the Club. Now, the room is cleaned, furnished with double bed, linens, washstand, table, chairs, heater, and "carried out" in blue; has received a Camp Fire Mother during her stay of one week with us (when she brought a Seattle Camp Fire group to visit Hoquiam camps for the week), a transient young woman, has served as a dressing room on special occasions, and will offer a rest-room for the women delegates during the American Legion State Convention which holds its annual meeting in Hoquiam this year, this month.

I have had the cards placed with the station matrons in Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Centralia, and with depot agents at the smaller places up and down the line from here. I believe that the big brick fireplace in the Club room is entirely responsible. Many a late night, after the building was quiet from the many voices and footsteps through the hall and up and down the stairs the fire on the hearth was at the height of its warmth and glow; and after lights were out, before I would leave the building, I learned many secrets from it. One was about that fire's unlimited capacity for hospitality. That's the reason, too, why I put the big green poster in one of the porch door windows, that reads, "Strangers in town? Rest at our fireplace."

Very sincerely,

(Signed) ROSALIND F. RIEMAN,
Executive Secretary

Slums will never be abolished until people see that they are not merely "blots on the community" but parts of the community.

The New York Evening Sun

DON MARQUIS

Play and Citizenship*

H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

Says Dr. Edward B. Pollard in a statement I commend to every parent who is honestly desirous of helping his boy or girl grow to be a good citizen:

"The child who has been taught to play and play properly never can become an anarchist."

An overstatement one may be inclined to account this. Yet back of it is the certainty that if study is made of the life histories of "Bolshevists," "Reds," and other anti-governmentalists, it will be found surprisingly often that in childhood they either were denied adequate opportunity to play or failed to play as children normally do.

And between this fact and the fact of their subsequent hostility to accepted forms of social organization there is demonstrably a relation other than mere coincidence.

The normal play of children includes group games that foster directly the spirit of obedience to rules (laws), the sense of social solidarity, and ability to appreciate the rights of other people. On the playground the child learns that the will of the individual must to a certain extent yield to the will of the group, that selfish desires must often be sternly repressed, and that mutual give and take is indispensable.

Fortified by this training, this salutary discipline of play, the child later is able to adjust himself with ease to the requirements of business and social intercourse.

He "gets on" with others because he has unconsciously learned how to "get on." He lives an orderly life because he has learned to appreciate the importance of law and order. And this social conformity and adaptability promote his progress in whatever vocation he chooses.

Very different is the after-career of children who have been playground failures or have never had a real chance to learn playground lessons.

Their ego over developed by the solitariness of the childhood they had, the social contacts of later life mean continual friction. They do not "get on" at all well with others, and as a consequence they do not prosper. Thence results an intense feeling of bitter-

* Courtesy of The Associated Newspapers.

QUOITS IN READING, PENNSYLVANIA

ness, or an intense feeling of inferiority, or, more likely, an intense feeling of both bitterness and inferiority.

But it is not in human nature to admit willingly, even to one's self, that one is an inferior. Particularly is one reluctant to admit this if one's ego is overdeveloped. The natural tendency then is to ascribe one's trouble to conditions outside one's self.

Also, the wish will be strong to alter external conditions so that the personal desires may have freer play. Helpful to this end will be a change in the social structure, since the embittered one has learned by sad experience that the existing social structure denies free expression to his overdeveloped ego.

Hence, anarchistic, bolshevistic teachers will find in him a ready student, and in time he may himself blossom into an anti-governmentalist leader. Thus his cheated childhood avenges itself and becomes a menace to the society that did not insure, through the education of play, his proper preparation for the tasks, responsibilities, and adaptations of manhood.

Of course, not all anti-governmentalists are thus made. But it seems safe to say that there would be few of them if play as an essential in training for citizenship were given by parents and by national lawmakers and administrators the recognition it ought to have.

Quoits in Reading, Pennsylvania

Quoit pitching has had a great revival throughout the entire country. Sometimes it shows itself in interesting ways. In one of the large public parks in Reading was discovered a quoit pitch of almost professional standing, tenderly nurtured by a group of men ranging in age from 25 to 60 who watched over this particular quoit pitch with all the care of a fond mother watching over her child. After every throw the ground was stamped down around the post. At night the pitch was covered with a canvas cloth to protect it. In this way a real contribution was made to the recreative life of men, many of them out of work, who in this time of business depression need as never before to have the spare time which is forced upon them properly organized. Incidentally an interest in a very good game was created. Some day there will be matches between Reading teams and those of other cities so that the interest in this old time game may be spread through a larger area.

Mlle. Lenglen Declares Sports Are Doing Much to Build National Strength in U. S.*

SUZANNE LENGLEN

In a few days I shall be on my way homeward. I had expected to sail today, but my departure has been delayed for a time. But as my mind turns back to France, I find there are two thoughts which I shall cherish, as they seem to me to be ones from which good will come to my native country. While my visit here has been disappointing in many ways, especially in its failing to raise funds for the American Committee for Devastated France, whose good works are so appreciated by my people, these two ideas which have shaped themselves during my stay here bring to me some measures of compensation.

Both are in the nature of messages which I shall do my best to spread widely throughout France. First, the importance of interesting the young in athletics, the wonderful results of which are so strongly exemplified here in America, and second, the value of international sports competition in strengthening the ties of good feeling between the people of two nations.

The United States is a nation of athletes, and the foundation for this result is the widespread participation of the youth of your country in sports. In fact, sports here seem to recognize no age. I see your boys and girls of eight engaging in all sorts of athletic games, and I see men playing no mean game of golf at 80. And at all the intermediate ages there is continual athletic activity. Small wonder is it that you hold in this country so many world's titles.

But it is not in winning titles that the importance of this condition lies. It is in the universally strong manhood and womanhood that you are building up—a strength which must always be reflected in a successful national career. To my mind this cannot but be the result. That is the reason why upon my return to France I shall preach this policy wherever I can, doing my best in my own little way to teach the lesson which I so strongly feel will benefit my own country. It is true that participation in sports in France is becoming more general all the time, but it is by no means so universal as it is in the United States.

* Courtesy of *New York Times*.

* Copyright, 1921, by The Crowell-Simis Service.

SPORTS DOING MUCH IN U. S. A.

As to the youth of our country, do not misunderstand me. I suppose boys and girls are more or less the same the world over, whether they live in France or England or the United States—wherever it may be. They all like to play; they all naturally take to sports. But here in America it seems to me that you have gone deeper into the matter; that the older persons, the parents, have done more to encourage this natural inclination of the child. I find that you have regular tournaments, junior championships I believe you call them, for the younger players. This in itself assures a steady interest in athletics.

In some places I understand that you have regular associations which see to it that the children are encouraged in their pursuit of sports and that experts are engaged to direct the activities. I cannot tell you how strongly these facts impress themselves on my mind, as I look beyond the mere amusement standpoint and see the bulwark of national strength that is being built up.

One particular instance that has interested me greatly is in connection with swimming. Nowhere have I known of so many young girls who have become expert in this activity, which is so useful an accomplishment aside from the physical training that is derived from it.

That international sporting events will more and more prove their worth in cementing the ties between countries I am sure is becoming generally recognized by the statesmen of all nations. I have heard somewhere a saying to the effect that "those who can play together can work together," and it would seem that the saying fits just as well when applied to international "play." Sending teams from one country to compete in another, with the widespread interest in one another which follows, is bound to bring the people of the two nations into closer understanding.

The natural exchange of hospitality, of ideas, the better understanding of one another that results, all of this must have a very definite and very important effect in bettering the relations between two countries. I know that this is recognized in France and in England and while I have been here only a short time I have the very best authority for saying that it is recognized here.

QUOTES PRESIDENT HARDING

My authority is your President, Warren G. Harding. Recently a friend gave me a clipping of a published letter of Mr. Harding, written on the occasion of the dual track meet between Oxford and

SPORTS DOING MUCH IN U. S. A.

Cambridge and Princeton and Cornell. Permit me to quote from it.

"I know that in the past years such friendly competitions have done much for the promotion of those splendid relations between our country and the Government and the people of the United Kingdom which have so excellently served both countries for a full century."

One does not have to look into the matter very deeply to see that in such international events there is more than merely a set of games. It seems strange that this fact was not recognized more generally years ago.

In a matter of so great import as this, my own visit, of course, is negligible. Nevertheless there has been one incident that seems worth telling, as it illustrates the point to some extent. I came here knowing very few persons in this country. But if one could see the mail that comes to me daily it would appear that I had known thousands. Practically every one of these letters contains some expression of friendliness. It is not so much a personal matter; it is rather an expression of friendliness toward France, and it is for that reason that I value it. To the writers of these letters I am not Suzanne Lenglen; I am simply a girl from France, and they write merely as a matter of hospitality.

Naturally, I will carry away with me the kindest thoughts toward America and Americans in general. This is only one little instance, but it serves to show how sports can be an important medium in drawing closer together the people of two countries.

It is my belief that the years to come will see more and more international athletic competition, and that as the friendly rivalry increases, all of the nations participating will become more firmly bound in the ties of friendship.

The destiny of civilization is wrapped up in the future of community life. If that life becomes intelligent, richly developed, democratically organized, socially controlled, the future of civilization is secure. If it remains indolent, thoughtless, careless of human goods, laggard; or if it is organized in such ways as to subordinate all individual vitality, originality and initiative to some purely mechanical principle of organization,—in either case the future of civilization may well be questioned.

—Joseph K. Hart in *Community Organization* (Macmillan).

Community Centers Versus Gangsterism and Rowdyism in San Francisco

In a certain section of San Francisco a bitter feud existed between two gangs of boys and street fights between them were a common occurrence. They were as strategically placed for battle as ever were two armies—one being in the Bernal Heights District, the other in the Folsom Street District, divided by a steep hill. As long as the boys confined themselves to using rocks for ammunition, their fights attracted little attention. But one day San Franciscans read in their morning papers that a boy of one gang had been shot and killed by a boy of the rival gang.

A few months later Jimmy Byne, the fifteen-year-old murderer, out on parole, wrote an appealing letter to the *San Francisco Daily News*, saying that he thought if a Boys' Club could be started in the Folsom Street District, it would do away with the rowdyism of the boys. Thereupon the *Daily News* appealed to the local Community Service organization. The police of San Francisco were thoroughly agreed with Jimmy that what boys like him needed was not more of the police club, but more of the right kind of play. From the police in many parts of the city, and from public spirited citizens, requests came to Community Service headquarters for help in solving the city's problem of gangsterism and rowdyism.

The result is that the boys of San Francisco have discovered that there are lots of ways of having a better time than by throwing rocks at one another or at windows. Rival gangs have discovered that a lively game of basket ball is a much more effective way of proving which is the better gang than is a fight; and rival gang leaders are working off their competitive instincts in boxing matches.

What recreation centers mean to the people of San Francisco is evidenced by their willingness to get them. Boys and men have been willing to put in their precious Saturday afternoons and Sundays in carpentering, painting, window-cleaning, and setting up equipment. Buildings have been donated for use as centers. In one district the Musicians' Union gave their services to play for the dances. In another district fifteen carpenters and practical builders offered to erect a building free of charge. The Women's Club is paying the workers' salary and providing the furniture for another center. And the Rotary Club has shown its interest by furnishing every center with gymnasium outfits.

HIS PA

What has the past year of Community Service in San Francisco meant to the city? In the first place, the city has realized as never before the close connection between juvenile lawlessness and suppressed or misdirected play instincts. In the second place, hundreds of men and women and boys and girls, have had more opportunities for wholesome recreation than they have ever had before in their lives. Finally, the people in the different sections of the city have developed a feeling of belonging to their neighborhood and a willingness to sacrifice for the betterment of their neighborhood and their city.

His Pa*

Some fellers' pas seem awful old,
An' talk like they was going to scold,
An' their hair's all gone, an' they never grin
Or holler an' shout when they come in.
They don't get out in the street an' play
The way mine does at the close of day.
It's just as funny as it can be,
But my pa doesn't seem old to me.

He doesn't look old, an' he throws a ball,
Just like a boy, with the curves an' all,
An' he knows the kids by their first names, too,
An' says they're just like the boys he knew.

Some of the fellers are scared plum stiff
When their fathers are near 'em an' act as if
They wuz doing wrong if they made a noise,
But my pa seems to be one of the boys.
It's funny but, somehow, I never can
Think of my pa as a grown-up man.

He doesn't frown an' he doesn't scold,
An' he doesn't act as though he wuz old.
He talks of the things I want to know,
Just like one of our gang, an' so,
Whenever we're out, it seems that he
Is more like a pal than a pa to me.

EDGAR A. GUEST

* Printed by permission of The International Magazine Co., Cosmopolitan Magazine, Copyright, 1921

Will Community Service Bridge the Gap?

In an article by Arthur McDowall which appeared in *The Living Age*, Mr. McDowall quotes the following from Bertrand Russell:

"The world that we must seek is a world in which the creative spirit is alive, in which life is an adventure full of joy and hope, based rather upon the impulse to construct than upon the desire to retain what we possess, or to seize what is possessed by others. It must be a world in which affection has free play, in which love is purged of the instinct for domination, in which cruelty and envy have been dispelled by happiness. Such a world is possible; it waits only for man to create it."

In commenting upon this Mr. McDowall says:

"His theory that impulse counts for much more than we suppose, and that we can, and should, put the creative impulses in life against the possessive, has a freshness and beauty of its own; beyond question. Mr. Russell's ideal world would be pleasanter than ours. Why does his view leave a misgiving, then? Partly because of its optimism; it overlooks what he recognizes, for instance, to be the prime cause of war—that a large proportion of mankind have an impulse to conflict."

"It is at this point," says Joseph Lee, "that the theory of Community Service supplements Mr. Russell's. Community Service does not overlook the combative instinct. On the contrary it assumes that all mankind has such an instinct and that it is a wholesome one. Instead of attempting to eradicate or fight against it the policy of Community Service is to use this instinct to build the groundwork of character through its own expression in the competing and fighting games—both the team games and those in which the contest is individual or in which, as in baseball, it has both aspects."

"There is in truth no necessary conflict between conflict and creation, between the spirit of chivalry and the spirit of art. It was while Athens was a fighting nation that its great art arose and it was when it lost its fighting age that its art became decadent. The same is true of Florence and has in the main been true of every nation. Man has many idealistic instincts among which conflict, creation, nurture (love of his fellow men), and loyalty are the chief, and he will never come to his full stature if any of these elements are left out."

Brothers Under the Skin*

Now, the fact is that our leaders of thought, whoever they may be, are the ones who, if not altogether to blame for the present situation, are making it worse because of their attitude. I do not care how elevated a man is, whether he be a bishop, a dean, a psychologist or what not, let him look at himself impartially, let him drop his fine spun theories and his moral observations, and he will discover that there is so little difference between him and the man who sits on the park bench that he will not be so anxious to tell what is the matter with the rest of mankind as he will to find out how he can make himself better.

If any of these gentlemen wish to test the truth of what I am saying, let him take time enough off from his own correct life to pick out the lowest criminal he can find; let him go to the Tombs or to Sing Sing or wherever he thinks there is the most degraded man on earth, and let him associate with that man, get next to him, talk with him, learn what led him there, and then let him go back home and search himself, and he will not then be so anxious to put forth his own views about how to regenerate humanity. If all the preachers in this country would stop preaching sermons on the evils of the day and would spend the time saved in associating on equal terms with all those who do not need preaching, who do not need advice, but who do need companionship and love, why it would surprise them all to see how, in a very short time, the world had improved.

Those of us who think we have arrived somewhere, who have developed a sense of security, who have had the leisure to think and have acquired the power to express ourselves—I say that we should look to ourselves. We should not set off at arms' length what we regard as the whole world of crime and disorder and moral delinquency. We need to get very humble, in the face of a world crisis. We need to listen. We need to ask ourselves if after all we really know so much about the plans of God, and whether it might not be as well for us to make the attempt at least to cure ourselves of the very spiritual blindness of which we have become so fond of accusing others. God never yet made any man who could ever be made any better by being patronized.

THOMAS L. MASSON

* Courtesy of *The New York Times*.

The Right Use of Parks

There has been during the past decade, a very great development in the recreational use of parks and park superintendents everywhere are doing more and more to make the parks under their supervision real recreation centers.

So keen has become the agitation for the use of parks as recreational places that we are sometimes liable to forget the practical difficulties involved and the responsibility which rests on everyone using the parks to see that privileges are not abused. The following letter from Mr. W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Society, is typical of the attitude of hundreds of park officials who are throwing their strength and energy into the establishment of a park system which will function for the social and recreational life of the people but who become discouraged by evidences of lack of appreciation on the part of those whom they are serving.

"For twenty years we have been endeavoring to give to the people of New York a fine, new recreational centre, equipped to refresh, entertain and instruct every visitor. Into this task we have put our heart's blood, and after twenty-one years we still feel that the game is worth the candle. We have not grown rich at our task, but we have tasted some of the joys of success.

"The one fly in the ointment is the utter lack of appreciation of 10% or more of our millions of visitors, which they manifest in disfiguring the park with rubbish and in violating other rules of good order and decorum. We have earnestly striven to educate and uplift these people, but after having reformed about fifty per cent of the original offenders, we find that the remaining fifty per cent is amenable only to the policeman's grip and the prisoner's dock

"I hope that you will take a hand in the campaign that we have been waging so zealously for the education of the public to the proper treatment of parks and public playgrounds. The people of New York are generously expending millions of dollars to provide free public institutions for the betterment of even the lowest classes of its citizens, and really, it is a sad sight to observe how little this effort is appreciated by the lawless and disorderly 10% of which I have spoken."

Public recreation officials and community groups using the public property represented by the parks have very definite responsibility in helping to instil in those who enjoy the facilities the parks have to offer the right attitude in their treatment of park properties.

Harrisburg's Japanese Kipona

Every year for the last three years Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has celebrated Labor Day and demonstrated the beauty of its water front by a gorgeous water carnival called a "Kipona." Kipona is an Indian word which means "sparkling water," and the festival lived up to its name. The lagoon sparkled as brightly under the big floodlights as under a noon-day sun reflecting gay colored mandarin coats and kimonos, wistaria blossoms, lanterns and banners.

This year the carnival was a night in the Orient. The 1500-foot floating stage might have been a section lifted out of a Japanese city and set down on the gently flowing waters of the lagoon, so perfect was the work of scene painters and decorators. Against this background of wistaria-hung pagodas and tea gardens, nine hundred gaily costumed men, women and children performed to the delight of more than sixty thousand spectators.

The evening began with a boat parade, in which five hundred canoes decorated with gay streamers and draperies, lanterns, balloons and red fire torches turned the lagoon into a solid mass of light and color and gave the judges a difficult time in picking out only ten prize canoes.

As soon as the prizes were awarded, on each of the three sections of the big stage, playground children in Japanese costumes began to dance about gaily beribboned maypoles. There followed in quick succession a dance by the "three little maids from school" from *The Mikado*, a Chinese wedding dance of Geisha parasol girls, a male chorus, a vaudeville act and other features in keeping with a night in the Orient. Between numbers the community chorus of men and women, all in costume, were poled on a barge by Oriental boatmen from one section of the stage to another to sing songs from their varied repertory. Four bands and three orchestras played intermittently. The end of the program was marked by a blaze of light from bursting rockets and aerial bombs sent up from the island back of the stage.

The festival was under the auspices of the Harrisburg Greater Navy—an organization of citizens for developing and beautifying the city's water front—and the Chamber of Commerce but it was an example of city-wide cooperation and interest. For more than two weeks a big workroom was the scene of vigorous volunteer activity. Society women with their calendar pads full of engagements, women heavily burdened with household duties, women who worked in

MORE PLAY STREETS FOR CINCINNATI

stores and factories through the day, all found time to help make Japanese costumes and wistaria blossoms for the Kipona. Designers, who earned a \$100 a week or more, took time from their work to design costumes that should be true to the atmosphere of a night in the Orient. Coal barges and sand barges were donated by their owners to form the floating stage at a loss of many hundreds of dollars. Men and women from all parts of the city and from all walks of life were represented in some way at this festival of the "sparkling water."

More Play Streets for Cincinnati

Community Service of Cincinnati was given authority by the city government this summer to rope off six streets between the hours of 6:30 and 8:30 and secured the ruling that all fire houses should make use of their hydrants to give the children shower baths every day between the hours of 2 and 2:30. Play equipment for each street was provided by public-spirited citizens in response to an appeal made through the Cincinnati Post by Community Service.

The development of interest in play on the part of the children, neighbors and the volunteer supervisors has been very interesting to watch. When the streets were first opened for play, it was discovered that there were several families in each block that objected strenuously, fearing that the noise would be a nuisance. But frequent visits to each street made by members of the Community Service staff were helpful, not only in ironing out the trouble but in acquainting people with the philosophy back of the play street movement and the individual responsibility of every citizen for the maintenance and expansion of the present playground system of Cincinnati. The average attendance per night in each play street has been 130. From the beginning the plans had the hearty cooperation of the safety director, the chief of police and the fire chief. Programs including team games, circle games, storytelling, relay races and, in some cases, social dancing and community singing have been carried out. A skate mobile contest for boys between the ages of eight and fifteen was held on the six play streets.

The use of the hydrants as shower baths met with an enthusiastic response on the part of the children and it is hoped that this will become a permanent custom.

Phoenixville, Pennsylvania Builds a Swimming Pool

People thought that nothing could be done in the Tunnel Hill section. Folks over there would not cooperate. They did not understand how to work together. For a good many hundreds of years a creek had been running through that part of the state of Pennsylvania. A great many years ago the town had been founded on the banks of this creek, but the people of the city had failed to discover the possibilities.

One day, however, the people of Tunnel Hill decided that they needed a place in which to swim. Perhaps the excessive heat of this past summer had something to do with it. Perhaps a foresighted person who happened to notice that there was a creek running through this section of the town had a thought. However, many men were out of employment. The creek offered an opportunity. Therefore, with a limited amount of organization, the people themselves went down to the creek. The banks were cleared for nearly a half mile. Rocks which obstructed the entrance path were moved. Carpenters gave their services to build stairs, wharves, bridges. A fine bubbling spring was found on the property; a junk dealer gave fifty bricks, a plumber gave a piece of pipe; an expert mason gave his time, and now they have a boxed in spring of fine pure water.

One of the industries in the city was asked to provide the fencing along the bank in order to keep the cows from encroaching upon the bathers. This was done; tables were built for picnic parties; outdoor fire places were erected; hooks were put into the trees and the trees trimmed so the picnickers could bring their hammocks along.

The question of supervision was of importance. Not having money, volunteer supervision was organized, mothers looking after the girls and fathers looking after the boys. When it was found a little more supervision was necessary, the neighbors contributed through entertainments of various kinds the small amount of money necessary—\$45 a month—and one of the neighbors out of work was given charge of the beach. At 9:15 a curfew whistle blows in this city. This is a signal for everyone to leave the water and to leave the grounds. There has been no disputing of this and no untoward incident has occurred during the summer.

The Recreation Commission of the city gave \$150, and for this

YORK, PA., USES JUNIOR POLICEMEN

one of the industries built two portable and collapsible bathing houses, one for men and one for women. Those bathing houses hook together in sections so that in the fall they can be taken apart, loaded on a truck and placed in safe keeping for the winter.

From 200 to 400 bathers are making use of the creek and enjoying the social opportunities offered. There is, too, a marked community spirit. Thus, with a minimum of organization and expense has come a maximum of enjoyment.

York, Pennsylvania Uses Junior Policemen

Business depression and other causes interfered with the size of the budget available for trained workers on the summer playgrounds in this city. One worker to a playground, which was all the budget was able to provide, was not enough in this city where thousands use the playgrounds, and so the Junior Police of the York playgrounds were organized.

In order to become a Junior policeman it was necessary to pass examinations of a very careful nature given by the directors of the various grounds. Successful candidates were awarded a badge. The examinations were progressive so that having won one badge a boy or girl might take an examination for a higher grade and if successful be awarded a badge of this grade. The examinations were not easy and the test for a motorcycle officer passed by a fourteen-year-old boy might have done credit to any officer of the regular force.

One question in the examination paper was, "Tell seven things that you have done for your playground." The Junior Police were found to be instructing in wood work and tin can work, in organizing and supervising games and in acting as hosts to visitors.

In visiting one of the large grounds, the director of which was attending a morning conference, it was found that all of the activities of this large field in the center of the city were under the direction of the Junior Police. One of the boys, a Junior policeman of about fourteen, told the visitors about the work on the grounds. When he left this lad said, touching his hat, "We are glad to have you visit our ground. Come again when you are in York next time."

Here citizenship of a real kind, which learns and appreciates the value of responsibility, is being developed. It is refreshing to find that in cases of emergency experiments are being tried which will have lasting value when the emergency is passed.

A. A. U. Assists Industrial Athletics

Acting on the suggestion of Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, the Amateur Athletic Union at its last annual meeting urged that every effort be made to bring about closer cooperation between the Amateur Athletic Union and industrial organizations throughout the country. The following resolution was passed:

"RESOLVED, That a Committee of Five be appointed to study and promote the organization of amateur athletics among industries and business houses of all kinds

That they draft a model constitution and by laws for such organizations, emphasizing the amateur standard

That this Committee cooperate with the welfare department and officers of all industries and business houses to the end that amateur athletics may be the means of producing better relations between employer and employee, increase the health standard of such employees and bring about the highest type of Americanism"

The Committee of Five, after making a survey of the industrial athletic field, recommends that

1. Every association of the Amateur Athletic Union make a special effort to enlist as members any industry or business house now promoting athletics

2. Where professional teams are representing an industry or business house a determined effort be made to change this situation, so that all teams shall be strictly on an amateur basis

3. In cases where an industry or business house is promoting one particular sport an effort be made to interest employees in all branches of athletics, so that more may participate and receive the physical and mental benefit

Some Rural Community Programs—II

Helen Rand, Massachusetts State Agricultural College

Instead of having all the speakers from the various agencies talk at the same meeting it might be profitable to have a series of forums as follows:

1. Post Office night—A representative of the Post Office might explain the Federal Postal system,

SOME RURAL COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

- telling how it works in the local community and what the problems are.
2. **Church night**—Here a layman might well be the leader in the discussion.
 3. **Moving Picture night**—The man who runs the moving picture shows might tell how he secures the pictures and give interesting side information about his work. The townspeople could tell what kind of pictures they have liked during the past year, possibly holding a voting contest on the most popular picture.
 4. **Library night**—This offers the librarian an opportunity of telling what the library is trying to do, asking those present questions about what they would like. There might be a definite subject for discussion such as the library as a community center.
 5. **Physicians' night**—At this meeting a doctor might present suggestions for health work and the people suggest ways and means of carrying them out.
 6. **Dentists' night**—Here might be introduced exhibits, talks, questions and discussions on the care of the teeth.
 7. **Bankers' night**—A banker could explain simply a small banking system or could tell about methods of thrift or budgets. There might well follow discussions on the keeping of budgets and simple budgets could be exhibited.
 8. **Druggists' night**—
 9. **Dry Goods night**—A demonstration of methods of testing fabrics, talks by store men and discussions might help toward better buying on the part of the people. Such discussion might be combined with a style show.
 10. **Grocers' night**—The merchants of the community might give many disinterested suggestions regarding intelligent buying. Through the discussion some scheme for the cooperative use of garden produce might be worked out.

SOME RURAL COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

11. Machinery night—There might be a discussion of the relative merits of different kinds of machinery with a talk by a hardware man on different labor saving devices.
12. Good Roads night—From the state road commission may be secured material for an intelligent discussion.
13. Swat the Rat night—A presentation of the facts about rats and a discussion of the ways to unite in killing them.
14. Plant a Tree night—Suggestions for planting trees and shrubbery to beautify the streets of the community.

B. CONTESTS

Kodak Contests

Kodak contests are constructive because they put the emphasis on the best things. They create the habit of looking for the most beautiful things. They are a graphic and attractive way of setting up standards. Many lessons may be told by pictures taken right at home. Kodak contests give concrete examples of what has been done as an inspiration as to what further might be done. They show ideals that are possible.

Sometimes contests can be of pictures only, the pictures speaking for themselves. Sometimes it may be best to have short articles of 100 words illustrated by pictures.

The following suggestions are offered as subjects for picture contests. Many others might be added:

1. Some of the people who help our town
2. The pleasantest people in our town
3. The old people in our town
4. Children at play in our town

Such a contest might be a means of arousing interest in all kinds of recreation or in any special kind of recreation.

5. Grown folks at play in our town
6. Sunday in our town

What are the best things people do on Sunday? Everyone would like to find out the answer to that question.

7. Historic parts in our town

A Model Rural School Building

Through the generosity of Z. Marshall Crane of Dalton, the town of Windsor, Massachusetts, six miles from Dalton, has a community school building regarded by the Massachusetts State Board of Education as a model rural school. A ten-acre tract of land surrounding the school has also been given the town by Mr. Crane.

The building, which is of wood construction, painted white, is of colonial style of architecture, one story high, 49 feet by 72 feet in size. In the basement are domestic science and manual training rooms with concrete floors. In one room on the first floor is the town library fitted with a fireplace, mantel and bookcases. This room was furnished by Mrs. Zenas Crane, mother of the giver of the building. In addition to serving as a library this room may also be used for small meetings of community interest.

The building has running water from a never-failing spring on the land bought by Mr. Crane. This spring was dug out, surrounded by a concrete wall and covered. The water is forced into the school by a hot air pumping engine in the basement. Heat is furnished by two hot air wood burning furnaces. There is modern sanitary equipment with drainage to scientific, septic tanks. The ventilation, equipment and heating are on a par with those of a modern city school.

The Small Town Speaks Up

Opal V. Ralston, Playground and Recreation Association of America

The small town is coming into its own. The evidences are unmistakable. For a long period of years social workers have sought to produce something more interesting for the city youth than the white lights, and later, because the lure of the city extended even to the farm, they began making over rural life. The small town was deemed either sufficiently harmless to be left alone or capable of working out its own salvation.

But along comes Sinclair Lewis with his *Main Street*, Zona Gale with her *Miss Lulu Bett*, Floyd Dell with *Moon Calf*, and a score of other novels and plays to shatter our faith in the small town. When each author reminds us of the number of small towns in these United States, and of the deadly smallness of the small town, we begin to fear that whatever has been done for city

THE SMALL TOWN SPEAKS UP

and rural life is as nothing, and as the preacher says, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

If it were not for a recent experience in X, a town of ten thousand population in southern Pennsylvania, we should be unable to counter with facts the depressing tale of Mr. Lewis. But in X there is a small group of men, five, to be accurate, who have been made a part of the borough government, and whose duty is to provide wholesome recreation for all the citizens. The residents of X, include old stock Americans, Pennsylvania Dutch, Irish-Americans, Italians, Slavs, Hungarians, Lithuanians, Poles, and a few other old world peoples. Now after a summer of baseball, picnics and dances, these Wise Men of X decided to celebrate Christmas in true holiday fashion, H.C.L. and Poor Business notwithstanding. Just to be sure that everyone had opportunity to take part in the celebration, festivities were prolonged for a whole week.

In the center of the town where Main Street meets Bridge, or as Kipling would say, where East meets West, a giant Christmas tree was set up and lighted. This called for the first bit of co-operation, for the tree, the wiring and labor, all were given as votive offerings to the spirit of Christmas. Each of the two village bands provided an evening of music beneath the tree, while on another evening the choirs of all the churches invited to sing, "Hallelujah, in the Highest"; some say this alone is a seven days' wonder, but then, miracles are becoming everyday affairs in X. The night before Christmas the children gathered beneath the spreading branches and sang their joyously expectant carols, then, in some mysterious way, each child found a box of candy in his hands. But last of all, the Italians, Poles, Hungarians and Lithuanians, had a night all to themselves, at least they gave the program, but they were far from having the audience all to themselves. Each group sang in Italian or Polish the carols they used to sing in their villages on the other side and loved best of all; rumor reports that the choirs of X have decided on half an hour's additional practice each week.

Is this a picture of Gopher Prairie wallowing in mediocrity and deadly dullness? And yet X might have been one of those dull Main Streets had not the five Wise Men bestirred themselves to provide, as one said, "Facilities for Happiness." A like determination to make something fine out of our Main Streets is all that's needed to work the miracle in our own home town.

What Can We Learn from *Main Street*?

Helen S. Jones, Community Service (Incorporated)

Every other group of people one meets nowadays seems to be discussing *Main Street* by Sinclair Lewis. Some, especially those who have had the discomfort of stopping off for a day and a night at some Minniemashie House, dismiss the matter by saying that it's a typical description of a small western town. A small western town person, who really knows the people, is apt to flare up with the statement that it's only a one-sided view. A New Englander invariably tells you that New England towns aren't like that. In other words, most everyone seems to feel that Gopher Prairie is *not* a typical small town. It is incomplete. No town, no matter where it is situated, is entirely bereft of some people who are really worth while.

The characters of Gopher Prairie, do, however, live before the reader. Although Mr. Lewis' emphasis is largely on the petty side of human nature, the characteristics which are found in his people will be found the world over in town and cities because they are *true* human nature,—and the thoughts and reactions of his people will be the thoughts and reactions of *some* of the people in every small town and in every city in the United States.

For this reason, Community Service workers will be most interested in the descriptions of these inhabitants of Gopher Prairie.

But—a thing which is possibly more important—is the lesson in *approach* which may be learned from reading this book.

One reason the people of Gopher Prairie seem so petty is because they are painted as viewed by Carol Kennicott. She comes to the town with a critical attitude toward the inhabitants. She feels much superior to everyone there. She invariably sees their shortcomings without recognizing their good points and she has an idea that in a short time, she alone can “reform” the whole town. She has no great amount of perseverance and darts from one idea to another. In the end she accomplishes *nothing*. If, along with her broad vision, her desire to accomplish something worth while, and her ability to lead, she had had the friendliness, the power to find good in people and the quickness in discovering the real points of contact between herself and the inhabitants of Main Street which characterized Vida Sherwin, the school teacher, there is little doubt but that her efforts would have resulted in untold benefit for the town she so wished to improve.

Book Reviews

DESIGN AND IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL GROUNDS

By W. C. Coker and Eleanor Hoffman, Bureau of Extension Bulletin Special Series No. 1. Published by the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Price, \$.75

In order to promote the beautifying of school grounds in North Carolina, the Bureau of Extension has established a new division called the Division of Design and Improvement of School Grounds. One of the purposes of the division is to give direct assistance to local communities through the preparation of specific plans and through personal visits by the field worker to any school that indicates a desire to help. To facilitate its work and to present the program of ground improvement which it contemplates the division has prepared a bulletin containing a number of designs for actual and hypothetical school grounds, each design being accompanied by a planting plan showing the plans to be issued. There are also photographs and sketches of illustrative plantings from various sources. The text of the bulletin consists of advice as to principles of planting so as to secure the most desirable effects, together with descriptions of trees, shrubs and flowers recommended for use in the state.

Though this bulletin relates specifically to conditions in North Carolina it contains suggestions which would be helpful in any locality.

SCHOOL, CHURCH, HOME GAMES

By George O. Draper. Published by Association Press. Price \$1.00

All who are familiar with the publication of games entitled *Community Recreation* compiled by George O. Draper and issued by the Association Press, will welcome the rural edition of this booklet known as *School, Church, Home Games* which has just appeared. Here are to be found over 300 games arranged for the convenient use of teachers, church leaders, Y. M. C. A. workers, welfare workers and parents. The equipment for the games has the advantage of being so simple that it is readily available in the most remote places. The school room games have been classified under the headings "for primary pupils," "for intermediate pupils" and "for advanced and high school pupils." There is a similar classification for school yard games. Games for the home; ice-breakers for sociables; social games for grown-ups and for young people; trick games; stunt athletic meets; competitive stunts; outdoor games are all described in this practical and suggestive book.

OLD WORLD TRAITS TRANSPLANTED

By Robert E. Park and Herbert A. Miller. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York

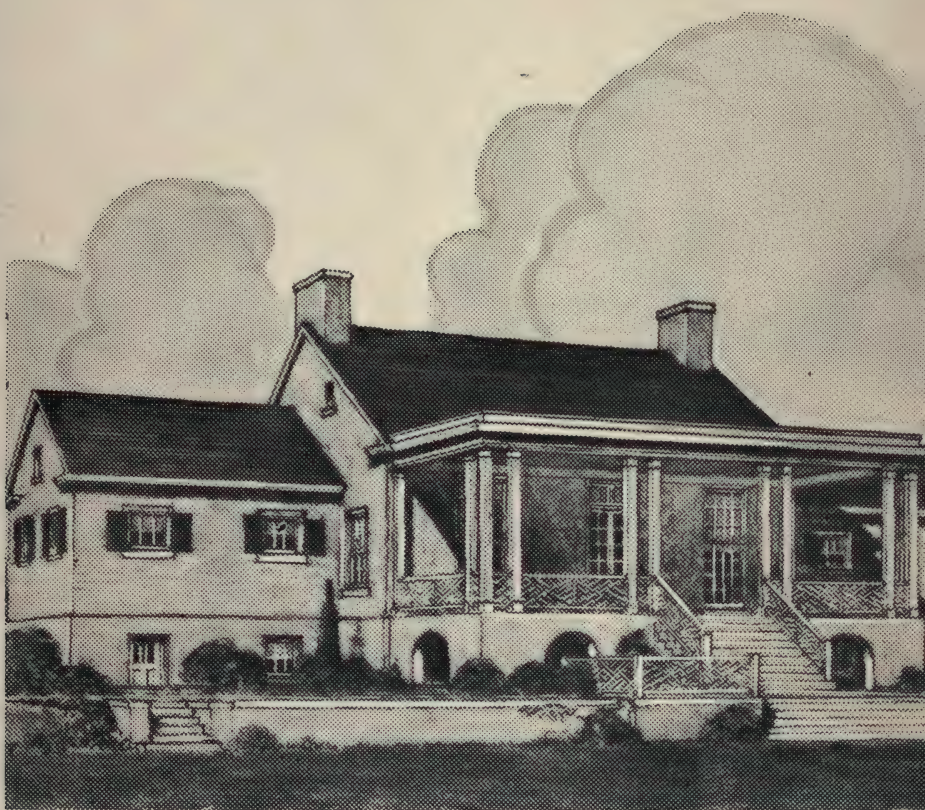
This book is one of the eleven studies of Americanization made by the Carnegie Corporation under the direction of Mr. Allen T. Burns. It is a vital and compelling study of conditions and people as they actually are. No one could read it without deepening sympathy and understanding of the foreign-born in America. Its greatest meaning for the leisure-time worker—outside of that developing comprehension so vital to every American born whose life and work touches the foreign-born—is in the study of the community influences of the foreign-born groups,—Italian, Chinese, Jews. For instance, the study shows that the Polish community fails "to provide various types of organizations which would assist their members in adjusting themselves to the complex American life. Practically all of their organizations have the same function—mutual aid, social recognition, and cultivation of the Polish spirit." "In the case of the Jewish group, we find spontaneous, intelligent and highly organized experiments in democratic control which may assume the character of permanent contributions to the organization of the American state."



CAMP SACRAMENTO AMONG THE GIANT PINES



GUESTS MAKING CHAIRS, CAMP SACRAMENTO



PLYM PARK CLUB HOUSE, NILES, MICHIGAN

Niles, Michigan, through the generosity of F. J. Plym, President of the Kawneer Company, has become the possessor of Plym Park—a 67 acre recreation spot—and of a well-equipped club house.



LAY-OUT OF PLYM PARK, NILES, MICHIGAN.

ELTON T. COWAN CO.

INCORPORATED

PRINTING -- ENGRAVING -- LITHOGRAPHING

133-135 West 19th Street

NEW YORK

TWO-YEAR Normal Course for Directors of Physical Education, Playground Supervisors, Dancing Teachers and Swimming Instructors.

Thorough preparation in all branches under strong faculty of experienced men and women. Our graduates are filling the most responsible positions in the country. *High School* graduates from accredited schools admitted without examination. Fine dormitories for non-resident students.

18th Session opens September 26, 1921 We are now in our new building in a fine residential section of Chicago—within walking distance of two of Chicago's finest Parks and of the Chicago University. New gymnasiums—new classrooms and laboratories—new dormitory. All modern, up-to-date facilities and equipment.

CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

For illustrated catalog address Frances Musselman, Principal, Box 45, 5026 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

==
**PLAY
GROUND**
==



==
**OUT
FITTERS**
==

THEO A. GROSS, PRESIDENT

1835 W. Lake St.

Chicago, Ill.

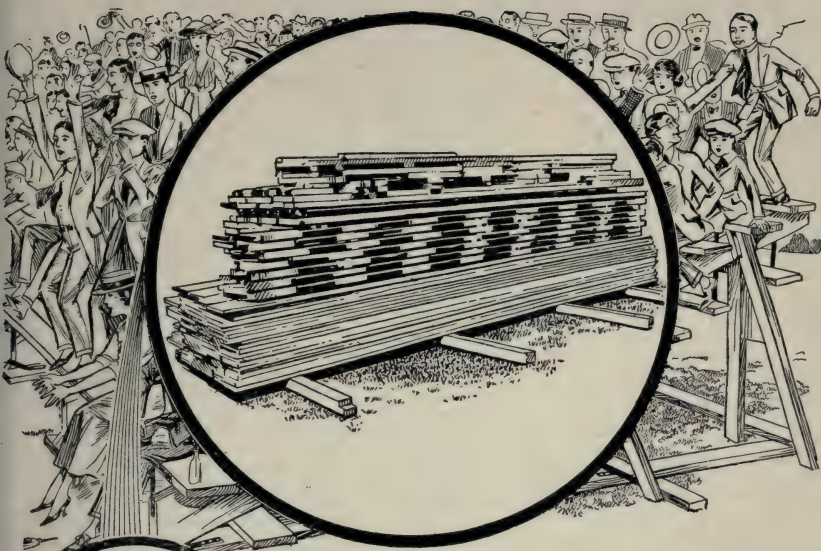
FOR CHRISTMAS

Two very practical bulletins are now available through Community Service.

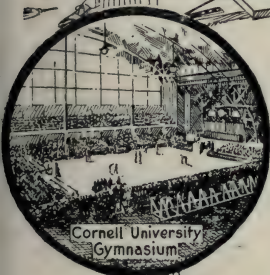
Suggestions for a Christmas Program arranged by the Bureau of Educational Dramatics, containing an old English Christmas revel; plays, tableaux and operettas for juniors, and plays, pageants and masques for adults. Price \$.25.

Music in a Community Christmas Celebration, prepared by the Bureau of Community Music, Price \$.10

Please mention **THE PLAYGROUND** when writing to advertisers



Quick Seating Capacity stored in small space



Knockdown Bleachers take little storage room and can be put up on short notice. Just the thing to cash in on that overflow crowd at big pay events. Just as safe and rigid as the best permanent seats. Built to stand all kinds of abuse. Suitable for field or indoors. Will not mar fine floors. Among the users of Knockdown Bleachers are "Yale," University of Pittsburgh, the Universities of Ill., Mich., Ohio, Calif., and Wis., Brooklyn National League Park, "Colgates," Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., and scores of colleges, high schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, athletic clubs and industrial plants.

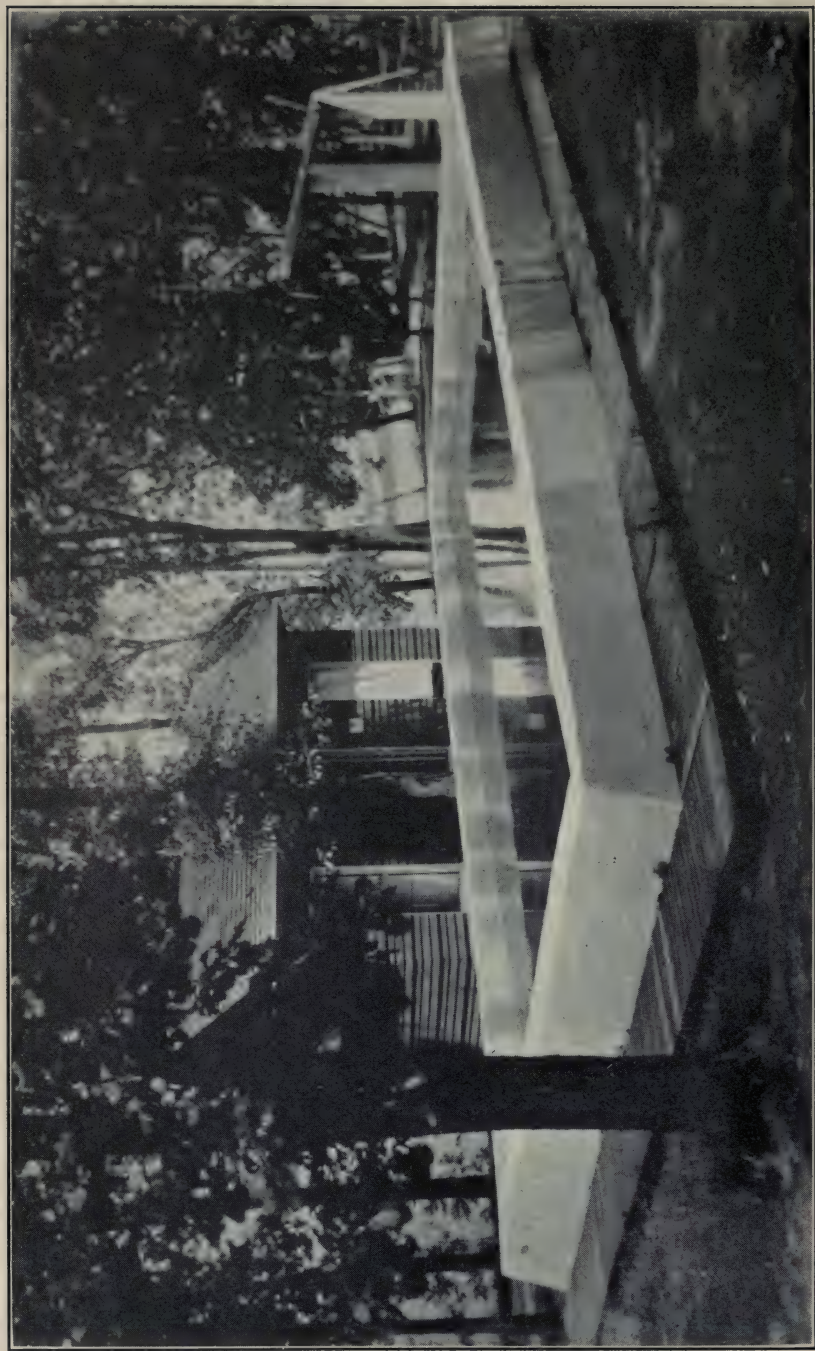
They come in sections 14 ft. long, 3 to 10 seats high. Sound lumber, painted one coat. Strongly ironed. Foot boards below seat boards to protect clothes. An investment, not an expense. Write for particulars today.

Leavitt Manufacturing Co.
362 Griggs St., Urbana, Ill.

KNOCKDOWN
TRADE MARK
BLEACHERS

Please mention THE PLAYGROUND when writing to advertisers

"Up for a day
or to stay"



SWIMMING POOL—HAZELDEN FARM HOME OF GEORGE ADE, BROOK, INDIANA



THE PAVILION AT HAZELDEN, THE HOME OF GEORGE ADE,
BROOK, INDIANA.



WHY PLAYGROUNDS ARE NEEDED



THE COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS TREE, IN MADISON SQUARE
PARK, NEW YORK CITY

The Playground

Vol. XV No. 9

DECEMBER 1921

The World at Play

A Community Center for Landour, India.—The following extracts from a letter received at national headquarters of Community Service from a missionary in Landour make vivid the need of community centers in India.

"There is nothing but mud houses, one wall forming the wall of its neighboring inhabitants, and on the mud steps rows of dirty children or half naked men. You remark at the entire absence of women—the women of these houses are never allowed to see the outside world unless heavily veiled so they sit together in a dark little room at the rear of the house and talk petty talk. No boys play merrily on the street; they sit idly or crouch about the religious man under the pipal tree listening to and laughing at his foul jokes and stories. There are no libraries with their attractive books and magazines, no churches with their beautiful colored windows and pealing music; no parks with cool shade and

clean, green grass, not even a show window or picture palace.

"Into such a community we are introducing a community center just as rapidly as we can find the equipment and the money to buy more equipment. Already swings hang from the trees and are in constant use. We have a sand pile and kindergarten for the little ones. There are books—good books—and pictures. We have grafo-nola concerts and picture shows. There are courts for badminton, croquet, hockey, cricket, basket ball. There are ping-pong tables, dominoes, quoits, checkers and such games, and the boys especially are learning to play."

Play for the Children of France.—"We used to wonder if we could ever get them to play but all that has passed now, and there is not the slightest doubt in any of our minds as to the French child's ability to enjoy a playground." Thus writes the chief of the

THE WORLD AT PLAY

French Department of the Junior Red Cross. She contrasts the lively, healthy children who entered so joyously into the games during the past summer with the inert children who sat about with expressionless faces waiting to be amused the year before. The mothers, too, have caught the play spirit. "Oh, Madame," said one mother to the director, "you have no idea how many pairs of trousers my little boys wear out since they come here to play, but I do not mind the expense—not at all—when I think of how healthy they are and how much they have improved since they began to come to the playground." And her husband standing by nodded his head emphatically and said: "Oui, oui, c'est bien—ca."

In the heart of Paris, in war-ravaged Rheims, Amiens and Meuse and in many other towns, French children are regaining their rosy cheeks and merry spirits through play. Public officials have become interested in playgrounds and play equipment through Red Cross Child Welfare exhibits and men and women are training themselves for playground monitresses and monitors.

Probably nowhere in France

has a playground been more appreciated than in that quarter of Paris known as the "Cité Jeanne D'Arc." Here the shoddy tenement houses, six stories high, are cut up into small rooms, families of seven or eight often living in one room with no conveniences whatsoever and not a drop of water save what they carry from two fountains in the courtyard. Eight hundred children under thirteen were swarming the streets of this section last year. This summer they are digging in sand piles, swinging, and playing volley ball on a big, sunny playground which used to be a dumping ground for the community.

Play in Mexico.—"The Department of Public Health of Mexico City," writes Miss Helen Bowyer, "has been active in promoting playgrounds.

"One of the features of the 'Semana del Nino' which the Department held September 11-17, was a small playground with a swing, teeter board and two sliding boards all housed in a big tent on the Paseo de la Reforma just in front of the Departamento. It was overwhelmingly popular and the children literally stood waiting by the hundreds for their turn at the apparatus. A little later

THE WORLD AT PLAY

in the month, we people of the American colony presented the city with a quite sizable playground, well equipped with all the above apparatus and bars and flying machines. Apart from these two and a small playground run by the Presbyterian Mission, I know of no others in the city and should like to interest the authorities in their establishment."

Peace Exhibition in Tokio.—From March 10th to July 31st, 1922, there will be a peace exhibition in Tokio, Japan. Exhibits from all countries are solicited representing every phase of organized human enterprise. The division of social service wishes material relating to charity and welfare work of all kinds—reports, statistics, photographs, posters. It is desired to make this part of the exhibition as complete as possible since the interest among the Japanese in social service is rapidly increasing.

Must Teach Physical Training.—A Bulletin of the State Board of Education of Virginia reads as follows:

An Act of the Assembly of Virginia, 1920, provides that all children in the public schools shall receive as a part of the educational program

health instruction and physical training. The act further provides that normal schools shall set up appropriate courses for this training. It is stipulated in the act that after 1925 no applicant to teach may receive a certificate without having completed a satisfactory course in medical inspection and physical training.

The law clearly imposes an immediate responsibility to train children in health instruction. It is, therefore, necessary for present and prospective applicants to avail themselves of every opportunity offered to be prepared in physical education. The State Department will consider such preparation in the issuing of certificates. The normal schools must offer appropriate courses for those attending. Other applicants should avail themselves of the training offered at summer schools or through other special courses approved by the State Board of Education.

Sailors Refurnish Community House.—Gloucester, Massachusetts, had a community house badly in need of renovation. In Gloucester Harbor were several ships containing sailors who were beginning to find time hanging heavy on their hands. It remained for

THE WORLD AT PLAY

labor representatives on the Gloucester Community Service committee to interest the sailors, who had already found the community house a most hospitable haven, in the job that needed to be done. For several days tars could be seen wielding paint-brushes within and without the building, evidently enjoying this occupation to the utmost. As a result of their labors, the community house boasts not only fresh paint but also newly upholstered furniture.

A Community Service Street Party.—The various neighborhoods of Paris, Kentucky, were at home to Paris Community Service on September 23rd when three truckloads of Community Service enthusiasts followed by about thirty automobiles made their way about the city. Crowds gathered at each of the street corners where the procession stopped. A short program consisting of community singing, brief talks by local people and negro ballad singing was carried out at each point. These neighborhood nights bid fair to accomplish their purpose—that of getting people better acquainted with each other and more interested in the general work of the organization.

Community Service Cooperates in "No Accident Week."—Community Service in Westfield, Massachusetts, cooperated in "No Accident Week" by arranging with the management of the Strand Theater to give prizes in the form of theater admissions for the best posters drawn by children in the Westfield Schools. The judges were chosen from the schools, the Police Department, the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce.

Vacant Lot Party.—One way to bring before a neighborhood the fact that there is within its bounds a vacant lot which might be converted into a play place for children is to get the neighborhood folks on the spot and demonstrate possibilities. This was recently done in Seattle, Washington, by holding a picnic dinner. A Community Service song leader led the hundred and fifty picnickers in community singing, and there followed a talk about the organization of the district and the establishment of a playground.

Transplanting Recreation.—The Community Service Recreation League of San Francisco does not confine its efforts to planning good times at the various neighborhood

THE WORLD AT PLAY

centers—its members go out to people who cannot come in and enjoy their regular programs. There are in the city many people with musical and dramatic talent who have found a means of self-expression and a way to help entertain others through Community Service. Programs for sailors on battleships in the harbor and for soldiers in nearby encampments have been frequent. A recent trip was to Alcatraz Island, where an amusing one-act comedy and some solo singing entertained several hundred prisoners.

Boys' Club.—Aberdeen, Washington, boys have organized, under Community Service, a club for athletic and social purposes. They will have club rooms in the Liberty Auditorium, recently converted for Community Service use, and Saturday night will be known as Boys' Night. All boys between the ages of twelve and twenty are eligible. The boys voted a nominal membership fee, which will not be compulsory, for the purchase of apparatus for the gym. The name "Aberdeen Boys' Club" lends itself to the admirable contraction "The A. B. C.'s." Besides the usual officers, there is one having the impressive title of "Sergeant

at Arms." Mrs. Rose M. Davis, director of Community Service, is treasurer and advisor.

Colored Playground Work, Newport, Kentucky.—The colored children of Newport, Kentucky, have a new playground, opened June 20th. Splashing in the wading pool has proved to be the most popular sport. A small army of children flock daily from the neighboring towns to enjoy it. Sewing and embroidery classes for girls and first aid classes for boys are conducted. During the warm July weather a penny lemonade stand was opened and with the proceeds the playground was able not only to pay for the stand, but to buy locks for the swings and to build a dressing room. A band concert late in July brought in over \$100. Most of the playground entertainments for parents and children are not put on, however, for the purpose of raising money.

Play for Cincinnati's Institutions.—Cincinnati Community Service undertook this summer the special task of demonstrating the value of recreation, under leadership, to the various institutions of the city. Most of these homes have ample grounds, but, because they have had no one to

THE WORLD AT PLAY

direct their play, the children have spent their play periods in merely standing around—unless some of the boys started a little excitement by fighting. The Community Service worker found a quick response to her play leading at Protestant and Catholic Orphanages and at the Home for Delinquent Girls. The older girls became quite enthusiastic about folk-dancing, while the younger children liked ring games and storytelling.

Dramatic Institute for Church Workers.—Boston as well as New York has appreciated the importance of emphasizing the relation of the church drama. From November 7th to December 12th there is being held under the auspices of the Dramatic Department of Community Service of Boston, a dramatic institute for church workers. A small registration fee is charged for the courses and a certificate given at the end of the school to those who satisfactorily complete the course.

The topics discussed at the institute, which is being conducted under a combination of lecture and workshop methods, include organization and directing, stage craft, costuming, lighting, the voice, pageant writing, storytelling, story

playing and Scripture dramatization.

The list of lectures and instructors includes many of the leading experts of the country and is a guarantee of the effectiveness of the experiment.

Yale Athletes to Train Community Leaders.—Yale University is backing an effort to put the experience and skill of the University coaches and athletes at the disposal of the people of New Haven who want to play. Two training schools have been started under the direction of Community Service—the School of Coaching and the School for Training Neighborhood Recreation Leaders. Thirty have registered for the first and sixty-eight for the second. Walter Camp, Charles Taft, Dr. Anderson, Dr. E. H. Arnold and many other distinguished workers in this field are among the Faculty members. The movement is endorsed by the Mayor, President Angell of Yale, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Education, the New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics.

In the work of organizing districts for leisure time activities ten leagues have been formed with a membership of

THE WORLD AT PLAY

700 boys. Sixty men will act as official in these leagues.

Rotarians Aboard Ship.—

The *Cameronia*, the official ship bearing Rotarians to the International Rotary Convention in Edinburgh, was the scene of many gay times during the passage over. In addition to daily quoits, shuffle 28-board and a fascinating game picked up from the crew and steerage passengers a successful masquerade was held, the costumes devised out of whatever happened to be at hand. The big play event of the voyage, however, was the Olympic Games. Rope Skipping, Potato Race, Three-Legged Race, Whistling Race, Bolster Bar Competition and other novel events, ending in a tug of war, occupied the entire day.

A number of song leaders on board and a famous Rotary Quartet from Wichita, Kansas, added to the good spirit.

Rotarians Volunteer Paint-

ers.—Members of the Rotary Club of Aberdeen, working with the Aberdeen Community Service, painted the interior of the Liberty Auditorium. The Aberdeen World says: "Behold! Walls that were raw and cold at eight this morning, a soft grey at twelve.

Behold the Community Service Building made right and ready for young and old by the actual hands of Rotary Club members—all busy men giving willing hours of work for the service of the community."

Knights of Columbus Historical Prizes.—"To encourage investigation into the origins, the achievements and the problems of the United States; to interpret and perpetuate the American principles of liberty, popular sovereignty and government by consent; to promote American solidarity; and to exalt the American ideal; the Knights of Columbus Historical Commission is authorized to solicit and accept original studies in the field of American History."

An anonymous prize competition and a non-competitive historical program are provided for. Prizes of five hundred to three thousand dollars will be awarded in the competition and due compensation made in the non-competitive program.

Full details may be obtained from the Knights of Columbus Historical Commission, 199 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

Reading Courses for Reading Circles.—The Bureau of

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Education of the Department of the Interior has prepared reading courses on various subjects which may be secured for the asking. Community workers and teachers in small towns and rural sections will find these courses especially suited for groups who want to form reading circles and other regular meetings to discuss their reading. The following courses are ready for distribution:

1. The great literary Bibles
2. Masterpieces of the world's literature
3. A reading course for parents
4. Miscellaneous reading for boys
5. Miscellaneous reading for girls
6. Thirty books of great fiction
7. Some of the world's heroes
8. American literature
9. Biography
10. History

Readers may enroll for these courses as they would for any school course and are asked to report on each book read. When the course is finished a simple test is sent to the reader and a certificate is given for each course satisfactory completed.

Fall Festival Twenty-three Days Long in Lincoln, Illinois.

Thirty organizations of Logan County, Illinois, joined forces

in a fall festival twenty-three days long, beginning October 20th and ending in an Armistice Day celebration.

The idea started with the plans of a group of merchants to repeat the fall festival and sales week they had held the year before. It was the suggestion of the Community Service organizer that this be broadened into a celebration that should include all organizations in the County that wished to participate.

Residents of Lincoln report that seldom, if ever before, was the city so intensely interested in making a single event successful. The program was wholly the product of local talent. Special days included are Fraternal and Hospitality Day, Home-coming Day, County, School Day, Community Day and Farm Products Day.

The festival came to a close on Armistice Day with the dedication of a memorial tablet at the court house, a football game and a pageant in the evening of local and national historic events.

Prison Glee Club Visits Wil-mington Church.—As a result of the musical visits of Mrs. Marie Haughey to the Newcastle County Workhouse, a glee club of white and colored prisoners was trained to such efficiency that it was recently invited by the

THE WORLD AT PLAY

Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church to give a concert in his church. The Glee Club made its expedition under the honor system, traveling in motor cars without guard. The singing of the Glee Club was part of a regular service attended by some 2,000 of the city's prominent people. In introducing the Glee Club, the Rev. Mr. Hubbard spoke of the fact that the club had been developed by Community Service as represented by Mrs. Haughey. As a token of appreciation to their instructor the members of the Glee Club and other prisoners have presented a gold pin to Mrs. Haughey. The actual leader of the club is colored.

Carolina County Holds Eisteddfod.—A choral contest between the various townships of Harnett County was held on Labor Day at Lillington, the county seat. Five thousand persons heard the singing. Judge E. H. Cramer postponed the opening of the Superior court until the next day in honor of the occasion. The arrangements were in the hands of Miss Mame F. Camp, County Director of Community Service under the State Board of Education. Each choral group was allowed twenty-five minutes for its program, which was to include religious, secular, patriotic, and quartet music. Mr. Hoffmeister, the

community song leader, assisted the groups in their final rehearsals and trained them for a joint appearance in *Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground*. The first prize, a silver loving cup, was awarded to Neill's Creek township by the five judges, who were from outside the county.

Music Work with Foreign-Born Featured in Elizabeth.—

A progressive program has been laid out for the coming year by the Music Council of Elizabeth Community Service. The plans called for a Caruso Memorial Concert, a Spring Festival, uniting the choruses and other musical organizations, the extending to the entire community of the Music Memory Contest, inaugurated last year in the public schools, the presentation of a special concert, in which the foreign-born groups will present their characteristic music, and assistance toward instrumental instruction for talented young people.

Ukulele Groups Play Accompaniment for Sing.—At one of the band concert sings in Port Jervis a novelty was introduced in the form of the appearance of the members of a ukulele class of the Girls' Recreation League, trained by Miss Mabel Treat. *Let the Rest of the World Go By* and *Till We Meet Again*

THE WORLD AT PLAY

were sung by the girls to their own accompaniment, with the entire assemblage later taking up each refrain.

The People of St. Paul Give Themselves a Pipe Organ.—

"This is no ordinary occasion of entertainment," said the mayor of St. Paul at the dedication of the new municipal pipe organ. "It is a symbol of a growing desire among neighbors for co-operation and an indication of the mobilization of the forces which enable the community to accomplish the things for its own welfare and improvement." The organ was the gift to the city of 30,000 citizens. It has been installed in the big municipal auditorium which was itself given to the city a few years ago by the people of St. Paul.

This building is designed for the enjoyment of the whole city. It has been the scene of opera, of public meetings of many kinds, and of conventions. With the installation of the beautiful new organ begins a series of daily organ recitals to give downtown workers a few moments of music during lunch hour. A series of more elaborate recitals will be given every Sunday afternoon for 42 weeks.

The mayor predicted that this instrument would become a musical institution which would lift

the community to a higher conception of the meaning of friendship.

"Ford Wigwam."—Recreational facilities of Highland Park, Michigan, are the richer through the gift of a cottage by Henry Ford which will serve, under the direction of the Highland Park Recreation Commission, as the headquarters of recreational activities for girls and women. The Wigwam, as it is called, is located on the Henry Ford athletic field.

The Wigwam was recently dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in which "braves" and "squaws" danced around the campfire in an impressive Indian pageant and ceremonial.

Children's Movies in Hamilton, Ohio.—Community Service of Hamilton, Ohio, held Saturday morning movies for the children last summer. The pictures were very carefully selected so as to have plenty of thrills, but thrills of a healthful variety. Ralph Ince as Abraham Lincoln in *The Highest Law* and Marguerite Clark as *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch* were two of the pictures shown. Matinees were free but contributions of five and ten cents a performance were requested from those who could afford to help defray the expenses.

How George Ade Keeps Open House on an Indiana Farm

"We need in the country more playgrounds and more shower baths and recognition of the truth that the men and women who live in the country need not regard themselves as mere work animals. We need these things if we are to check the flow of population to the cities," writes George Ade to the national headquarters of Community Service (Incorporated).

Out on Hazelden Farm in Indiana Mr. Ade is putting this belief into practice. Here is his description of the way his private woods and fields and swimming pool and golf course have become a recreation center for the people of the country round about.

Private Grounds Became a Picnic Park

"In 1904 I moved to the country, in order to find a quiet spot where I could do my work undisturbed by the complications of city life.

My house was built at one corner of a farm which I own and because this corner of the farm bordered a small river and was wooded with very fine specimens of our best native trees, I became generous and gave myself a wide domain for the private grounds surrounding the house. In clearing up the grounds we opened many spaces and threw them into stretches of lawn but at the same time we preserved as background a great variety of the large and small trees and brush and vines that we found in the woods. People came in large numbers to ramble about the premises and hold picnic parties. We had about the only playground in the whole region which was cleared away and had an artificial setting of flowers and green sward.

"In 1908 Mr. Taft opened his presidential campaign here at Hazelden, and we had 15,000 to 20,000 people on the grounds that day.

"I built a swimming pool out at the west of the grounds and later on built a dancing pavilion, fifty by thirty-five feet, and that building has been used for a hundred purposes since 1910. The State Council of Defense met there and also the County Council. The Red Cross used it during the war as an assembling depot. Clubs and societies from Chicago and Indianapolis and other cities have made it their headquarters at various out-

GEORGE ADE KEEPS OPEN HOUSE

ings. Near the pavilion, as we call it, was a fine open playground entirely circled by trees. Here we laid out a small diamond and the business men from surrounding towns came once a week to play soft ball. Later on we laid out a little nine-hole golf course within the home grounds. The neighbors became so fond of the baby course that a club was formed and now we have a real nine-hole course, three thousand yards long, and we have a club-house and a good tennis court and nearly all of the usual fixtures of an up-to-date country club.

A Family or a Club is Welcome

"Several years ago the Sunday visitors swamped us and we had to close the grounds on Sundays, but I have made it a rule not to turn down week-day visitors whether they come in small family parties or in large organizations. We have entertained parties ranging in size from fifty to eighteen thousand. The banner day was the Home-Coming celebration for soldiers and sailors on July 4th, 1919, when we had by actual count twenty-six hundred motor cars parked in the pastures and along the roadways.

"As I write this, we are getting ready to pull off a picnic for the farmers of three counties and it promises to be a gigantic affair.

"These big parties are a little hard on the lawn and the shrubbery, but they are a great thing for the community.

"My experience with large crowds has been that people behave themselves and do not willfully destroy property or do any damage. Of course, when you have several thousand people swarming in the ten-acre enclosure at one time, they will kick up the turf a little and make a good deal of a muss, but they don't really do any damage that cannot be repaired. They enjoy a visit to grounds that are landscaped and well kept and they turn out in droves whenever invited."

A County Park Would Meet a Real Need

Mr. Ade believes that public parks should be less few and far between. This is his recommendation:

"Since motor cars have eliminated distance and good roads have directly connected all the townships in every country, the 'county park' has become almost a necessity. Every small town and every rural township should have near at hand for the free use of the public a large park which will serve the purposes of our grounds, here at Hazelden. The forest preserve idea is all right and the state parks deserve public support, but they are too

VOLUNTEER SERVICE

far apart. Each family who owns a little motor car should have a park within easy riding distance. In the average county of the corn belt, the family that starts out for a day of recreation usually winds up by taking a picnic lunch in the open highway. The woodland pastures are either barred against visitors or they are littered and dirty and uninviting. I believe the county park would be a real blessing. Part of it should be cleared for parking space and athletic field and the remainder should be left in a natural condition except that deadwood and down timber should be cleared away. All the native trees and shrubs and flowers should find a refuge in this local park. All the important athletic contests of the county should be held on the athletic field. In each county you will now find several towns and each of these towns has a sorry-looking ball park and a weed-grown open space somewhere which is used for football and track meets, but if all the towns in the county should unite they could support a first-class athletic field surrounded by bleachers and comparing with any college outfit.

"By accident, and not because I started out to be a benefactor, I have been conducting an experimental park of the kind I am now advocating."

Volunteer Service

Henry P. Davison, formerly Vice-President of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, as a volunteer rendered unusual public service as Chairman of the Red Cross. Now John Barton Payne, who also has had a long experience in recreation work, has as a volunteer accepted the chairmanship of the American Red Cross. John Barton Payne for many years was a leader in the recreation development of the Chicago South Park System. Not only all the cities of America but the cities of Europe and the Orient have followed the development of Chicago's recreation program under his leadership.

The field of human betterment is, after all, one field, and it is a good thing to have this exchange of workers back and forth between various branches of the great social movement.

The Village Hearthstone

The Story of a Public Library in a Country Town

ETHEL ARMES

Community Service (Incorporated)

Does the public library in your community mean anything definitely alive to you and your neighbors? Does it give really practical suggestions and aid? For instance, does it offer to Mother a solution of certain knotty household as well as educational problems? Can Father get books and papers there that will serve him in his trade or business, or in running the farm, in gardening, apple growing or stock raising? Can Brother or Sister learn from its book shelves about dairying, chicken raising, canning or basketry? Can everybody take out as many books at a time as he wishes?

Are special meetings and exhibitions tied up with local needs and enterprises ever held in your library by the churches, schools, the grange, or historical associations?

Is there an open fireplace around which the neighbors—including the children—may gather and talk of an afternoon or evening?

Or is your public library cold and cheerless—an institution instead of a home? Is it a graveyard of records and reports, of books that no man reads—a perfectly useless “public utility” pointed out to the stray visitor as a town asset but in reality considered a liability?

These questions were faced squarely some twenty odd years ago by a young teacher and librarian, Mary Anna Tarbell, when she first took over the library work in her little home town of Brimfield. This is a remote and isolated New England village, a few miles beyond Springfield, Mass.

A LIBRARY LIKE A HOME

The Brimfield library is more like a comfortable house—home rather—than a public building. It is a charming little cottage built out of field stones and set amidst friendly apple trees by the side of the road. One shaggy old tree leans against the library's broad, sloping roof and peers into its open door, dropping red apples—if it's October time—to the neighbors who troop in.

THE VILLAGE HEARTHSTONE

THE VILLAGE HEARTHSTONE

Everybody comes, grown folks and children, teachers and housekeepers, and farmers and dairymen—in their overalls. The bright open fire seems to draw them. For during autumn, winter and spring—and on chill evenings in the summer time—a cheerful fire burns in the cozy, wide-windowed reading room, and the group of friends and neighbors draw their chairs about the hearthstone and talk at will. This hearthstone is a single slab of stone—a Titan's handful—got out of a field nearby and drawn by oxen to the old orchard where it was set before the great fireplace, then in the making. The whole library is built around it in spirit as in fact. Everywhere today in Brimfield they speak of the library as the "village hearthstone."

Because this friendly aspect of its library had already drawn together all of the neighboring farmers, Brimfield was selected in April of 1915 by the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the agricultural colleges of Massachusetts, for its first station for the demonstration of improved housekeeping methods. This marked the pioneer effort of the United States Government to assist women in rural homes. Its offer made to the women of Brimfield to furnish the services of an expert in home economics to act as a home making advisor was eagerly accepted.

GOVERNMENT HOME MAKING

"There were thirty of us at the first conference in the library" said a farmer's wife whose housekeeping and dairy duties have been materially lightened as a result of this demonstration of six years ago. "And we brought our older girls to the next meetings. I must say, too, that although most of us considered ourselves pretty good housekeepers, we certainly had our eyes opened by that lady the government sent as an advisor."

As a result of this first Home Making Conference a permanent home-making advisor was appointed by the county and a monthly conference is conducted in the Brimfield library. This group of farmers' wives have established rural district nursing throughout the county; have developed an organized plan for having a hot dish with school lunches in the center schools; started classes in basketry and community canning enterprises. A Red Cross branch was also initiated at this village hearthstone.

A quite different picture from this mothers' group is that of the Brimfield farmers whose relation with the library had come about

THE VILLAGE HEARTHSTONE

gradually through its distribution of leaflets and books on agricultural matters and through the meetings of the Hampden County Improvement League held there at regular intervals. One night in the dead of the winter at least fifty farmers gathered in the reading room of the library with its classical decorations on the wall and art rugs on the floor, to listen to talks on what? The home-mixing of fertilizers and the cooperative buying of chemical ingredients! There in the village hearthstone, before the crackling fire, "The Brimfield Farmers' Cooperative Exchange" was organized. This is a buying and selling association, the first cooperative organization incorporated in Massachusetts since the passing in 1913 of the legislative act making special provision for such agricultural corporations. Thus the library became indeed a road breaker.

"I ain't much for books," one old farmer said, "this fireplace is the best thing about the library for me." Nevertheless, books and papers in easy reach on the table, are picked up, glanced over, "and this slight acquaintance," says Miss Tarbell, "invariably arouses the desire to read books at home. In the political discussions and arguments about local history which invariably spring up among the farmers the consultation of authorities and writers stimulates thought and discussion."

LOCAL ACHIEVEMENTS EXHIBITED

An interesting by-product of the farmers' meetings was the chance discovery of Miss Tarbell that a Brimfield farmer living a secluded life on one of the hills was experimenting with the culture of choice grapes. Accordingly—she decided to hold a special exhibition so that the entire town might become acquainted with this local happening. Samples of each variety of grapes with "prize apples" from the farmers interested in these forms of fruit culture were gathered together. The reading room table was cleared of its photographs and art books and clusters of nearly thirty varieties of select grapes, purple, red, white and green, arranged on the curling grape leaves took their place. It was a revelation to the people of Brimfield—who at the last were permitted to eat the luscious fruit—that such an enterprise was going on right in their own community. Not only did they learn by means of this exhibition that a valuable experiment in grape culture was being undertaken by a townsman, but they also obtained knowledge concerning the most desirable varieties of grapes to set out in their own lands. This exhibition suggested another, that of grasses found on the Sherman farm and

THE VILLAGE HEARTHSTONE

collected by Mr. Sherman's daughter, Dora. Over seventy varieties were shown, one of which, a bunch of herds-grass, measured five feet six inches in height. An exhibition of Indian relics gathered by the Plimpton boys and their father followed this and was important not only for its historical value, but also, as Miss Tarbell said to us, "as a sign of the skillful pursuit of a line of research and collecting by a family in town." The collection included not only implements of the chase and war, but relics of domestic life, of sports, and ceremonies and of various utilities, all revealing the primitive Indian life. Another exhibition, illustrating an experiment in reforestation made by the Principal of the Hitchcock Free Academy, comprised seeds and seedlings of pine, spruce and catalpa, together with cones.

EACH AND ALL

"The sole value of a library lies in its relatedness to individuals, to interests and to movements, to the other institutions of the town and to the town as a whole," says Miss Tarbell. "A successful public library is not an institution in itself or for itself. In a small town the library can come into close touch with all the people and their interests. It can help in all lines of progress; it can help to unify interests in a common purpose for the public good. In various ways—by collection, by photographs, by exhibitions, as well as by documents, and printed matter, it should furnish signs of what the people care for, from art to applegrowing and from local history to reforestation. By its relation to all kinds of progress as well as by the addition and circulation of good books the library may grow in influence as a center of town spirit and of local loyalty."

Exhibits of the various traveling libraries, and the picture and photograph displays, such as all libraries now have, came to Brimfield before they ventured to other places. The first one ever prepared on a single subject by the Woman's Education Association was for the Village Hearthstone, some fifteen years ago.

A TRAVELING LIBRARY BEGINS

"These photographs were received with delight," said Miss Tarbell. "They illustrated outstanding events in American history and aroused eager interest. I felt especially happy to have them attract the town boys during Saturday evenings. As for the books, I offered them wherever I thought they would be read and carried the photographs to neighbors' homes after library hours as people

THE VILLAGE HEARTHSTONE

take their knitting. The next year we had a traveling library on Florence, then one on Shakespeare, on English architecture, and later, one on Rome. We started winter study circles of all ages and of both men and women many years ago."

Not only do the pictures in these traveling libraries serve to bring to the far away village in the lonely Massachusetts hills, views of the old world art and architecture, of romance cities and of far-famed historic places, but exhibitions of local pictures also commemorate the ever changing beauties of landscape, forest, hill and lake, in and around Brimfield itself. Here is a snapshot of the local bee-man taking an unusual amount of honey from a hive; here is a hayfield with an uncommon crop of hay; here is a prize group of Holstein cattle together with pictures of a model dairy.

HISTORIC DOCUMENTS ON VIEW

Nor are historic old documents of local interest forgotten, old books and relics, among which is a homespun, bluechecked, cotton handkerchief in which the founder of the Hitchcock Academy at Brimfield carried all of his belongings, when as a poor boy he left the village and went forth to seek his fortune. Personal relics, mementos and belongings of other Brimfield men of long ago form a bond to unite the town to its descendants.

Doubtless no other library in this country—and certainly not in the old world—has stepped out of the printed page, away from the written law of library usage and custom to the degree the Brimfield Public Library has.

Years ago, Joseph Lee, who was dreaming out just this kind of community service, learned of the Brimfield library and went out to see for himself. Through the Massachusetts Civic League he spread its message far and wide. Certain of its ideals and practices Mr. Lee brought into the making of the Town Room of Boston and some of these in turn are being passed by him into Community Service, the national organization which exists to assist American communities in making the leisure time of their citizens more valuable and more expressive through community recreation.

Thus some phases of the work done more than a generation past by Mary Anna Tarbell and the Village Hearthstone are reaching today far beyond the blue horizon of the Brimfield hills.

THE WIDER FIELD

The design on the library's book plate, true to its theory and

THE GIFT OF THE AGES

to its practice of holding fast to the town's own gifts, is "Steerage Rock" with the legend, "Books Give the Far View."

"Steerage Rock" is an immense boulder resting on the highest point of land in Brimfield, a loftier viewpoint than Mount Tom itself. In the original Bay Path, the route taken by the pioneer settlers of the Connecticut Valley in their journey from the Bay, this land mark was the point by which the Indians and pioneer settlers alike steered their course through the valley of the Connecticut River on their journey westwards. And the Brimfield Public Library stands—just so—among the libraries and community centers of America . . . a Steerage Rock.

The Gift of the Ages

Probably 18,000 persons, among whom were the delegates to the 21st Annual Convention of the American Association of Park Superintendents, witnessed the Seventh Annual Pageant of the Detroit Department of Recreation, on Thursday afternoon, August 25th. So large was the crowd of spectators and children, that the bleachers were over-crowded and many stood on the benches and crowded other points of vantage, climbed trees and found perches on nearby monuments and fountains on beautiful Belle Isle.

The pageant, entitled *The Gift of the Ages*, depicted in a colorful manner the growth of play and recreation through history. The spectacle was divided into three episodes. These episodes—Ancient—Mediaeval—Modern,—represented periods in history, and the children appearing were beautifully costumed to picture faithfully the recreations of that period.

The pageant required a large number of children of whom there were over 3,000, and each child made his own costume under the direction of play leaders of the Department of Recreation. A regular camp of tents was erected adjoining the pageant ground in which the children changed their costumes.

The children were transported to Belle Isle by trucks, generously furnished by the various manufacturers of the City of Detroit, showing the spirit of cooperation which they give to the Municipal Recreation Department.

The pageant was given under the auspices of the Department of Recreation, C. E. Brewer, Commissioner, with Miss Lottie A. McDermott, Supervisor of Women's and Girls' Activities in Detroit, in charge of the pageant.

A Community Building in a Small Town

Located approximately fifteen miles from Lincoln, Illinois, is Emden, a town of 500 people. Though small in population, Emden does not lack in community spirit. Last spring the town dedicated a community building erected at a cost of \$50,000 which is contributing more and more to community life. There is seldom a night during the week when the building is not being used for some kind of social affair or for moving pictures.

The American Legion has its headquarters in a room which extends entirely across the south side of the basement. Here the members have installed two pool tables and are purchasing other furnishings as funds permit. The auditorium is well adapted for games, especially indoor baseball, basketball and volley ball. An athletic club, a direct outgrowth of the community house, was recently organized and games have been arranged in several branches of sport.

The community house is used not only by the townspeople but by those in the surrounding country. Such organizations as the Tazewell County Federation of Women's Clubs make use of the house for their annual meetings and luncheons.

Since the erection of the house great impetus has been given school athletics, since the school has been handicapped by lack of a place in which to practice or play games. A portion of the balcony is also used as recitation and study rooms for a number of the grades. The community house is therefore serving to some degree as an extension school.

Emden is benefiting by the Community Service program established in Lincoln, one of the recreation specialists having conducted several recreation classes for the people of Emden.

Training for Leisure

In an editorial entitled "Training for Leisure" the New York Times in its October 3rd issue says:

ANCIENT GREECE TRAINED FOR LEISURE

"This time of abnormal unemployment and enforced leisure is a good time to call renewed attention to the use of leisure. The importance of preparation for its profitable use was emphasized over

TRAINING FOR LEISURE

two thousand years ago by Aristotle, who insisted that the right use of leisure was the chief end of education. But in the Greece of his time this meant the education of only one-fourth of the population, who had all the leisure. They were the leisured class. Naturally, their education was all or chiefly for leisure use. The other three-fourths, the working class, had no leisure at all, and no education. But a practical business man in Michigan has reached this same Aristotelian conclusion, out of his experience and observation in an automobile town, where everybody works when there is work, and where everybody has leisure—most of the population of late producing on a five-hour schedule.

MODERN MICHIGAN SEES THE SAME SOLUTION

"In the current number of *The Atlantic Monthly* this pragmatic gentleman traces the conditions attending the increasing use of the automatic and semi-automatic machine, and notes the collateral effects. One of these is that '70 per cent of the workers in an automatized plant can be brought to efficient production in three days or less.' The need of vocational training for these is slight. Knowledge may release some from the machine, but as automatization proceeds to its logical conclusion this escape will be more difficult. Education therefore becomes profitable chiefly to the extent that it helps them to the right use of leisure. Another effect, in considerable measure realized, is the likelihood 'that, viewing the country as a whole, industry will have to adjust itself to eight hours or fewer, probably fewer.' The conclusion reached is identical with that of Aristotle, except that it is based on conditions in Flint, Michigan, A. D. 1921, instead of in Athens, Greece, in the fourth century B. C. It is that 'in a town dominated by automatized machinery the educational problem is to train youth for the right use of leisure.'"

"There are two corollaries by *The Atlantic* contributor, supported by general experience, which attend this conclusion: One is that it is immensely more difficult to train human beings for life and leisure than it is for toil; and the other is that 'only odd and unusual persons get very much out of leisure.'"

THE NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF LEISURE

"Dr. Samuel Johnson once said that the reason why so many men took to drink was that they were not interesting enough to themselves in their hours of leisure to get on without it. The mass

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

of men with greater leisure at their command have now new reason, in this country at least, to make themselves more interesting to themselves. What they need, says this practical man from Michigan, beyond the negative virtues of self-restraint and thrift, is something to give life meaning and leisure inspiration—'a reasonable concern in all that man has done, is doing or is about to do upon the planet.' A few mornings ago, as late as ten o'clock, several score of able-bodied men were lying in Bryant Park unoccupied, dissatisfied, incapable of entertaining themselves. A few steps away was a library, which thousands are eager to find enough leisure to frequent, but which none of these had an interest to enter. They had not been educated to use 'reasonably and gloriously the growing leisure which the common use of automatic machinery has in store for humanity.' "

Who Is My Neighbor?

In Elizabeth, N. J., foreign born people of forty different nationalities and native Americans found out that they were neighbors at a "League of Neighbors" meeting sponsored by the Community Service Council. They found out that they were neighbors in their interest in the city of Elizabeth and in their love of music.

The program began with community singing followed by musical numbers given by different foreign groups. A Portuguese string orchestra of ten pieces gave four numbers; the "Italian neighbors" contributed songs; the Hungarians sang folk songs and gave a folk dance; the United Singers of Elizabeth, a male chorus of thirty-seven voices, sang German songs. The Ukrainian chorus from the Catholic Orthodox Church sang folk songs in their native tongue. The leader of the Lithuanians sang a solo. The Daughters of Italy and the Daughters of Scotia contributed musical numbers and a Scotch girl danced the Highland Fling. One of the hits of the evening were the negro spirituals and revival songs sung by the combined choirs of five colored churches.

A drill by Y. W. C. A. girls, a drill by Girl Scouts and an exhibition of fire making with steel and flint by the Boy Scouts added variety to the program. Among the other organizations represented were the Boudinot Chapter of the D. A. R., Ladies Auxiliary of the Bayway Joint Conference of the Standard Oil Company and several lodges and fraternal organizations.

Short speeches were made by the district court judge, rabbi of

THE CALL OF BEAUTY

the Jewish Temple, and the Chairman of the Community Service Membership Committee.

The Call of Beauty

As one visits small towns in America one is impressed by much unnecessary ugliness. The principal memory of one small place I visited several years ago is the quantity of tin cans scattered all over the city. Often the railroad approach to the city is most unsightly.

Despite all the ugliness of our cities that might be avoided there is at least a certain period in every boy's and every girl's life when beauty has a most unusual appeal. Ought it not to be possible somehow for Community Service during these adolescent years when there is such a response to the ideal of beauty to be able to utilize this yearning for beauty to good practical opportunity for Community Service in making the young boy's own home and yard and surroundings more beautiful and helping also in keeping the vacant lots in the neighborhood more attractive? Is it not possible also for the boys and girls who have left school to be given opportunity to see some of the beautiful paintings, to hear some of the beautiful music, to listen to spoken words which satisfy the craving for beauty in such a way that the yearnings for beauty which are formed at the adolescent period shall be carried over into later life?

Ought every Community Service organization to have camera clubs? If boys and girls become interested in taking beautiful pictures, if exhibits are arranged for the best pictures taken, if some recognition is given to the person securing the best pictures, is all this likely to lead to a greater appreciation of beauty and to a greater interest in all that is beautiful? We ought constantly to be thinking of ways in which we can help to develop appreciation of the beautiful.

Thousands of men and women pass most beautiful scenes in nature without realizing their beauty simply because they have never been thrilled by seeing some other individual's keen enjoyment in them. Appreciation of beauty is something which can be taught. Our own range of appreciation and understanding is constantly being increased by touch with some person of wider vision and the richest possible civilization can only be secured where there is a complete community sharing of ideals of beauty.

H. S. BRAUCHER

Our National Play Analyzed by a Psychologist

In an article entitled "The Psychology of Recreation," published in the September 24th issue of *The Survey*, Mr. G. T. Patrick discusses the value of our so-called national sports as adequate recreation.

"Now our national sports, so called, such as baseball and football are, from the standpoint of the psychology of recreation, of the very highest value. They conform to all the requirements of good play. They are out of doors. They involve the larger, fundamental muscles of the body. They rest the fine muscles of the eye and the fingers. They permit of self-expression and rivalry and contest. They involve brain tracts which are racially old and easy and familiar.

Golf and Tennis Valuable

"In a still higher degree does golf conform to the laws of valuable recreation. It has all the elements of good play. One returns from an afternoon at golf renewed and refreshed. It is suitable both for men and women of all ages. Nothing better could happen than the extension of the opportunities for golf to a far larger number of our people. But the practical difficulties are evident. Much the same may be said of tennis. Its rank is very high and the difficulties in making it more general are not quite so great.

"Almost if not equally high in recreational value stands another large class of pastimes such as hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, canoeing, swimming, skating. These are perfect sports with a high restorative value. Extended opportunity for them will conduce greatly to social welfare. The recently revived interest in swimming is a hopeful sign of the times, though it is an unhappy incident of this sport that the sex and dress factors have become so prominent. The renewed general interest in all forms of outing and physical culture is a source of satisfaction to all who realize that our high pressure modern life must be relieved by healthful forms of recreation and relaxation.

Too Many People Have No Real Recreation

"But after all is said about the revived interest in these healthful forms of outdoor recreation, it still remains true that the actual daily recreations of our hundred million people fall into other classes. If it were possible to apply the statistical method here, we should discover that other forms of recreation occupy most of our leisure

OUR NATIONAL PLAY ANALYZED

time. Social intercourse would perhaps be found to take the most of this time, and although it is often of the most trivial character still it serves the purpose of recreation after a fashion, relieving the stress upon the higher brain centers which are severely taxed in our work. Light reading perhaps would come next, which taxes the eyes but usually not the mind, and is altogether inferior in recreational value even to social intercourse."

Movies Fail as Recreation

Moving pictures have come in our modern life at a most important time. "For a reading, writing and sedentary people it is a calamity that the movies are one of our chief recreations. . . . If, as it is estimated, fifteen to twenty thousand people attend the movies daily in the United States it is evident that this has become our national recreation. It extends to city and country, throughout the year, to old and young of both sexes. And yet, this universal and attractive form of play fails to meet nearly all the requirements of sound and wholesome recreation either for children or adults.

"The automobile probably comes next in popularity. Our eight million motor cars are to a considerable extent devoted to pleasure riding. Each carrying several people, young and old, they provide a very large number with their principal recreation. What, then, is the value of the automobile as measured by the psychology of play? For those whose daily work keeps them on their feet or confined within the house, shop or office, it brings a change of scene, an outing and a certain form of self-expression, the latter depending upon the individuality of the car and its speed. Speed itself has a curious recreational value, due probably to age-old racial associations, for speed resulting in capture or escape often determined individual survival. But for the average man the automobile works just the wrong way. It robs him of that small remaining time still spent in walking, which physically is his salvation. During man's long history upon the earth, he has lived upon his feet. A walking, running, climbing, swimming race is becoming a sitting, reclining, and riding race and its extinction is probable unless this can be corrected. The automobile, with its yielding cushions, upholstered back and delicate springs, is a form of recreation 'for those who live softly,' in Roosevelt's telling phrase, and those who live softly will not as families live long."

Folk Dancing Commended

In speaking of the dance, Mr. Patrick decries the undesirable elements which have entered into social dancing, robbing it of so much of its rec-

OUR NATIONAL PLAY ANALYZED

reational value. He commends highly, however, the revived interest in folk dancing and the aesthetic element in dancing.

"What is the recreational value of the dance as tested by psychological laws? At first sight it seems to meet all the requirements. It involves only the larger, fundamental muscles of the trunk and legs. Anthropologically it is the oldest of all forms of recreational activity. Only the lower and older brain centers are used, the rythmical bodily response being very primitive and natural. The fine muscles of the eye and hand are completely rested. A tired and tense people finds a peculiar release in the dance. In itself, dancing is a perfect form of recreation. The revived interest in folk dancing is therefore a movement in the direction of healthful recreation, and the introduction of aesthetic dancing in the public school would seem to be conducive to social welfare.

Encourage the Enjoyment of Beauty

"The aesthetic element in dancing still remains one of its redeeming features, and in this connection it should be said that aesthetic enjoyment in general is a form of recreation and relaxation that should be encouraged in every way. It is a great pity that the quiet enjoyment of beauty, whether of music, poetry, or the graphic and plastic arts, has so small a place in our American life. Nothing would so completely relieve the stress and strain of our rushing world as the production and enjoyment of works of art. Art has a soothing and tranquillizing influence which we in America greatly need. We pride ourselves quite properly on the rapid advance made in recent years in our architecture, sculpture, painting, and music and in the introduction of art study and art appreciation in our public schools, but we do not always reflect upon the small part which the enjoyment of the beautiful actually plays in the daily lives of our millions of people. The more that we come to understand that our social problems will not be solved by the making of new laws and the discovery of new political institutions but by the gaining of health and harmony in ourselves as individuals, the more we shall understand the vital need of healthful recreation of every kind. The craving for excitement in our American life is probably only apparent. What we crave is something to restore the nervous balance threatened by the intense application which modern life involves."

Is Too Busy to Indulge in Play*

POLAND, UNLIKE OTHER COUNTRIES, LACKS NATIONAL PASTIME

Must a nation have a "national pastime"? That's a question (one of many, to be sure) that confronts Poland at present. For unless splashing around in the "ole swimming hole" can be classed as a national sport, Poland today cannot claim a universally popular outdoor game. So writes the Weekly Bulletin of the Polish Bureau of Information.

Not the least of the charges—from an American or English point of view—that the reborn nation might make against the Russian, German and Austrian governments is that they handed back the country without a single golf course. The Poles, however, are largely unconscious of the magnitude of this outrage. Nevertheless, the new Poland, in common with other European states, has given indications that it recognizes the value to a nation of outdoor sports. Though official encouragement has been given, the government has not yet gone as far as France, where a national director of sports has been appointed.

POWERS INTRODUCED NO SPORTS

As the people of Poland had no opportunity for free expression during the more than 130 years of foreign oppression, athletics, in common with other national activities, remained undeveloped. Not one of the partitioning powers introduced any games, unless Russia's strenuous efforts to popularize hikes to Siberia be so classified.

That baseball will become popular in Poland seems very unlikely. The chief criticism against the American sport seems to be that there are too few participants and too many onlookers. When a Pole wants outdoor recreation he wants to be in the game, not in the stand. So if baseball makes its way to Poland the chances are it will get no further than the sandlots.

TENNIS IS POPULAR

The foregoing is not intended to give the impression that Poland is a nation wholly without knowledge of athletic competition. Tennis is very popular, being played in nearly all towns

* From Globe and Commercial Advertiser, October 7, 1921

CAMP FOR TOURISTS

and cities. In fact, there are Poles in the United States who believe that Poland has tennis players who would add considerable interest to international matches of the Davis Cup variety.

Rugby is well known in Poland. It is popular in the schools and colleges. Before the war a Scotch rugby team toured Poland and found many teams that were able to provide stiff competition. With the resumption of peace time activities it is possible that rugby may become the universal intercollegiate sport of Poland.

Camps for Tourists

The reports presented at the convention of the American Institute of Park Executives in Detroit showed an increasing emphasis on the provision of tourists' camps through park departments.

Almost every city in Wisconsin, Mr. C. B. Whitnall, of Milwaukee, reported, is making preparation for tourists' camps. About five come to the Milwaukee camp every day. There is a growing sentiment throughout the state that tourists should be provided for by the city.

The tourists' camp of Danville, Illinois, described by Mr. R. A. Skoglund, has accommodations for 60 people and accommodates travelers going both north and south. It was found necessary to have the camp located on a good road and near a water supply. The park is policed until 10:30 p. m. and there is an electric alarm which protects the tourists if they need it after that time. The experience in Danville has been that in giving the people this degree of service the park system in the community is receiving a great boost.

The tourists' camp of Hibbing, Minnesota, has been very successful, as many as 150 tourists a week being accommodated there. The camp provides everything, according to Mr. C. B. Wolfe, which the tourists can wish. Two young men who know the city well direct the tourists to the camp. Each tourist is required to register.

At Tulsa, Oklahoma, the park department provides a house with six cots as well as toilets and bath. The provision of a bath has made this camp very popular. A record is kept of everyone who stays at the camp and the tourists are asked to check in and check out when leaving.

In Cincinnati the Board of Park Commissioners, Mr. C. H.

COMMUNITY WORK

Meeds pointed out, furnished some property near a park where there has been erected a small laundry, toilets and similar facilities. The place is properly policed and the tourists are asked to register.

Mr. V. Grant Forrer of Harrisburg described the tourists' camp conducted by that city as having a rest room and all facilities for the tourists. Though many of the travelers carry stoves with them the park department has provided a number of fireplaces. There is a cozy room which is particularly popular with tourists having children.

Mr. H. W. Bush of Detroit suggested the possibility of charging a nominal fee for tourists stopping at camps. A charge of this sort, Mr. Bush pointed out, would help to pay the cost of operating it.

Community Work

One of the leaders in public life in America recently stated that "the best social welfare worker is the man or woman who lives righteously and does the task well which he or she is most capable of doing." In the discussion following it was pointed out that "social work is undertaken to remedy errors, to undo mistakes, to help misfit individuals."

In the past a considerable part of social work has been done to correct mistakes. Much must be done in the future along the same line. The task of Community Service, however, is building for the future. Even if there were no misfits, even if each man and each woman were living righteously, even if all poverty had been abolished, there would be the same craving on the part of individuals in the community to come into relation with each other, to use their leisure time so as to build for a better future, not only for themselves individually and for their families, but also for the entire neighborhood and the entire country. No man can live in a vacuum no matter how perfect the conditions in that vacuum might be. Life itself, insofar as it has value, is made up of relationships; the richer these relationships, the more worth while the life. Community Service strives to make the relationships of life more worth while, to give all people an opportunity to share in their leisure time in working out the vital problems of the world in which they are living. Community Service deals with the future and not with the past. It is primarily building not repairing.

Vacations and Vocations*

Elbert Hubbard once wrote an essay on Vacations, in which he expressed the idea that people do not need vacations. A man ought to live each day in such a well-balanced healthful way, he contended, that his vitality would not become so exhausted as to demand a respite. It is work, not vacationing, that makes life endurable. But work with tired bodies and uninspired souls is not endurable. Moreover, this puts one in such a fagged state that a two weeks' vacation can bring neither pleasure nor good physical results. Both work and play in this case are unendurable. The only man who really enjoys an outing, then, is the man who does not need one.

There is a practical message in this thought. Many of us are forced to fill our days with concentrated indoor work. As the weeks drag along toward summer and our bodies become wearier and wearier, we comfort ourselves with the words: "Oh, well, pretty soon we'll build ourselves up again." We forget that the poor body which has had fifty weeks of hectic living cannot be built up in two weeks. The body needs fifty-two weeks of sensible living, and then it will be ready for work or for play.

Twenty-five to forty-four are the years when the most work is accomplished. Yet it is during this fruitful period that tuberculosis takes its largest death toll. Nearly everybody has been infected with the tuberculosis germ. Persons in childhood acquire the germ but it remains dormant until a weakened condition due to sickness, worry or unusual physical strain transforms it into an active case. If men would only cease living fifty exhausting weeks in the anticipation of a two weeks' vacation there would not be so many weakened systems as easy preys for germs.

There are five ways by which the body may be kept healthy and have fifty-two weeks of sensible living. These are: (1) plenty of sleep; (2) good nourishing food; (3) fresh out-door air day and night; (4) regular exercise; (5) watchful knowledge of one's physical condition through having periodic examinations by a physician. They are inexpensive and easy enough to introduce into one's daily life. They will go far toward putting the man or woman into fine trim for enjoying a good vacation when it comes.

* Provided for THE PLAYGROUND by The National Tuberculosis Association.

LEGION SERVICE AT HOME

The National Tuberculosis Association and its 1200 affiliated agencies carry on an educational campaign to teach and help persons to live such healthy lives that tuberculosis germs will cease to find so many weakened systems in which to lodge. Help them in their campaign through buying and selling Health Seals at Christmas.

Legion Service at Home*

The report made last week at the convention of the Legion of New York State is one that suggests the growing worth of the Legion posts to the communities in which they are organized, quite outside of what they do for their own members. There are a thousand such posts in this State alone. Some of their patriotic activities are illustrated by this list, not of suggestions but of things done: In one county, visiting over 2,000 foreign-born adults to explain opportunities for instruction in the schools; in another, assisting in maintaining night schools for adults, and in many, furnishing leaders for Boy Scout troops. It is estimated that 600 members of the Legion are now acting as Boy Scout leaders.

The resolutions unanimously adopted by the Legion are prophetic of an even more active participation in the promotion of respect on the part of all for the flag, and acquaintance, especially on the part of adult newcomers, with American institutions. These resolutions urge that every child be taught the use and care of the flag; that every effort be made to collect and preserve local material relating to the great war; that every possible cooperation be given in aid of the Boy Scout training as of "exceptional value in developing fine character and good citizenship," and, finally, that arrangements be made to furnish information regarding the arrival of immigrant aliens who give their destination as New York State, so that the authorities may come into contact with these immigrants immediately upon their arrival in local communities and induce them to study English and to prepare for American citizenship.

The posts are indeed "paying back" to their respective communities, in patriotic and civic service, the small investment which these communities have made in housing them. If posts were purchasable, it would pay some communities to buy a Legion post.

* N. Y. Times, Oct. 1921

Team Organization

IN A WINTER PLAY CENTER FOR BOYS

Mr. A. P. Le Quesne of Coventry, England, impressed with the possibilities of team-work and self-government in the class room, has devised a plan whereby this same team spirit was developed during the past winter among boys ten to fourteen years of age in the Spon Street Play Center in Coventry.

Three weeks after the Center was opened a general meeting of the boys was called. They were told that they were invited by the Education Committee to come to the center three evenings a week—that they were expected to enjoy themselves and behave themselves, as if they had been invited to a party by some other boy's parents—that the play center was their own "show" and the sooner they could run it themselves the better. "Play the Game" was chosen as the center's motto.

The Teams

The boys were divided into three teams, the three members of the School Staff being their respective presidents. The names of these teams—The Gaieties, The Jesters and The Stars—kindled the imagination and aroused the interest of the boys. Each team was to sport its own colors on shield fight days and to have its own motto.

The Officials

They were also to elect their own officials who would hold office for a month or so until a Shield Tournament had taken place, when they might be re-elected if they had given satisfaction. Eleven team officials were chosen. The duty of the Captain, the chief official, to whom all other officials were responsible, was to see that all his boys were happy and kept busy. The General Secretary was the Captain's right hand man who took the Captain's place when he was absent. (It was interesting, however, that two of the Captains were never absent and the other only once.)

The Athletics Secretary was responsible for boxing, wrestling and other physical exercises.

The Social Secretary was in charge of parlor games and was on the alert for the best players to enter the Shield Tournament.

The Artists' Secretary was responsible for the drawing and painting.

The Mechanics' and Handbook Secretary was responsible for

TEAM ORGANIZATION

the Woodwork and Metal work, watching his team's progress also in Cardboard, Modelling, Fretwork, Toymaking, Raffia work and Rug making.

The Librarian was responsible for keeping books and periodicals in order and encouraging boys to bring magazines to the center.

The Notice Secretary was responsible for putting up notices respecting his team. The officials after election were called by their titles, and each before accepting office was asked to sign a letter pledging loyalty and stating a knowledge of responsibility of his office. Each official took turns on "Room Duty."

Mr. Le Quesne felt that "policemen" was a poor title for play center officers, so instead of electing policemen, each team elected three *whips* who reprimanded any boy who did anything to let his team or the play center down. Bad cases were reported to the Captain, who had power to make any offender appear before a full committee of all officials to answer any charge against him. Only two complaints were brought to the team president to settle.

In addition to the elected officials groups of boys did their bit toward running the center by moving the desks and chairs from the class rooms so that the rooms might be used at night.

Competition was held for a Play Center Shield design and 60 were submitted for inspection.

The Shield

The artist of the center was asked to draw it

and it was fastened to a board two feet square and divided into three sections to represent the three teams. In The Gaieties section was a drawing of two young dancers and the motto, "Always Merry and Bright." The Stars were represented by two energetic boxers and the motto, "Never Despair" and The Jesters by a clown with the motto, "Keep on Smiling." Above the shield appeared the play center motto, "Play the Game" and in a border round the shield were various small shields announcing the winners of the various shield tournaments. The shield was the center's own—designed and made by it and hung on the wall only to be brought down by the President when he handed it over to the proud Captain of the successful team after a Shield Tournament.

Tournaments were held at monthly intervals, usually lasting four evenings as each team representative had to play three games. As a rule

The Tournaments

First Heats took place on one night, semi-finals on the second, finals and the Exhibition of Work on the third and Athletic Sports on the fourth.

MUNICIPAL FOOTBALL

More points were given for skilled work than for mere games of chance. In woodwork, metal work, fretwork, raffia work, drawing and painting, rug making, toy making and cobbling, the points were awarded to the three best exhibits in each class, irrespective of teams. For other events, the teams entered their champions, the teams being responsible for the selection. The total number of points awarded in each event was exactly divisible by three in case of a draw and the boy defeated by his two opponents was always awarded a few points. Although defeated, he still felt that he had at all events gained a few points for his team. The cheering at the final nights always showed the fine esprit de corps which existed. "Rivalry without malice" was the rule in the tournaments and the boys were encouraged to win like men or lose like gentlemen.

Mr. Le Quesne says in closing, "With this system, there is no outsider. Each boy feels that he is a member of a large family and that he has been admitted into a society of his peers, where he must give and take, where he must minimize his own selfishness, where he can learn to despise a list of things a decent sport won't do, and perhaps above all that, make some happy friendships which will ever be precious and dear to him."

Municipal Football

At the convention of the American Institute of Park Executives held at Detroit in July, W. F. Fox, Director of Municipal Athletics of the Park Department of Minneapolis, described the development of municipal football in that city.

The progressive cooperative policy of the Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis has made it possible for the Recreation Department to complete an efficient year-round organization, including every branch of sport. Particularly notable has been the development of the game of football, a sport which had until 1916 been played on the vacant lots of the city on an intermittent "first come, first served" basis with no supervision or official restraint. In 1916 the Recreation Department adopted the football game of the vacant lots as a recreational activity and organized 25 teams into various divisions, transferring the games to the public playgrounds throughout the park system. Gridirons were marked out, goal posts erected, schedules drafted, officials appointed, supervision established and the games enclosed with wire cable. Very

MUNICIPAL FOOTBALL

soon the games showed marked improvement, disputes and disorders gradually disappearing and attendance increasing.

Method of Development

The method employed in the development of the municipal football in Minneapolis is as follows: About October 1st the football league is organized. The various managers assemble their own players, the teams representing community center interests, social clubs and athletic associations. The players are required to weigh in at the Recreation Department and each player signs a registration card. After all the teams are weighed in the total weight is computed and divided by 17, the player limit allowed for each team. Equalized team weights are established from 100 pounds in the light weight class to 160 pounds in the heavy weight class. The playing ages range from 12 years up. The teams having similar weights are grouped into divisions of 6 or 8 clubs and classified as the 100 pounds, 105 pounds and upward to the heavy weight division. Schedules are drawn to meet the requirements of each division. Players signed with one team cannot play with another until released. Officials are appointed by the director in charge. Players are requested to sign the official's game reports and the signatures must correspond with the players' registration cards on file in the Recreation Department. Should a manager use an ineligible player the game is automatically forfeited to the opponent. Any impairment of the sportsmanship code or disorderly conduct is reported on the official's report and receives immediate attention from the director in charge. A letter sent to the offending player is usually a sufficient curb to further annoyance. Officials are given absolute control of the game with instructions to enforce the playing rules and maintain proper discipline. The park police cooperate with the playing officials and an atmosphere prevails at the games which reflects dignified authority and promotes enjoyment of the game.

Owing to the large number of teams competing, schedules are arranged for a dual assignment of games on each gridiron. The light weight team which plays at two o'clock is followed by the heavy weight team at three o'clock, the same officials taking charge of both games. The schedules also provide home and away games for each team and the games are played on the 19 gridirons in different parts of the city, thereby affording neighborhood recreational service throughout the park system. Enthusiasm over the sport is promoted by the generous publicity given the games by the press.

A LANTERN PARADE

In 1920 seventy-four teams appeared on the roster of the league. This record number of teams was classified into 11 divisions with a schedule requirement of 230 games. Fourteen hundred players competed and every team was uniformed. Thirty punctual and efficient officials handled the games with uniform satisfaction. It is estimated that 200,000 people attended—an ample testimony to the local popularity of municipal football.

A Lantern Parade

In the September *PLAYGROUND* there appeared an article on kite tournaments as arranged by the Division of Playgrounds and Sports of the Chicago South Park Commissioners. In writing further about the tournaments Mr. V. K. Brown, Superintendent of Playgrounds and Sports, says:

"We held, a few days ago, a somewhat novel exhibition, which was the most beautiful thing which we have ever done. About two months ago we got out, for use in the dull season between the outdoor and indoor periods, a print illustrating possibilities in the making of highly decorated, variously colored and diversely shaped, paper lanterns. We announced a date for a lantern parade, and offered a prize of five gallons of ice-cream to that park which would put on the best display, from the spectators' viewpoint. The parks were free to incorporate any novelty or attendant feature which, in their opinion, would make a more interesting, entertaining or spectacular feature of their own part in the program. The judges were at liberty to consider anything, making, in their opinion, the affair more successful, in addition to the actual lantern display.

"We had over 600 lanterns, ranging in size from very small ones to one over eight feet in height and six feet in diameter. Some of the Chinese boys in an organization in one of the parks made silk lanterns, which were very beautiful.

"There were a number of novelties; two navy service men worked out a six-foot model battleship, with lattice masts and superimposed gun turrets, with illuminated port holes outlining the hull, and flash lights with red tissue paper transparencies across the ends of the big guns, providing a very realistic appearance of firing the guns, as the ship was carried past the stands. We were fortunate in having at the head of the parade a lad who is a direct descendant of Paul Revere, and he, mounted on a pony, carried the original lantern borne by that Revolutionary hero on his famous ride.

THE SONGLESS COUNTRY

"The girls in one of our parks failed to take up the project, and the boys undertook that park's representation, achieving second place, in the judges' opinion, and providing a display which was very interesting and quite novel. A big feature of this park's display was a fleet of ships, composed of cut-out lithographs, with red and yellow port holes, lights at mastheads, of the Aquitania coming into port, with lithographs they secured from the Cunard office, and which formed the face of an illuminated box. There were fourteen of these, and headed by the battleship, they were carried past the stand between a flashing light house transparency, and one of the Statue of Liberty, with the buildings at its base.

"We used, in the main, only candle light, and in the darkness the lanterns were wonderfully effective. I believe the idea good enough to be copied almost anywhere. Our own purpose in staging it was a dual one; to provide another avenue for handicraft work in our program, and also to fill in the ordinarily dead period of the year constituting the break between a concluded summer program and the beginning of the winter activities. It caught the imagination and enlisted the interest of more people than any innovation which we have yet tried out. Groups seeing children at work making lanterns, actually left their own parties to join in the construction.

The Songless Country

The poet came into a great country in which there were no songs. And he lamented gently for the nation that had not any foolish songs to sing to itself at evening. And at last he said: "I will make for them myself some little foolish songs so that they may be merry in the lanes and happy by the fireside." And for some days he made for them aimless songs such as maidens sing on the hills in the older happier countries.

Then he went to some of that nation as they sat weary with the work of the day and said to them: "I have made you some aimless songs out of the small unreasonable legends, that are somewhat akin to the wind in the vales of my childhood; and you may care to sing them in your disconsolate evenings."

And they said to him: "If you think we have time for that kind of nonsense nowadays you cannot know much of the progress of modern commerce."

And then the poet wept, for he said: "Alas! They are damned."

From *Fifty-One Tales* by Lord Dunsany

Copyright, 1915, by Little, Brown and Company

Dancing Benefits Cardiac Patients

Dancing as part of the regular treatment of those convalescing from heart disease was prescribed two years ago by Dr. Frederic Brush, Medical Director of the Burke Foundation, the great institution for the care and treatment of convalescents at White Plains, to which many patients from New York City hospitals and other institutions are sent. The result of this treatment as shown by its effect upon thousands of patients has been amazing, and doubtless will elicit a gasp of astonishment from the uninitiated layman as well as from the physician of the older school.

Dr. Brush says, however, that there have not been any bad results, but on the contrary the exercise has been of great benefit. Modern dancing (ball, contra and folk types) is a valuable form of physical exercise in the reconstructive-convalescent stages of heart disease, he declares. It affords a high degree of needed mental therapy, and advances the patient notably toward social restoration. Experience indicates its safety. It gives an added and readily available test of the cardiac reserve and of progress.

The physician tells about his experience with dancing as a therapeutic agent in Hospital Social Service.

It is of assured advantages, says the physician, to have the exercises pleasurable anticipated and enjoyed; and particularly valuable to have them simulate or merge into everyday physical and social activities. Good results of a road hike or short golf or coasting, versus to-and-fro grade walking or of soccer (a kick-about game) as compared with prescribed medicine-ball tossing are soon apparent in practice.

Formal Gymnastics

Formal gymnastics aid by inspiring courage and further exercise, in getting hold of the mild slacker or neurasthenic, and serve well in bad weather times; but in six years' observation of some 3,000 heart convalescents, says Dr. Brush, no regime has given such all-round satisfaction, safety and success as did the old farm regime where a total of nearly 500 cardiacs, boys and young men, were given essential freedom in play and work over the place (under reasonable regulation of rest).

Dancing may be called an inherent activity—of all girls, of

* Courtesy of the New York Times

DANCING BENEFITS CARDIAC PATIENTS

women up to fifty, and of most young and middle-aged men, says the physician; older persons are persistently happy in watching it; it is the most joyous of all play-exercises, and both physically and socially a stimulant.

Convalescents with but a moderate degree of cardiac reserve may begin cautiously to dance, then go on to a considerable indulgence, with safety and benefit, he asserts. The heart patients early led the way in this. Women were found to be dancing in their cottages and boys exhibited various "jig stunts."

The practice was checked, then carefully observed, encouraged and organized; and soon two or three formal dances per week were given, open to patients of all diagnoses and ages. For two seasons past a dancing class for cardiacs under eighteen years has been conducted, under medical and nurse watchfulness, the instruction being given principally by stronger patients of this group.

Class attendance is compulsory as soon as the heart strength is considered adequate. The weaker and more diffident are gradually inducted. Many cardiacs have given special dances in entertainments. This highly diversional exercise is not stressed, but is included in the direction, "to begin to walk, coast, golf, dance, as soon as you feel able." Resident physicians' orders are occasionally given for more or less or none of these various exercises.

How Patients Are Affected

For six months the dancing is out of doors. The spectators, too, are strongly affected for good, Dr.

Brush asserts. One hardly recognizes these patients at such functions; they show color, animation, strength, good posture; pains and neurotic depressions have actually disappeared—and are the less likely to return. "I can dance again!" is a valued expression by patients.

There have been about twenty collapses or partial faints among all the thousands of dancers (30,000 patients cared for). About half of these were in cardiacs and found to be mainly hysterical or neurotic. Some heart patients have complained of increased pain, the day after, but no instance of decompensating has followed. (Decompensation means failure of the heart to increase in power sufficiently to overcome valvular disease.) The pulse rate rises moderately. Many patients express a feeling of benefit from the exercise.

The prohibition with which most patients come is largely the outcome of two misconceptions—that dancing is necessarily and always a strenuous and exhausting exercise, and that one set of

JOSEPH LEE ON HEALTH TEACHING

rules may apply to all heart disease. As a fact, says the physician, short-period dancing as thus practiced (a shuffling, with little weight lifting) is one of the milder exertions.

The hour is often interspersed with other entertainment, and there is much sitting out of the numbers. Furthermore, cardiacs present all degrees of exercise ability and should not sweepingly be deprived of one of life's best diversions, says the physician, and what is for the majority a valuable reconstructive activity.

"I have made considerable inquiry," says Dr. Brush, "among physicians of the broadest experience and have not learned of one instance of sudden death of a cardiac upon the dancing floor nor of heart failure being thought attributable to dancing (novelistic 'heart-break' is understood as excluded). Instances might be brought out, of course; yet this negative is significant in view of the recorded acute heart failures during various other recreations and exercisings. I have, for example, personally known of decompensations from golf, tennis and the innocuous ping-pong.

"The psychoneurotic element is increasingly understood to be important in heart disease, and these patients are advanced in recuperation by the dance's emotional and physical 'setting-up,' the suggestion of normality, the stimulus of dressing and appearing well, and the feeling of rising again out of prohibitions and above social invalidism."

Joseph Lee on Health Teaching*

National Child Health Council

17th and D Streets, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

My general feeling is that children ought to be taught the right habits, told that such and such a thing is important, and perhaps that it is important in order to keep well or to succeed in athletics, but mainly ought to be told that this is the way to do, with as little reference to their health as possible. I don't believe that children ought to be brought up as valetudinarians.

The main and most important of all things about health is to do something worth while and forget yourself and your health. I have

* In answer to a request for ways in which health habits could be taught through recreation

JOSEPH LEE ON HEALTH TEACHING

known whole families whose physical condition was continuously and permanently depressed by constant attention upon it. It required a war to cure them and that probably not permanently.

The health habits to be taught from the kindergarten to the sixth grade (up to the age of 12) should be as to food, sleep, bathing, care of the bowels, exercise, brushing their teeth, and clothes, especially not wearing their coats when it is too warm. As to wearing warm clothes until the main heat of the summer is over, especially underclothes, also as to getting one's feet wet, going out in the rain, falling into the water, and other wholesome pursuits—parents are still influenced by the feeling of sacrilege,—that the god will somehow swat you if you show impudence, too great confidence,—what the Greeks called *hubris*; that a cold in the head is a sort of judgment of heaven for having had the cheek to go out without your overcoat.

The nature studies should be of the real interests and intentions of plants and animals, just as the latter are told in Thornton W. Burgess's stories,—not as either of them are told in scientific books. I myself was permanently sterilized as to botany by a fool teacher who taught me that the pistil was composed of the germ, the style and the stigma,—a piece of information which I have unfortunately remembered ever since.

I think methods of fertilization, especially where the bee or some outside party take a hand, give a sense of the wonders of nature almost more than anything else.

I used to sit up nights reading astronomy, and I think the relation of the sun, earth, moon and planets could be taught in about half an hour to most children if it was done in a sensible way. All boys are interested in mechanics except as taught in school.

For children above the sixth grade, either in the elementary or the high school, I think there should be sex instruction, preferably by their parents. I don't know whether it is ever given in school to advantage.

For teachers I think the best preparation for making the children healthy as distinguished from teaching health is that the teacher should himself be thrilled with some particular subject and should teach it so as to give the same feeling to the children.

I believe that health is positive. Fearlessness, loyalty, an interest in games, and some sense of the poetry of life I believe are the main sources of health.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOSEPH LEE

Some Rural Community Programs—III

HELEN RAND, Massachusetts State Agricultural College

8. The outskirts in our town
9. New things in our town
10. The most beautiful parts of our town
11. Our best back yards
12. Our best looking streets
13. Our best country roads
14. Trees: where they are of the greatest service and where they could be planted to advantage.
15. Porches in summer
16. Arrangement of kitchens
17. The hanging of pictures on our walls
18. The best room for the family
19. The center of our town
20. Our best business houses
21. Our public buildings
22. Neat streets: where they are neat and where they could be improved
23. The kinds of trees to raise here
24. The kinds of shrubs to plant here
25. The kinds of cattle to raise here
26. The best garden in town
27. The best farm yards
28. The best barns
29. Our pets
30. The birds which live with us
31. Home made furniture

Collection Contest

Children especially are fond of collecting. Contests for them would present methods of teaching special lessons. A few suggestions as to subjects follow: Insects; leaves; mosses; shells; rocks; pine needles; grains; weeds; wild flowers; grasses; garden seeds that would grow here; flower seeds that would grow here; products of our community; garden flowers that would grow here; greens that we might raise and eat here.

SOME RURAL COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Seeing Beautiful Things Contest

A teacher in a country school in North Dakota taught all her school to see the beauty of the sky and of nature. She offered ten cent prizes to the children who would keep for ten days a little list of the beautiful things they saw. Such a contest might be carried on almost anywhere. It would be more valuable if the contestants named something beautiful and told why it was beautiful.

Debates

In the country there are a great many things to debate and it is usually more advantageous to take subjects near at hand on which it is not difficult to secure material.

Here are some questions that are purely suggestive; their value depends upon their local interest:

1. We should have a community laundry
2. We should keep a community pig
3. The Community Club should run the moving pictures
4. We should have Sunday baseball games on our field
5. We should have a community ice house
6. We should have a community club for buying seed and fertilizer

Mock Debates

Utterly foolish debates are often the best kind of entertainment and they need not conform to any set rules. Sometimes the names of those who are to take part are not announced until just before the meeting and often the more spontaneous the debate is the better it will be. With some people however, it will be necessary for the debate to be prepared beforehand. Some suggestions offered for mock debates are as follows:

1. A city boy (or girl) is greener in the country than a country boy (or girl) in the city
2. The men with brown eyes do more for the community than those with blue eyes
3. The women of the community should adopt a uniform
4. Green hen roosts are better than yellow ones
5. Automobiles painted orange are better than those painted purple
6. A skunk is worse than a snake.

Contests for Writers and Speakers

Some people are greatly interested in writing essays and giving talks. Very often commercial clubs, school boards, town officials or groups of

SOME RURAL COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

individuals can arouse interest in some necessary undertaking by offering a prize for a talk or a paper.

Here are some suggestive subjects which might be revised to fit local conditions:

1. Plans for planting trees in.....
2. The advantages of having a community pageant in.....
3. Plans for a community Fourth of July
4. How we might observe Arbor Day
5. A better handling of our food (or coal) supply
6. Cooperative Associations in our community
7. Plans for interesting more people in the library
8. Needless waste in our community
9. The best kinds of amusement in our town
10. A history of our community
11. What I like best about our town
12. The kind of town I should like ours to be
13. The management of our town
14. The relation of our community to the state
15. Could our community produce a great leader?
16. How the Government is prepared to help our community (bulletins, farm bureau exhibits, etc.)
17. Help from our State Departments

Catching Coppers at a Fair—II

M. CAROLINE GEYER.

VI. Barrel Throw

Place empty barrel about twenty feet from throwing line. Place cover with small triangular hole over barrel. Allow five balls for five cents and score as in "Bow and Arrow." Certain number balls thrown into barrel equal one slip, etc.

VII.

One "White Elephant" table is always profitable. Many people are asked to give something no longer of use to them. Things are then sold at clear profit.

VIII.

Have one or more central booths, where tickets are sold for everything. Tickets valued at five cents each. Articles of all kinds may be bought only with these tickets. This saves delay in counting out change at every counter.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania Specializes in Gardens

Home and school gardens are having quite a wide spread development in the state of Pennsylvania owing to the fact that it is a policy of the State Board of Education to develop the home and school garden idea.

The Director of Recreation in Lancaster saw here an opportunity to cooperate in a worthwhile movement and make it an asset to the recreation scheme in Lancaster. Therefore, a simple, attractive medal was designed attached to a beautiful dark blue ribbon bearing the legend, "Gardener" and the hundreds of entries in the school and home garden work in Lancaster were told that at the end of the season those measuring up to a certain standard would be awarded one of these medals as a lasting reminder of his or her good work as gardeners.

The season was long and hot, and rains were infrequent. This meant that boys and girls had to work very much harder carrying water and giving far more attention than usual to the work of their gardens. Nevertheless, 103 medals were awarded to successful gardeners, both boys and girls, who in an unusual season had succeeded in maintaining a high standard.

One of the mothers in chatting over this work said: "This has been a fine thing for my boys and girls and really one would not believe the amount of good things that could be grown in a small plot. We have appreciated the result of the work of our children in their garden and feel that it is very much worth while not only because of what we can get for our table but because of the interest that it gave to the whole family."

A Christmas Gift Suggestion

Why not bring a bit of the spirit of Christmas to your friend each month during the coming year by sending with your holiday greetings a paid subscription to THE PLAYGROUND for 1922? Make the arrangement NOW so that an attractive acknowledgment of your subscription may be forwarded to you well in advance of the time when you will be sending out your Christmas greetings.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Letting the Foreign-Born American Speak for Himself

The Brotherhood of the Emanuel Congregational Church of Hartford, Connecticut, held "Neighbors' Night" recently. First they served a substantial supper—always an excellent beginning for anything that has to do with being neighborly. Then followed a series of talks by men who represented different national groups in the city.

The Reverend Paolo Vasquez explained the situation of the twenty thousand Italians in Hartford, described their leading characteristics and asked for a better understanding of them, and more sympathy with them.

The Reverend Alexander Nizandkowski spoke for seven or eight thousand Slavonians. Though he had been in Hartford eighteen years this was, he said, his first opportunity to address a representative group of Americans in the interest of his people. "The Slavonians think Americans care nothing about them or any foreigners," was a statement that set many of his audience thinking.

A young Chinese, twenty-two or thereabouts, characterized his people as honest, patient, friendly, peace-loving and bashful. He deplored the way in which the Chinese have been misrepresented by books, newspapers and moving pictures, and reminded his hearers that, "not all Chinese are opium-eaters or even laundrymen!"

The last talk was given by the pastor, who mentioned some of the best things and also some of the worst things about American people and stressed the responsibility of churchmen for helping America to live up to her ideals.

It was just a little venture in neighborliness, but who knows how wide spread and how lasting may be its results in better understanding and sympathy between the different nationalities in Hartford?

* * * "an assertion of the might of the imagination in this world, turning it from mud color to golden and forming, indeed, the most necessary aid to living in the full category of heaven's gifts to man."

RICHARD BURTON in *The New American Drama* (Crowell)

Plays Suggested for Girls' and Women's Clubs

I. FOR BEGINNERS

The Burglar by Margaret Cameron. One act, easy interior. Time 30 min. Modern costumes. One of the most popular plays for girls ever written. 5 parts. All parts good, and a surprise ending. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30c

The Girls by Mabel H. Crane. A comedy in one act, interior setting. 9 characters. Time 45 minutes. Re-union of old classmates after many years with a romance woven in. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30c. No royalty

Her Scarlet Slippers by Alice C. Thompson. One act with interior setting. 4 characters. Touching little play of the reward of generosity. Obtained from the Penn Publishing Co., price 15c. No royalty

The Honor of the Class by Eleanor M. Crane. 9 female characters. One act with an interior setting. Scene in a girls' school. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30c. No royalty

How the Story Grew by O. W. Gleason. 5 short scenes; two interiors can serve for all. 8 characters. The spread of gossip about a supposedly haunted house. Easy to produce. 45 minutes. Obtained from Walter Baker, price 15c. No royalty

The Literary Club by Marion B. O'Keefe. American-Japanese play in two scenes. 40 minutes. 9 characters. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30c. No royalty

Mechanical Jane by M. E. Barker. A comedy in 1 act. Interior setting. Easy to produce. Simple but amusing. Time 25 minutes. Three characters. Two speaking parts, one part played by mechanical servant. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30c. Royalty

Mrs. Oakley's Telephone by Eulora Jennings. 1 act with 1 interior. 4 characters. Complications over the telephone and a climax of surprise. Time 45 min. German and Irish dialect. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30c. Royalty

The Rainbow Kimono by Eleanor Maud Crane. 9 characters. Two acts. Interior scene. 1½ hours. Happenings in a boarding school club of seven girls. Obtained from the Fitzgerald Publishing Corp., price 25c. No royalty

The Reader by Ada T. Ammermann. A comedy in 1 act. 1

A POTENT FORCE FOR DEMOCRACY

interior. Time 30 min. 7 characters. Easy but entertaining. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30c. No royalty

The Revolt by Ellis Parker Butler, author of "Pigs is Pigs." 1 act with 8 or more female characters. Simple setting. An excellent comedy which has had many successful productions. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30c. No royalty

Six Cups of Chocolate by Edith Mathews. A comedy in 1 act with interior setting. Time 45 min. 6 characters. Very clever and always successful. Obtained from Samuel French, price 25c. No royalty

To Meet Mr. Thompson by Clara J. Denton. 1 act and 1 interior. 8 parts. 20 min. Sure to amuse, easy to produce. Obtained from Walter Baker, price 15c. No royalty

A Potent Force for Democracy

I do not hesitate to say that Community Service has been the most potent force for wholesome occupation of leisure time and the promotion of neighborliness and democratic cooperation our city has known during my many years residence in it. Indeed many have said that never before in its history, unless it be the public school movement, has there ever been so purely a nonsectarian, non-political and absolutely community-wide a movement in Clarkesville.

It is my hope that Community Service may be found in every city in America. Its purposes as I understand them after three months of close study and association are thoroughly wholesome and all of its activities which I have seen are calculated to elevate the morale and morals of the people, to make for neighborliness and application of the golden rule to everyday life as well as to instill in the minds of our young people Christian habits of thought and of action at the same time building their bodies by proper seasonable recreations.

Thanking you again and with profoundest regard for your most praiseworthy and altruistic work for a bigger, better, fuller life for the people of America, I am

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) E. J. BARNETT,
Pastor Christian Church,
President Ministerial Association



“The world is so full of a number of things
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.”



ELTON T. COWAN Co.

INCORPORATED

PRINTING -- ENGRAVING -- LITHOGRAPHING

133-135 West 19th Street

NEW YORK



YOU

ought to get a free sample copy of *BETTER TIMES*, New York's Welfare Magazine. It reports the most important activities of the 2,000 charitable and public welfare agencies. Also publishes articles containing practical suggestions on the administration of social agencies. Subscription \$2.00 a year; with *The PLAYGROUND* \$3.00.

Better Times, 100 Gold Street,
New York.

Suggestions for a Christmas Program

Arranged by the
Bureau of Educational Dramatics
PRICE 25c

This bulletin contains:

An outline of an Old English Christmas Revel.

The Oxfordshire St. George Play—the Mummer's Play which was played in England 300 years ago.

A List of Plays, Operettas and Tableaux suitable for Junior productions.

A List of Plays, Pageants and Masques for Adults.

Sargent Handbooks

AMERICAN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

A Compendium for Educators—An Annual Survey of Education, with Especial Reference to the Private Schools.

A Guide Book for Parents—Critical Description of the Private Schools as They Are.

Educational Directories, Introductory Chapters, Reviews of Recent Literature and Numerous Other Features make the Handbook Invaluable to all interested in education.

7th edition, 896 pages, crimson
silk cloth, - - - \$4.00

HANDBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND

The only book which deals with New England as a whole. Of interest to New Englanders wherever they may live.

Enlivening Descriptions of TOWNS, COUNTRY, PEOPLE, SCENERY and Antiquities along the motor routes.

3d edition, 928 pages, Illustrations, Route Maps, in four colors. Crimson silk cloth, round corners, - - - \$4.00
Full crimson leather - - - \$5.00
postpaid

PORTER E. SARGENT

14 Beacon St.

Boston, Mass.

Please mention THE PLAYGROUND when writing to advertisers

Strong Bodies — Strong Hearts — Strong Minds with the **Victrola**

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

Health

Marching
Portland, Me.



Happiness

Singing Game
Enid, Okla.

Folk Dancing, New
London, Conn.



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

Mimetic Play
Alameda, Calif.



Calisthenics
Waco, Texas

The Victrola shown in the above photographs is the Victrola XXV, manufactured especially for school use; finish, golden oak, waxed. This is the instrument that is used in thousands of schools. Many years' experience has proved it best adapted for all-round school use.



Aesthetic Dancing
Brazil, Ind.

When the Victrola XXV is not in use, the horn can be placed under the instrument safe and secure from danger, and the cabinet can be locked to protect it from dust and promiscuous use by irresponsible people. This Victrola is light and easily carried from room to room or to the school yard.

For further information, consult any Dealer in Victor Products, or write to

Educational Department

Victor Talking Machine Company
Camden, New Jersey



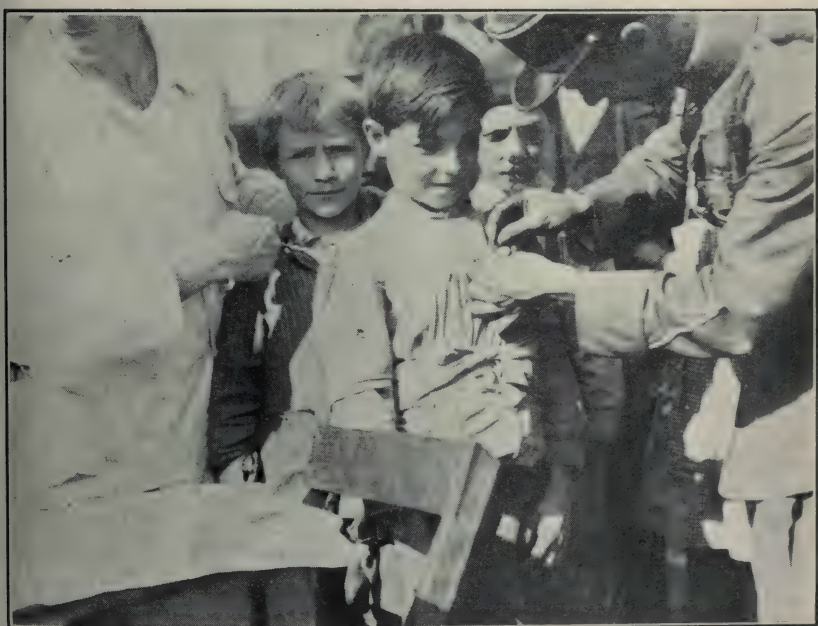
A GOOD START IN THE FORTY METRE DASH
Bagnolez Playground, Paris, France.



FRENCH CHILDREN RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN FOLK DANCES
AT TOURCOING



CHECKING THE ENTRANTS FOR THE RACES
Bagnolet Playground, Paris, France.



THE WINNER—A PROUD MOMENT FOR THE BOY
Bagnolet Playground, Paris, France.



SNOW SPORTS

The Playground

Vol. XV, No. 10

JANUARY, 1922

The World at Play

The Challenge of Disarmament.—Judge Charles L. Morgan of Elizabeth, New Jersey, has suggested that President Harding's Disarmament Conference brings a unique opportunity and challenge to Community Service groups throughout America. If limitation of armament is to be made successful America must express convincingly the spirit of peace and good-will. In many of the communities throughout the country a large number of the races and nations of the earth are represented. In the community we can demonstrate that these races can understand each other, that they can work happily together. Judge Morgan suggests that this is the prime meaning of Community Service.

To the three urgent questions—War or Peace? Civilization Lost or Saved? Must our sons die in battle?—the answer must come through the spirit of the various communities throughout America and the forces represented in Community Service have a large opportunity to train this spirit.

The community's response to this national challenge cannot be complete unless each individual enroll himself for world peace and international goodwill through helping first in his own community.

Who Is My Neighbor?—Elizabeth, New Jersey, distributed through schools, Sunday schools, stores, the insignia of Community Service, and above in large type just the words, "Who is my neighbor?"

A Friend in Need.—The community service workers in San Francisco, California, recently found a note slipped under the office door. It read as follows:

"We, the undersigned, have just been released from the military disciplinary barracks on Alcatraz Island and we wanted to tell you how much Community Service with its entertainment meant to us while confined there. We hope that some day we may be in a position to show our appreciation in some manner."

THE WORLD AT PLAY

The San Francisco Community Service gives one or more entertainments each week to the Alcatraz prisoners. Similar entertainments are given at Mare Island prison and at the various military and naval posts in and about the bay.

Playground Column.—To stimulate and maintain interest in playgrounds a column is being devoted to their activities by several papers. Where competition exists between playgrounds it is especially popular. By announcing the season's program in portions from time to time the children and parents are continually anticipating events. Each playground might have its reporter or staff to take care of news. Developing this staff may be made a part of the playground's program.

Colored Work in Joliet.—Community Service of Joliet, Illinois, has secured for the use of the colored people as a community center one of the finest school buildings in the city. It is a big four story stone building, well located and well suited for the activities and meetings of this group.

Hand Work Popular.—At Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, industrial work is an important part of the program of the play-

grounds conducted by the Municipal Recreation Commission. Supplies of a general nature are provided free of charge, the children paying for the material they use in advanced hand work. The Superintendent of Recreation buys the material and sells it to the children at cost. Chair caning has become a very popular industry and the making of hammocks also had an important part in last summer's program.

The Superintendent of Recreation, Mr. Frank Sutch, had made two dozen narrow benches, five feet long, costing about \$2.50 a piece. In the center of each bench, the children drew a checker board and colored it with red and black ink. Checkers were made by sawing round sticks into small pieces. This is a simple device which any playground can easily use.

State Help for Playgrounds.—Recreation workers in Pennsylvania are fortunate in having in the government of the State a department known as a Bureau of Municipalities from which they may obtain help in drafting plans for the laying out of playgrounds. This Bureau, established about five years ago, was first placed in the Department of Labor and Industry. Two years ago, it became a part

THE WORLD AT PLAY

of the Department of Internal Affairs and was given broader functions. Any community wishing help in the laying out of playgrounds and of athletic fields may call upon the bureau which will send an expert to study the situation and present definite plans.

Mothers-Check-Your-Babies Booth.—Less than a month ago the postmaster of Minneapolis furnished subject matter for editorial columns by issuing an order that all rural mail carriers in his district should use their parcel post scales for weighing babies when mothers requested it.

Following this disclosure of the human element in the postal service comes a unique plan used at the Oregon Wasco County Fair in the form of a convenient checking system for little children.

More than one hundred and fifty children were cared for in The Dalles Community Service "Mothers-Check-Your-Babies Booth" at this fair. Babies only six months old were left to the very motherly care of the sixteen Young Women's Christian Association girls who assisted in the work.

The booth was a playroom with dolls, cradle, tiny rockers and chairs, books, balls and many other childish delights of

playdom. The walls of the booth were of white muslin with a border of blue on which were colored pictures of babies from magazine covers. Games and story telling were features used in entertaining the children.

Many mothers declared that the little ten by ten booth was the most important at the fair.

Drama Study Course.—Just the thing many clubs have been looking for is the Drama League Study Course on Important Plays of the Seasons of 1919-1920 and 1920-1921. The booklet was compiled by Mrs. A. Starr Best and Alice M. Houston. Outlines of plays were provided by John Vandervoort Sloan, Theodore B. Hinckley, Ralph Farnsworth, Jack Randall Crawford, Alice C. D. Riley, Walter Pritchard Eaton. The pamphlet may be purchased from The Drama League of America, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois, at a cost of twenty-five cents per copy.

Pleasing Festival in Claremont, New Hampshire.—Moadnock Park Playground marked the close of summer activities with a festal day of dances and games, and exhibitions on the playground apparatus, closing with a Punch and Judy show. The girls in the

THE WORLD AT PLAY

dances, dressed in white, with crepe paper head and wrist bands in rainbow colors, made a lovely picture.

America's Making. — The great pageant held in New York City from October 29 to November eleventh is thus commented upon by a Community Service worker:

By going early through the stage entrance, there was an opportunity to observe the thirty odd different racial groups of the pageant actors, all in their native costumes; to hear them greet each other in every tongue save English, and to share their great zest and delight in the big community meet.

Each group was definitely organized and placed in the order of its participation in the pageant. Some of their members were on duty upstairs at the exposition booths and sections, each of which we visited before the pageant.

A few Icelanders stood in costume by their exhibit of a miniature farming community. An earnest young man, clad in Viking costume, proud of his part as Lief Ericson, said that there were not more than 100 Icelanders within a fifty mile radius of New York, and about 25 who lived in the city, and many of them were meeting for the first time at this exposition.

They were also seeing those of other nationalities. He spoke with gratification of the exhibits in his booth, of which every detail was fashioned by Icelanders. He mentioned the agricultural work of his fellow countrymen in Minnesota and Dakota and spoke of the large colony in the west and of the fact that Icelanders, for the most part, hoped to write great books and to paint great pictures. All of these Icelanders seemed to be sweet, earnest, sincere people, frankly pleased at the high place given them, of the notice taken of them, and proud to tell of the accomplishments of their people in America.

We found the same eager responsiveness in the Greek, Italian, Polish, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Esthonian and some other groups.

The entire exhibition is, in reality, nothing more or less than a demonstration of Community Service principles, the very ideas, theories and practices of our organization. Yet people are hailing, as new, epoch-making, and extraordinary, the very fact that these thirty-three racial groups are thus brought together in a big community festival. Every group, in the design and making of its exhibit, is given opportunity for self-expression absolutely untrammelled and undi-

THE WORLD AT PLAY

rected by the American hand. It is most significant to see how they emphasize to America the value and the quality of their race's contribution to our country.

Save for Your Vacation.—

With this slogan the Central Savings Bank of Oakland, California, presents to all who ask for it, a dime savings bank. With the bank goes a little folder describing the delights of the Oakland Recreation Camp. A two weeks' outing may be enjoyed at the camp for twenty dollars for adults, eighteen dollars for children. By saving seventy-five cents a week from November first the vacationist will have on June 1, 1922, the cost of his vacation, including a little extra out of the four-per cent interest for fishing tackle or other equipment. It pays!

Unique Features of the Bay City Fresh Air Camp.—The Fresh Air Camp at Bay City, supplementing the playground work; is open to children every day during the season except Saturday and Sunday. Milk in half pint bottles, with straws, is served to the children each day and lunches prepared for those who have not brought any.

Saturday and Sunday have been put to excellent use in opening the camp to tired mothers

and their children, giving them a restful outing. In addition to daytime groups at the camp there have been overnight hikers, weekenders, and family groups.

Nature Study Courses.—The rural school leaflets issued by the College of Agriculture at Cornell University contain valuable help for leaders of nature study groups. The September issue, a teachers' number, contains a series of very complete outlines of earth study, life of water ways, woody and non-woody plants, mammal study, insects and their kin, and bird study. This bulletin, as well as other bulletins in this series, contains a great deal of help for men and women who are taking groups of young people out on hikes or nature study expeditions.

Rural Lecture Course.—Muskegon County, Michigan, Community Service is arranging for a course of ten lectures and entertainments to be given in eight different places this winter. The lecturers and entertainers will be Muskegon County people. The cost of the course will be \$200 for each township desiring it.

No Trouble to Get a Rope.—At Kabango in the Belgian Con-

THE WORLD AT PLAY

go about two weeks' travel through the jungle from the railroad terminus in a country where cannibalism is still practised, a playground has been opened by the Methodist missionary with whom the Sacramento Church Federation's Missionary Exportation of the American Playground Committee has been cooperating.

As the station was too far from the railroad to bring in apparatus it was necessary to make it. When the negro boys and girls were told about the tug-of-war, they secured a rope by running out into the jungle, climbing one of the forest trees, and cutting off a hanging vine.

Badge Tests in Australia.—

Major T. H. Holt, Supervisor Central School, Physical and and Recreational Training, Army Headquarters, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, Australia, writes:

"With reference to the athletic tests: I think they are very good and have strongly recommended them to the Education Department of Victoria and I sincerely hope the idea will appeal to them and be adopted throughout Australia."

Children's Play Festival at the Foot of the Rockies.—

Every Thursday is Children's Day at Columbia Gardens, a beautiful park at the foot of the Rocky Mountains owned by former Senator W. A. Clark. Here children of Butte, Montana, can play on a well-equipped playground, go wading in a wading pool and participate in games, athletic tests and folk dancing under competent instructors. Transportation to and from Butte and seven instructors are furnished by Mr. Clark. About 4,000 children take part in this weekly play day.

The last day of the year is a big play festival. This year over 12,000 looked on while children of all ages took part in a "Festival of Nations." The boys and girls under eight gave a dance of greeting followed by folk dances. There was a Norwegian Mountain March by girls between eight and fourteen, a tumbling drill by the boys, a minuet by the little tots; a Dutch dance called "Hansel and Gretel" and other dances appropriate to the occasion, all in costume and all beautifully danced. The program closed with American dances including a Yankee Doodle Polka and a "Dance of the Star Maidens." The final number was the formation of a shield by 200 children dressed in red, white and blue.

Feeding the Spirit of Childhood*

JOSEPH LEE

President Playground and Recreation Association of America

Once on entering a class room of the eighth grade of a Boston school (that is to say of children about fourteen years old) the first thing I saw was a boy and girl sitting side by side on chairs on the teacher's desk and another boy with a very serious countenance making them a solemn address. I was informed by the teacher that the two children on the desk were Ferdinand and Isabella and the boy addressing them was Columbus. I was gratified not only at having this inner view of a historical event of some importance but at seeing that in Boston the facility and habit of dramatic presentation was being preserved into the shyest age of adolescence.

I think this episode is characteristic of the better kind of American school and that it represents a real appreciation of the fact that children ought above all to be exercised in the humanities, that is to say in those forms of skill and knowledge that enable them to express the essential and higher instincts of human nature, including the love of the beautiful in all forms of art.

DRAMATIC TRAINING SHOULD BEGIN IN THE KINDERGARTEN

Dramatic training should begin in the kindergarten where it is simply the direction into the most significant channels of the natural tendency of all children between three and six years old to represent all their thoughts through the medium of impersonation—and should continue throughout their schooling and indeed through life.

In another Boston school I saw some children in the first grade (those just above the kindergarten age) acting the dramatic little nursery story of *Jack and the Beanstalk* and the experience should go on from the fairy story—*The Sleeping Beauty*, *Cinderella* and the other universal child's stories up to more realistic performances such as the historical scene that I have spoken of.

I believe young people above school age are getting a great deal out of the present wave of interest in the drama that is going

* Prepared for the Spanish *Bulletin* of the Pan American Union.

FEEDING THE SPIRIT OF CHILDHOOD

over the country, a notable instance of which is the teaching of dramatics by a commission appointed by the University of South Dakota and financed by the state in the demonstrations it gives in country towns of how to put on a little play in a barn or schoolhouse.

PAGEANTS A VALUABLE MANIFESTATION OF THE DRAMATIC SPIRIT

Pageants are another valuable manifestation of the dramatic spirit, but they are something more than dramatic, or else they are dramatic partly in the kindergarten sense. The grownup people who take part in them are being interested not merely in presenting a spectacle to others but in themselves partaking of the lives of their own ancestors, much as the children of the kindergarten age will play Mamma. A pageant, in other words, might be a success without any spectators at all, though in that case it would lose part of its value which is of the scenic and artistic sort.

I saw this summer a pageant in the little seaside suburban town of Cohasset, Massachusetts. The scene was laid in a little secluded inner harbor. We all sat on a hillside and saw John Smith, the discoverer of a large part of America and (what we all thought more important) of Cohasset, emerge from behind a little island, standing up in the stern of a large whaleboat rowed by several sturdy English sailors. We witnessed his meeting with the Indians, a quarrel that arose, and the Indians shooting a few arrows at him as he and his sailors disappeared. We saw the first minister of the town with his Puritan flock; young swains riding into town to get married with their brides-elect sitting behind them on pillions; a dance of sea nymphs in the green and purple of their native waves; an English dance by youths and maidens of the colonial time; the old merchants of the town who in early days traded independently with India and China; the sailors and fishermen, and the soldiers of our various wars, including the last. Altogether it was a very pretty scene and gave us all, participants and spectators, a better realization of the little stream of civilization which it is our turn to send along.

MUSIC AS A MEANS OF INDIVIDUAL AND PATRIOTIC CULTIVATION

Music is another form of education which seems to me of great importance. The war taught us to use singing as a great

FEEDING THE SPIRIT OF CHILDHOOD

fusing medium, and though our war songs, owing to their inferior quality, are practically all dead, the idea and something of the habit still survive. I believe that, with the selection of better music and with the preparation of community choruses for special occasions and celebrations like Christmas and the Fourth of July,—the separate units throughout the city all learning the same songs, with some central directing power to see that they all sing them in the same way—there is much value in community singing as a means of individual and patriotic cultivation.

But the crucial point here, and I suppose everywhere, is the teaching of music in the schools. What is needed in this country (I cannot speak for any other) is more attention to the teaching of music itself through the singing of beautiful songs, and less attention to teaching notation, reading at sight and other things that can be done with music, which though important to those desiring advanced instruction, should follow, and not precede, an acquaintance with the thing itself.

The teaching of music in the schools ought to be with an eye to encouraging singing on social occasions in volunteer organizations and in the home. The success of school music is to be measured not in the school but outside. At present the school graduate, as a musician, is like a watch that will go only as long as you keep on winding it.

But what is the use of my writing to South American people about music? It is like a hen undertaking to give ducks a correspondence course in how to swim.

SOCIAL MEETINGS IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Young people cannot always be at home. A most important thing that we are doing in school buildings and in all kinds of organizations is carrying on social meetings for young men and women. They are going to meet somewhere—and they ought to—and it is better they should meet under good conditions. At the school centers the meetings are very often in the form of parties given by a girls' club to their young men friends or by a young men's club to their young women friends. In this way the *esprit de corps* of the club creates a standard which the individuals are held up to. The people in charge of the center see that things are properly conducted and that the wrong kind of people are not admitted.

FEEDING THE SPIRIT OF CHILDHOOD

There are a great many dances stimulated by Community Service organizations—for instance those to which soldiers and sailors are invited—at which all the girls come on regular invitations under the charge of capable hostesses who are responsible for the girls not only at the party but for their getting safely home. They are there not merely as police or chaperons but to make everybody welcome, introduce young men to partners, encourage the bashful, and to make the party a success for everyone. These organizations usually provide for dancing lessons and by tactful suggestions, to which most young men and women are found eagerly receptive, are improving both manners and the style of dancing.

PLAY AS ESSENTIAL AS AIR TO THE CHILD

I have not said anything about my own special hobby—children's playgrounds. What would become of a kitten that did not play? It would be like a fire that did not burn. There would be nothing left. The same is true of a child. Play is life to him, and growth. It is as essential as air and food and embodies nature's own scheme of education.

There ought to be playgrounds in all the school yards, which should be kept open all the time for the little children, and bigger playgrounds for the bigger boys and girls, and these playgrounds ought to be conducted by trained leaders who know what children want and what they need, and especially when their need is to be let alone. There is a foolish notion that a leader destroys the child's initiative, but does it destroy the grownup initiative to be taught dancing or singing or playing a musical instrument? Of course it enlarges it by giving it new fields in which to exercise.

But children's play can never all be provided on playgrounds. In our zeal we often say *uncomplimentary* things about the street, but a cross street in which there are not too many automobiles and in which automobiles ought never to have the right of way over children often makes the best playground, especially for little children. A street in a crowded quarter, with the mothers looking out of their windows and calling for Jakie or Rebecca when occasion demands, often seems like a part of the ideal city prophesied by Zechariah: "And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof."

And there are spare lots that ought to be developed by the city park department through the putting in at least of sand boxes for

FEEDING THE SPIRIT OF CHILDHOOD

the little children and benches for their mothers to sit and watch them.

These would probably need no supervision. But all others do need it. Supervised play is indeed the solution of the problem of the city child—a necessity of the child even in the country.

I have spoken of the sand box for little children. It is astonishing how universally children like to play in the sand. I don't know whether it is an inheritance from the million years or so that our amphibious ancestors must have passed on the beach on their way from sea to land, or what the reason is. I suppose it is because sand is easily plastic to children's hands, and can be used both for digging and for making houses and all kinds of other things. At all events there ought to be a sand box on every playground for little children and one in the yard of every home.

THE HOME THE FIRST AND BEST SCHOOL

I have not room to tell what I think the home ought to be in education, but of course it is the first and best school of every child. His mother is his first playfellow as well as his first playground and apparatus. Fathers who know how to play with their children are making the best contribution they will ever make toward their bringing up. It would be a good thing for everybody to read Roosevelt's Letters to his Children and see the terms of intimacy and mutual confidence on both sides and to remember the opinion of this apostle of the strenuous life that playing with the children is the best form of exercise.

Mothers ought especially to know (what many women find it difficult to learn) that mischief in a growing boy or girl is not a sign of especial inspiration of the Devil, but that it is largely the pursuit of science and partly also that assertion of the child's own nature, which means the growth of all that will be respected in him when he grows up. Parents who can get the law observed with a minimum punishment, and who will follow Froebel's maxim of living with their children will be the chief educational institution in any country.

Speaking of science, all children are by nature scientists, especially during their most troublesome period. Indeed the two least popular characteristics of childhood, mischief and asking questions, are direct manifestations of the scientific spirit. The time-honored way of dealing with these manifestations—to discourage them as much as possible and substitute a study of meaningless

FEEDING THE SPIRIT OF CHILDHOOD

words in a book for these first-hand contacts with real things and for feeding the curiosity arising out of them—is not the best. Freedom to experiment within limits that preserve the child's life and limbs and the household furniture, together with a serious interest in his mental gropings, afford a better method. Very few children bring their real problems to their parents. The first joking answer to a vital inquiry, the first "run away and play, dear" have been enough.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUMS

Next to intelligent and interested parents one of the best provisions to meet this scientific hunger in the child is through children's museums, in which interesting specimens of plants, and animals and stones and other fascinating objects of the child's world are supplied in such a way that so far as possible he can touch and handle them, and in which he can learn something of their history from little talks by specialists and from the replies of well-instructed attendants whose business it is to answer questions.

Another way of meeting children's scientific hunger and the demands of their creative and imaginative nature at the same time are in children's rooms in public libraries, rooms in which they can, themselves, take down their favorite picture books, or find their own book of fairy stories for themselves. With a sympathetic woman in charge such a room may be to all the children in the neighborhood what their uncle's library might have been to children more fortunately placed. There must be pictures round the walls, showing birds and animals and historic characters, each so far as possible telling some interesting story.

STORYTELLING FOR THE IMAGINATION

Storytelling is indeed the great means of developing the child's imagination, the faculty by means of which his life is first lived experimentally and through the exercise of which the preliminary sketch of his career, and of each episode in it, is first produced. Our life and every action of our life is first imagined. Imagination is character in the making, action in the soft, the first adumbration of what the man is going to be and do. To control this stream is to deal with the river at its source and determines very largely what the issue shall become. Children sitting round

SOCIAL DECAY AND REGENERATION

the table in the evening, listening to their mother's stories, or reading the fascinating myths of heroism and patriotic self-devotion, are acquiring the ideals that will afford the emotional basis of their future action and pass judgment upon them throughout their lives. There are two sources of every act: the expression of the spirit, personality, on the one hand, and considerations of the practical possibilities upon the other—science and imagination. Life is the meeting of these elements. It is in their right cultivation that all true education must consist.

Social Decay and Regeneration

Havelock Ellis writing of *Social Decay and Regeneration* by R. Austin Freeman, says:

"We are here shown what a machine age actually means. The machine, which was meant to be the slave of man, its master, becomes itself the master and man its slave. The time-saving device destroys leisure. The whole process is accompanied by increasing degradation not only in the products of machinery, but in the man and in the society which has responsibility for them.

"Of course, it is directly clear to all that we cannot turn back the hands of the clock and do away with the machine age. It is significant, however, that you cannot pick up a magazine or a book without seeing some reference nowadays to the immediate necessity of considering the effect of the present machine age upon the life of men and women in our modern world."

The New York Times, October 2, 1921, in commenting on this book states:

"The conditions of human life are adjusted to the needs of the machine and not to the needs of man. The evolution of the machine drives man out of his field of activities, replacing his brains and his skill with its automatic labors. Not only has the machine reduced him from the position of master to that of slave, but the machine is consuming him and destroying his civilization."

With this great challenge in the air in America at the present time, the whole question is whether Community Service has within its group men and women with sufficient power to help our American civilization make the necessary readjustment in this machine age. Are we equal to our task?

A Duty in the Unemployment Crisis

October 19, 1921

To Chairmen of Community Service Committees

I want to call your attention to the enclosed exchange of correspondence between Mr. Hoover and myself. I do not know that I can add in this letter to you any words that will further emphasize the importance of the morale-building service which Community service can render at this time. It should give us courage to "carry on" our own service in these difficult times.

May I, however, ask your cooperation particularly in the request which Mr. Hoover makes of us? He and we, of course, both appreciate that this economic situation is not within the field of Community Service leisure-time work. Nevertheless it has seemed to me that in this unemployment crisis we should all be willing to render such service as we can to Mr. Hoover and the President's Conference and to the men and women who are out of work in our country. Therefore, if you or someone can call upon the mayor in accordance with Mr. Hoover's request and offer personal service to the Community Unemployment Committee in accordance with his suggestion, I shall greatly appreciate your cooperation and I believe the public interest will be served.

Sincerely yours

(Signed) JOSEPH LEE,
President

COPY

Community Service (Incorporated)

1 Madison Avenue

New York City

October 14, 1921

Hon. Herbert Hoover

Chairman, President's Conference on Unemployment
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover

We have observed with great interest the well planned efforts of the President's Conference on Unemployment to meet the emergency situation and especially your efforts to secure in each community a well organized representative committee appointed by the mayor to centralize the community's responsibility for unemployment relief.

A DUTY IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS

This problem, it seems to us, has three main phases. First, the need for work. Second, failing this, the need for food, clothes and shelter. Third, the constant need for courage, sympathy, and "morale"—the need to let the workers know that while industry for economic reasons has no present need for them as workers, yet the community—while making every effort to secure work for its members—does value them as fellow citizens and human beings.

Our organization, as you know, is dedicated to community organization for providing all kinds of opportunities for the constructive use of leisure time. In these days when there is altogether too much leisure time, we believe communities should make every effort—first, of course, to find the jobs—but also without fail to provide many and varied and enheartening opportunities for leisure time occupations—(games of all kinds, community singing, neighborhood parties)—activities worthwhile, enjoyable, morale-building, which, carried on by the community, will make men feel that the community—provided it is also looking for work for the workers—cares.

We should be glad if the leadership which you and your colleagues are giving in this unemployment crisis should recognize and emphasize the importance of this phase of the problem. We are happy to pledge our every effort to lend assistance in this field.

There are local Community Service committees in about two hundred communities now, and so far as our leadership of these completely independent groups is accepted by them they will all lend every possible aid in this direction.

If there are any other ways in which such a group of leisure time organizations can assist in this work, we shall be glad to help as far as we can. Sincerely yours

(Signed) JOSEPH LEE,
President

COPY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

Mr. Joseph Lee,
President, Community Service,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York City

October 15, 1921

Dear Mr. Lee:

I am indeed glad to have your letter of October 14th, and to

A DUTY IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS

note the suggestions it contains. While, of course, the primary necessity is for work as a result of increased activity, I agree with you heartily as to the need for the morale-building effort which you believe local Community Service organizations are able to give in those communities where they are organized and which some group in every community should especially at this time be organized to give. I remember very well the effective work which War Camp Community Service did in building up military and community morale during the war. The present war is a war on unemployment and we need and are very glad to have the cooperation of Community Service.

I am wondering if you cannot give us further help through the Community Service organizations in the local communities. I understand that you have no organic or authoritative relationship to these local groups, and that they are organized not at all for economic or industrial purposes but for the better use of the leisure time of the community.

Would it not be possible, however, for you to suggest to the chairman of each local Community Service Committee who will in practically all cases, I suppose, be a strong community-minded citizen, that either he himself or some good live wire, with power in the community, designated by him call on the mayor and offer him assistance, and offer also a willingness to help make the mayor's committee an even more useful, active, effective working committee on this unemployment. As you know, the President has asked each mayor in the larger cities to form a community committee to deal actively with this unemployment problem. It should be a great encouragement and stimulus to the mayor—many times overburdened with many responsibilities—to find active, self-starting, citizen support and leadership ready to work with him on this big problem. Similar assistance from other national groups locally organized and working in other fields would be of equal help to the mayor and his committee and is being secured.

If in this way your organization can help us it will be appreciated. Meanwhile be sure we value your cooperation in your own field of morale-building, leisure-time work and will gladly emphasize the importance of this phase of the problem in our suggestions to local committees.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER

If Main Street Had Community Service

KENNETH S. CLARK

Community Service (Incorporated)

If Carol Kennicott, the heroine of Sinclair Lewis's *Main Street*, had been a Community Service organizer, would she not have been more successful in creating a better Gopher Prairie? Or rather if Carol had had the technique of community organization would not the novelist have been able to tell a different story? In considering these questions, we must bear in mind first of all that Carol was not a community organizer. She was merely a wife. Although with a more than fair education, she had no special training except as a librarian—too seclusive a work to give her a sense of broad community contacts. Furthermore, she did not go to Gopher Prairie with a view to affecting it in any way whatsoever. She merely went there as a doctor's wife, and it was her revulsion of feeling at close acquaintance with the town that made her want to change it.

In considering *Main Street* from the point of view of missed opportunities for community organization, we must remember that the author did not intend it to be a study in anything of the kind. He was chiefly painting a picture of Main Streets, great or small, as to the lack of a sense of beauty and to the standardized thinking that were to be encountered so generally within their populations.

Taking up the novel, we may determine Carol Kennicott's sins of omission and commission as a potential community organizer.

WHY DID SHE FAIL?

First of all, Carol failed because she was a reformer—an iconoclast. She expressed this when she said to Guy Pollock—"We want our Utopia now." She applied the idea to Main Street, without being willing to peg away at a gradual process. As Vida Sherwin told her—"You are not a sound reformer at all. You are an impossibilist and give up too easily . . . You want perfection all at once." At one point Carol recognized this tendency within her when she berated herself: "Stop this fever of reforming everything! I *will* be satisfied with the library."

IF MAIN STREET HAD COMMUNITY SERVICE

Vida unconsciously expressed a Community Service principle when she asked her, "Don't you think it would be better to work with existing agencies?" All throughout the book runs the phrase "Reform the town," or "Liberalize the town." Never did her mind start with the existing facilities and work toward a gradual betterment. Said Vida "You have to work from the inside with what we have, rather than from the outside with foreign ideas."

Second, Carol did not succeed because she was patronizing. Having once registered mentally her complete disapproval of Gopher Prairie, she never was able to see any redeeming qualities on which she could build her structure of liberalization, nor did she have any compunction about showing her distaste for its unlovely qualities. After all, a community organizer must be a chameleon. He must take his color from the town in which he is situated. Although he may see wherein it may be less lovely than certain other cities, he must take his canons of taste from those that obtain in that particular town. It is up to him to proceed affirmatively rather than negatively—that is, he must concentrate upon the good qualities and develop them, rather than go about attacking the unlovely qualities like a Don Quixote tilting at the wind mills.

Third, Carol failed to succeed because she was frequently tactless. Some of the things which she attempted could have been brought about if she had approached the matter with both tact and indirection. For instance, in a church-going community such as Gopher Prairie, it was stupid of her to have made the remark that she did at the meeting of the Thanatopsis Club: "Don't you think that we already get enough of the Bible in our churches and Sunday Schools?" At once she alienated the good will of certain people. On the other hand, she showed how tactful she could be in her visit to Miss Villets, when in reply to the latter's self-depreciation, she said, "You are much too modest, and I am going to tell Vida so." Her diplomacy won a point.

SOME OF HER ERRORS

Now let us take some of Carol's experiences, more or less chronologically, and see wherein she did what she ought not to have done, and left undone what she ought to have done. In the first place, she made an error of judgment in the way in which she handled the inability of her Gopher Prairie companions to play. Carol saw the conditions clearly enough at Sam Clark's

IF MAIN STREET HAD COMMUNITY SERVICE

party when she discovered that "conversation did not exist in Gopher Prairie." As Lewis describes her impression—"They sat up with gaiety as with a corpse." The utility of food in the absence of real conversation was revealed to her upon the announcement of "The eats," when "they could escape from themselves." She naturally rebelled against the stereotyped "stunts," which certain persons inflicted upon the assembly at each gathering. Her attitude toward this was a repressive one. Instead of helping the different people to learn new stunts (material for which she could have readily sent for), she attempted to repress the stunts entirely.

Carol once more adopted the wrong tactics at her own party, where she was reconvinced that "they had lost the power of play as well as the power of impersonal thought." When after squelching the incipient stunts, she instituted the playing of games, her choice of a game was too outlandish for a group with such a conventional background. This game of "Sheeps and Wolves," with its lost shoes, shocked the group out of their complacency, but it was so bizarre that when they looked back upon the experience, they were semi-ashamed of having gone through it. The result was that they never would want to play the game or a similar game again. Through this error, she prevented the adoption of social games in Gopher Prairie as a relaxation that might have been a godsend within this circle where there was so little original thinking.

Carol's Chinese housewarming party was wrongly conceived from the point of its acting as a permanent lubricant in the creaky social machinery of Gopher Prairie. The party in fact was designed as if it had been for the gratification of sophisticated pleasure-seekers at Newport or in Greenwich Village who had exhausted all the known sensations of social amusement. The Gopher Prairie-ites had manifestly not reached that point. Their social life was still so unruffled that in the words of Juanita Haydock, a St. Patrick's Day bridge party would be "awfully cunning and original." Carol's Chinese evening with its Chinatown food was unnecessarily novel for Gopher Prairie. Above all, her Chinese garb, with its trousers, broke the sartorial rule of doing in Rome what the Romans do. The aftermath was that the persons who were at the party were both disillusioned and shocked. As a result when in the following week the Chet Dashaways gave a party, "the circle of mourners kept its place all evening, and Dave Dyer did the stunt of the Norwegian and the hen."

IF MAIN STREET HAD COMMUNITY SERVICE

Had Carol been familiar with the activities of Community Service, she might have made her housewarming program out as follows: It might have had some picturesque character such as would have been in keeping with the background; some interesting games would have been played; the group could have had community singing around the piano, some of the "talented" people might have been coached in new stunts; and a few charades or other simple forms of dramatics might have been arranged in an impromptu way. The consequence would have been that the somewhat vacuous minded group would have been able to "escape from themselves" in such a natural spontaneous way that on the next occasion they would have said "let us go and do likewise."

In her attempts to organize winter sports in Gopher Prairie, Carol possibly labored with the wrong set. If, as Lewis says, "The village people long for the elegance of city recreations almost as much as the cities long for village sports," this applies only to the married set. It is hardly possible that the young people yearned for bridge tables in a community where skating and skiing were so freely possible. When Carol found, however, that her married companions could not be lured more than once into skating and sledding parties, she might well have transferred her attentions to the young people from the high school whom she might have helped to arrange effectively supervised parties.

SHE FAILED AT HOME, TOO

Carol's faculty for not meeting people upon their own mental level was exemplified by her attempts to make her husband a lover of the best poetry. After his statement that he liked Whitcomb Riley and part of Longfellow and Tennyson she might have led him on gradually to the poets that she preferred. She could have read to him first the style of verse that he appreciated, and then given him now and then a bit of something palatable to him, but of more poetic content. He would then progress imperceptibly in poetic appreciation.

The same fault appeared in her first visit to the Thanatopsis Club. While she rightly looked askance at their covering all the English poets in one meeting, she adopted the wrong tactics in attempting to persuade them to take up the poets in detail in the next year's program. Inasmuch as she was an outsider, and these women were so complacently satisfied with their superficial study of literature, it was impolitic for her to broach at once her sug-

IF MAIN STREET HAD COMMUNITY SERVICE

gestion that they devote the next year entirely to the poets. It would have been more efficacious if she had fallen in with their scheme, and had then worked from the bottom upward to improve their programs from week to week. For instance, through her better knowledge of literature and her skill as a librarian she could have aided the various women to make their papers and discussions less superficial and more truly cultural. When once such improvement in the discussion had been effected, she might lead the club in the following year to lay out its programs along intensive lines. She had time to wait for such gradual development, as she was not a community organizer with but a brief period given for showing results.

Again in her attitude to the local movie show, Carol merely criticized where she might have helped to better the style of picture shown. She could have won the populace away from bathing suit comedies by consulting the manager, and finding out from what film rental agency he secured his supply of films. She could have then suggested a list of worth while films of popular appeal that the manager might submit to the agency and request that these be booked for his theatre.

THE WOES OF THE DRAMATIC CLUB

In no other activity so much as in her dramatic club, did Carol show her impracticability. In this field she tried to superimpose a foreign idea upon the group. Raymond Wutherspoon had told her about the minstrel show which the Knights of Pythias had put on the year before. In him she found a soul afire with the dramatic fever. Did she make her plans in keeping with the aspirations of Ramie and others whom she might have drawn upon for her talent? Far from it. She had a propitious start on the evening when the playing of charades spontaneously led her to suggest that they give a play. However, her visit to the Little Theatre in Minneapolis led her off on a highbrow side-track. A Dunsany play, she reflected, would be too difficult for the Gopher Prairie association. She would let them compromise on Shaw—on “Androcles and the Lion,” which had just been published. “Androcles and the Lion” for the first attempt of a small-town dramatic club!!!!

Carol could not complain of the dramatic material with which she had to work, considering the size of the town, since she had a play-reading committee of no mean calibre, composed of Vida

IF MAIN STREET HAD COMMUNITY SERVICE

Sherwin, Guy Pollock, Raymie, Juanita Haydock, and herself. Had Carol suggested to this committee—at the start—a play which was within the scope of their group and had she sold the idea to them there would have been no room for the divergences of opinion that made the choice so difficult.

Carol showed her lack of training in preparing for the play, but that could have been overcome had she been more discreet. Amateurs are not ready to yield to the authority of a director in such a venture unless they feel that the director knows what he is talking about. Even though Carol had to send for manuals of play-production, she might have passed as an authority had she concealed from the others the fact of her possessing these. Once they had borrowed the books, they became, in their own minds, as real an authority as she—thereupon discipline vanished. In directing amateur dramatics one cannot be as caustic as Carol was and retain the affection of the performers, a certain amount of which is essential. Furthermore, she overdid the high-art phase of their task in her reference to "the holiness of making a beautiful thing." She should have been satisfied with a good journeyman performance of the "Girl from Kankakee," without worrying about the beauty. Once that was accomplished, she could lead the group on to work up more real beauty.

Carol was impolitic in broaching too soon the idea of giving another play the next year. Once the performance had been given to the applause of the townsfolk, the enthusiasm in that applause would have spurred them on to fresh deeds the next year. To broach the matter amid the tremors of the performance was suicidal.

When she saw the insufficiency and unsuitability of the town's rest-room, Carol might have handled the situation more practically than by merely making such a room a part of her visioned town hall. She had learned that the expense of the rest-room was borne jointly by the Thanatopsis Club and by the city council. Knowing the attitude of the townspeople toward the farmers, who chiefly used the rest-room, she doubtless despaired of getting them to do any more along this line. Could she not, however, have enlisted the interest of the farm women themselves? She could have formed them into an auxiliary committee for brightening up the rest-room. The original donors of it would not have objected to its being thus cared for by its real users. Such a joint service might have been the means of drawing the town and farm people together.

IF MAIN STREET HAD COMMUNITY SERVICE

These instances of what Carol did wrongly will probably suffice. Now let us draw up a program that she might have developed had she been familiar with Community Service technique.

WHAT SHE MIGHT HAVE DONE

First of all, Carol should not have been the community organizer herself—that is, not the permanent executive secretary. Vida Sherwin showed the necessary qualifications for that post. Especially, she had the knack of pegging away at a task until it was accomplished, as shown by her final putting through of the new school building. Although her horizon was not broad, she saw clearly according to the light that was given to her. Nor should Carol have been chairman of the local executive committee. That should have been delegated to one of the men, someone who stood well in the community and who had sufficient energy. Guy Pollock might have been suitable, if he could have been drawn out of his seclusion. Carol herself would have served best as the power behind the throne. She could have been the source of ideas. These would have been put forward best through the mouth of someone else. Carol was too much of an innate outsider. Though of the town, she was still almost as much of a stranger as a community organizer would be.

Now as to her program. First of all, would come the finances. She took an absolute wrong course in such appeals for funds as she did make. For instance, when she buttonholed Eli Dawson, she could have induced him to make a reasonable gift to the cause had she put up a sensible proposition instead of suggesting that he head a fund to rebuild the whole town. Had she picked out something specific and something with which Mr. Dawson would have had sympathy, she could doubtless have persuaded him to make a substantial gift.

She overlooked a remarkable opportunity in the visit of Percy Bresnahan. He had shown his generosity when during the preparation for the dramatic productions, he had sent a check for one hundred dollars, without ever having been asked for the money. Furthermore, he had shown some public spirit during his visit by his gifts to the village priest and to the Baptist minister, the latter being for Americanization work. Lewis takes pains to describe the sex attraction that Carol had for Bresnahan. Without departing from her demeanor of aloofness toward him, Carol might have

IF MAIN STREET HAD COMMUNITY SERVICE

utilized his interest to persuade him to make a gift to the town, commensurate with the mutual affection between himself and the citizens. Of course, she should have first picked out a specific purpose for which the money should have been used. Bresnahan's liking for an active life would have made a community house with a complete gymnasium, bowling alleys, an appealing cause for which to ask his help. It could have borne a name which would have tickled his not inconsiderable vanity. His gift would have been on the basis of the town's raising a certain proportion of the amount in addition.

Through such sources as the Bresnahan and Dawson gifts, Carol might have secured the equipment necessary for her community development. She would not have attempted to combine in one building all the features that she had planned for her Georgian city hall. Possibly the Dawson fund would have gone toward a suitable municipal building with a court room, a jail (which she had so tenderly omitted), a farm bureau, and other really civic agencies. In the Bresnahan Community Club, she would have located the rest-room and model kitchen, a combined theatre and ball room, a gymnasium, and possibly the library (providing that the latter was not cared for in the new school building).

Now as to the activities:—Carol would have developed her first love, the dramatic association, which would have effective stage equipment in the new community club. Pending the erection of that building, the club could be developed along the lines of acting improvement, rather than in the channels of technical and mechanical perfection. Bills of one act plays could be given in the nearby communities, which might in time be stimulated to exchange talent with Gopher Prairie.

WHY DIDN'T SHE BEGIN WITH MUSIC

Evidently Carol's taste did not lean toward music. One hears almost nothing of her considering music as a means of making her town more beautiful. Surely there must have been some germs of musical talent. Raymond Wutherspoon told her of the band and of its leader, Del Snafflin, who was "such a good musician." Raymie himself played the cornet in the band. He also sang. There was doubtless music in the churches that could be developed and used in the community at large. The musical talent that was revealed in the minstrel show might be gathered together with some of the church singers, and an operetta performance might be the

IF MAIN STREET HAD COMMUNITY SERVICE

result. Use of community singing generally at the social functions and church affairs would have brought about a gradual choral development that might lead to a community chorus. The union of the musical and dramatic efforts could have been effected in a pageant which set forth the glories of Gopher Prairie. This pageant might have been even more effectual than the methods actually adopted in the booster campaign. The pageant would begin with the arrival of the pioneer family, such as the Champ Perrys, in their prairie schooner. The history of the town could be traced down to the arrival of the various Scandinavian and German settlers. This would have led to the participation of the farmers and their families along with the "city folks" in such a way as to bring about a *rapprochement* between town and countryside. Such participation would also occur in the latter part of the pageant which would represent the farming and the industries of Gopher Prairie today.

The community-wide cooperation of such a venture as the pageant would have created a community spirit that Carol could have utilized permanently for carrying on other plans for social service.

In conjunction with the school board, Community Service of Gopher Prairie would inaugurate instruction in the directing of social and athletic games, first with the children on the playgrounds and later with the adults. The athletic work would develop the local baseball team, not upon the semi-professional basis. The organization of leagues between various teams of lads in the town would bring about some of the back-lot baseball training such as would give Gopher Prairie its own Babe Ruth in due time.

For her carrying on of these activities and of others that would be suggested by the successive needs, Carol would have a Community Service Board of Directors with an inner steering committee of the persons actively representing the specific activities. She would appease the members of the board and committee by catering as far as possible to their individual aspirations. For instance, when the mayor desired to have a community day that was chiefly oratorical fireworks, she would yield to his judgment, so as to conciliate his interest. Later she would deftly insert in the program some of the outdoor recreation that she had planned for the day. When Mrs. Leonard Warren, wife of the Congregational minister, expressed her ideas of community betterment through church cooperation, instead of merely ignoring the suggestion, she would help this prominent

A LIVE NEIGHBORHOOD

committee member to bring about such cooperation through giving the churches something definite to do for their fellow citizens. In other words, she would make her Community Service program a melting pot of the best ideas of her committee, developing especially those ideas which were found to be the most practical ones for bringing about a better Gopher Prairie.

A Live Neighborhood

SUE ANN WILSON

Community Service (Incorporated)

The Matinecock Neighborhood Association of Locust Valley, L. I., has presented a remarkable record of work done in its year book just published. Under the direction of Alexander J. Hans, its president, the Association is taking the leading part in practically everything that affects the community. For instance, there are standing committees on finance, law and order, station grounds, roads, entertainment, socials, junior projects, athletics, general improvement, membership, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire girls, library, relief and public health, memorials, water, beach, tennis, motion pictures and bowling.

Many of the Association's activities are centered in the Neighborhood House a most attractive home for the leisure time of the entire population of Locust Valley. In his report Mr. Hans says:

"There has been in the past throughout Nassau County a great lack of organized social recreation. To eliminate this condition Community Service (Incorporated) cooperating with the Nassau County Association placed four trained leaders in the County. These leaders are now working throughout the County organizing groups and doing a work that will leave a permanent impression. This work will undoubtedly continue."

About a year ago the Matinecock Players were organized with two classes of members,—active, those who pledge to attend all meetings or pay a fine for non-attendance unless excused by the Excuse Committee; and associate, who assist in any way they can, although unable to promise to attend all meetings. The last meeting of each month is devoted to a "good time." In the spring the Players presented *The Neighbors*, *Two Slatterns and a King*, and *The Florists Shop*.

Why Winfield Won

Recently more detailed information has come to THE PLAYGROUND regarding the prize of one thousand dollars awarded to Winfield, Kansas, in 1915. "The prize was offered by W. R. Stubbs and wife; Mr. Stubbs was former governor of Kansas. The money was to be given to that town in Kansas which could show that it was the best town in Kansas in which to raise children. There were many points to be taken into consideration. Most of these points had to do with the schools and churches. What was offered the children, such as schools, colleges, churches, Sunday schools, playgrounds, parks. The equipment of the schools such as domestic science, manual training, and kindred subjects; music. Supervised playgrounds. Advantages in the summer time.

A Rigid Examination

"When the checking up time came two persons came through and graded the towns on the public advantages, such as those named, together with other advantages. Among the things checked was the proportion of the pupils in school, of school age. The proportion of school students in the Sunday schools. The legalized vice in town. The resorts of questionable kinds. What was done for children by individual citizens to keep them out of mischief. What the amusements of the school children were outside of school. What the schools did to control amusements and keep them clean. I may add right here that since this matter was considered, the high school faculty have undertaken to control the recreational activities of the students. Parties and such things are held in the high school building. Plays are given, games, etc. The colleges attempt the same things. This makes a very active busy life for the students and their parents, but there is something doing all the time.

"Besides the two examiners who came through openly checking up the schools and what they offered, one man came who secretly gave the town a careful examination. He looked up the cigarette selling, the forms of vice, the pool halls, the hotels, the resorts, the picture shows—everything that was not supposed to be in the open.

"It was a pretty rigid examination. The examiners were appointed by Dr. W. A. McKeever, at that time head of the child welfare department of the state university. It was through his influence that Governor Stubbs made the offer.

WHY WINFIELD WON

"At the time this prize was offered by Governor Stubbs, Charles A. Horner, of Kansas City, offered a second prize of \$500.00. This was won by Independence."

Social Activities in the Schools

It is the policy of the school authorities to minister in every way possible to the social needs of the community, and to that end the high school building with its gymnasium, physical training, play and athletics and other equipment, is available for use by outside groups.

The social activities of the high school in the way of class parties are well developed. In fact, the building is open almost every week night for one purpose or another, so that the young people find much of their social life within its walls. All class functions are required to be held in the building.

"Throughout the school system we have supervised Physical Training. Particular attention is paid to the boys and girls who have some physical defect. Physical examinations are given to the boys of the High School. Trained Supervisors are employed for both boys and girls. The play instinct is fostered and given opportunity for wide expression in various athletic organizations. The grade boys have many group organizations in the various sports, using the high school gymnasium as a common meeting place, under the direction of the supervisor. One of the winter attractions for the citizens of the community is the basket ball games furnished by the boys of the high school. Our crowds for these games range from five to eleven hundred people.

"A Sunday school basket-ball league is formed during the winter. In the summer vacation period, a Sunday school baseball league is maintained, which furnishes recreation for the young men and boys of the town.

"In connection with the progressive idea that the play instinct should be cultivated in the growing child, the teachers of the city, during the recess time, strive to aid the boys and girls in a better expression of this instinct. Through the summer this feature of the child life is guided by specially trained supervisors. Last year, as a result of the visit of Prof. W. A. McKeever, a more concentrated interest was displayed in this line than had ever been manifest in the city of Winfield prior to this time.

"One of the standing committees of the Commercial Club is a Child Welfare Committee, which has been in active cooperation with

WHY WINFIELD WON

the school authorities. This combination has resulted in bringing about a wonderful enthusiasm on the part of the citizenship of Winfield, in the general movement of Child Welfare.

"A regular daily program of play, including outdoor sports and the use of various apparatus, is supplemented by story hour, basketry, sewing, swimming and hiking trips, and educational moving picture matinees.

"The school grounds are provided with all needed playground apparatus. Scattered through the city we find group centers where the boys and girls congregate. The parents evidence their interest by the provisions they have made for the entertainment of the boys and girls. The board of education have shown their usual and commendable interest in movements with which the children of the city are closely associated, by making liberal appropriations for the maintenance of the public playground.

Chautauqua "Winfield has maintained a Chautauqua since 1887 at an expense of five or six thousand dollars per year. It is said to rank fifth in size in the United States, and is ranked third in efficiency by the Mother Chautauqua. The primary motive of the Chautauqua has been to make Winfield the best place in the State of Kansas for the development of child life. For years it has maintained a Kindergarten, Boys' and Girls' Clubs under experts, and departments especially adapted to young people. The generosity of the Good Fellow Club which has provided a fund of five hundred dollars to purchase Chautauqua tickets for the boys and girls, makes it possible to move the playground activities of the city, bodily to the Chautauqua grounds for the period of the Chautauqua sessions, thereby giving all of the children of the city the benefit of highly expert services. The Women's Club of our city always cooperate with any movement, which has for its purpose the betterment of the condition of the boys and girls of Winfield.

Vocational Work "In the summer of 1913 the Board of Education organized a summer school which ran six weeks. Courses were offered in Domestic Art and Manual Training, both boys and girls taking the Manual Training Work. No children under six years of age were allowed to attend. No age maximum, however, was placed. A course was provided for the women of the city who wished to take work in Domestic Science and Art. One hundred and fifty-four children

WHY WINFIELD WON

were in attendance. So successful was the undertaking that it was continued in the summer of 1914 and an additional teacher was employed. Two hundred and sixty were enrolled during the session. The course was so graduated that it was interesting to the children of all ages, being sufficiently elastic to appeal to the play instinct of the children. The smaller boys made kite frames, toy wagons, and other articles which appealed to them, and there was no rule fixed as to what the children should make, this being left largely to the child's initiative. The smaller girls made doll clothes. The larger girls made aprons and some of the older girls used the school machines in making their school clothes. The sessions are held from seven-thirty until eleven-thirty making a pleasurable and profitable use of the morning hours of the children's time. In the afternoon public playgrounds afford outdoor recreation.

School Farm and School Gardens

"Winfield being the center of a rich agricultural section of the state, the school authorities are striving to so adapt the course of study that the children may become more conversant with the chief industry, agriculture, with the hope that it may develop in them the desire for rural life. In connection with this idea, a school farm is being used by the Department of Agriculture in the public schools. Data is kept of all planting and experiments and will be used not only by the Farm Advisor of Cowley County, but also by the K. S. A. C. in calculating those crops of varieties that are best adapted to the soil of Cowley County. Some of the students in the class of Agriculture of the high school, have experimental plots of their own in the country, and will keep accurate data of the results of their experiments. On all of the school grounds ornamental and kitchen gardens may be found, which are looked after by the children of the immediate school, and in all parts of the city, the boys and girls have individual kitchen and flower gardens. All of these are under the direct supervision of our instructor in Agriculture, who is a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College.

Special Aid Teacher

"One of the unique features of the school system is the provision for a special aid teacher. It is the duty of this teacher to assist pupils who are weak in their work. Reports of children who are failing, are sent to the Superintendent's office and the special aid teacher goes out to the various buildings and helps those who need assistance. This has resulted in saving a number of children from failure and has assisted many others in overcoming weakness.

WHY WINFIELD WON

Music

"For over twenty years, supervised study of vocal music has been offered in the public schools, from the first grade to the high school. This has resulted in a very unusual interest in the subject of music. This year an extension of the work has been made, which offers to the children of the sixth and seventh grades training in the orchestral instruments as well. Some sixty children have taken advantage of this opportunity. Instruments are provided by the school. The more advanced pupils in the orchestral instruments play in the High School Orchestra and in the Winfield Orchestra Club.

"The high school maintains two classes of music. Since we have a large number of students from the country who have not had musical training, a class is maintained for the study of elementary music. The other is composed of picked voices, numbering one hundred and fifty and is engaged in the study of the best works in choral literature. Such productions as, *The Crusader* by Gade, *The Rose Maiden* by Cowan, *Hiawatha's Wedding Feast* by Coleridge Taylor and *The Redemption* by Gounod, have been studied and presented; the solo parts being usually taken by members of the high school.

"For many years the high school band has been a feature of the school system. It lends interest and enthusiasm to the school activities.

Community Music

"As a form of extension work, carrying the influence of the school out into the community, the high school has, for three years, offered a series of programs. These programs consist of music presented by the High School Chorus, School Glee Club and the Winfield Orchestra Club. The Winfield Orchestra Club is a community organization and is made up of the best orchestral players in Winfield. The aim has been to supply to the people, programs of high order, using only good music, adequately performed and the programs arranged with sufficient sequence to cover the various types, and periods of music. Fundamental to the purpose of the plan, has been the idea of developing the desire for community service in the young people, endeavoring to make them feel that it is not only a duty but a privilege as well, to contribute of their talents for community uplift. As a result of this plan, the young people of the schools have raised funds to supply the public library of the city, with the best selection of reference books on music in the state, and also for purchasing a large number of orchestral instruments used by

WHY WINFIELD WON

the children of the grades. For the coming year they plan program to cooperate with the Chautauqua Assembly and raise the funds by a series of community programs for the development of the Child Welfare department in the Chautauqua. This has crystallized the altruistic spirit and is tending for good citizenship and the development of community team work, working as a group, developing the group interest.

City Band "The city maintains a band which has a country-wide reputation. It is used as a clearing house for the young men and boys of the city, whose talents find expression in band instruments.

Dramatics "This year the Board of Education introduced a new department in the course of study, that of supervised dramatics, throughout the entire school system. It has proved to be invaluable assistance in the development of good reading and has furnished an excellent opportunity for social expression. A series of matinees have been given throughout the year for the children of the various wards. The programs are held in the high school auditorium, and the school giving the program acts as host to the children of the corresponding grades in the other wards. The programs consisted of original dramatization from the school readers, and other material provided by the supervisor of dramatics. Again the underlying principle has been that of social or group expression.

Literary Societies "For many years the high school has had three literary societies, every student in the high school, belonging to one of the three. The citizens take advantage of the splendid programs offered by the literary societies and attend in large numbers. This year the work in dramatics has been combined with that of music, in a course of music and dramatics. Eight programs are being presented, for which a season ticket is sold, costing one dollar. As an evidence of the interest of the people of the community in this work, we will say that the entire seating capacity of the high school auditorium has been sold out for the entire season. In most instances, each of these programs are repeated, free of charge for the benefit of the children of the city schools.

Pool Halls and Tobacco "The school and local authorities strive to prevent the use of tobacco, on the part of minors.

Cowley County has been extremely fortunate in the selection of her county physician. Very active means are used in safeguarding

WHY WINFIELD WON

the community from the spread of diseases. All of the school buildings of the city are furnished with drinking fountains and modern sanitation and heating appliances.

Moving Pictures "The owners of the moving picture shows in the city strive to discriminate against pictures which would be objectionable, and have repeatedly shown their sympathetic interest in the public schools by showing films of a decidedly educational character.

"It has been the custom of our schools for a number of years to give group and individual instruction in social purity, both to the boys and girls.

Child Fostering Organizations "Following out the plan of the national clean-up week, the schools and community are well organized for this purpose. The Commercial Club, the women's clubs and the citizens cooperate in a splendid manner. There is a pronounced tendency on the part of the many churches of Winfield, to provide the so called "institutional" type of work. This has resulted in a wonderful interest on the part of the young people of the community, in those things which make for higher living. Our percent of attendance in the Sabbath schools of our city is as follows: From the grades, ninety-six percent. From the high school, ninety-five percent.

Public Library "The Carnegie Public Library, although only three years old, has something over five thousand books on its shelves, and seventy-five periodicals on its files, which is admirably supplemented by the four thousand volumes in the high school library. The city library has an average book loan of eighteen hundred per month. The policy of the library board is to emphasize the children's reading, and to that end, it is spending a large portion of its appropriation for juvenile books. On New Year's day each year, the library board maintains open house, which is a genuine community gathering of the people of the city of all ages. Programs are presented each hour of the afternoon and evening by the children of the schools.

"The annual Fourth of July celebration is held under the direction of the Commercial Club, at which time, opportunity is afforded to people to participate in a sane patriotic celebration. At the Old Soldiers' Reunion, held each year at Island Park the children of the public schools provide entertainment. This occasion, Lincoln's Birthday and Kansas Day provide opportunity for special programs

WHY WINFIELD WON

given by the pupils of the schools which develop in them the spirit of patriotism.

Colleges

"Winfield is the home of three colleges, Southwestern, St. John's and the Winfield College of Music. These three give a varied program of effort, each having a particular sphere of usefulness. The total enrollment of the three colleges is 850.

"There is practically no truancy and the number of cases from Winfield in the courts is remarkably few.

"Since the award of the thousand-dollar prize to the community the schools have grown until they are crowded. People moved to Winfield from many places.

"Now Winfield is trying to live up to the name she has won."

"During the 9th inning of a recent Harvard-Yale game when the Harvard team was leading by one run, the first Yale man to go to the bat made a base hit. Then followed two bases on balls. The catcher —— walked toward ——, who was pitching, showing his anxiety in his gait and manner. Half way there, he was met by the genial inquiry: "Hello, ——, where are you going this evening?" The catcher walked back and resumed his steady work behind the bat, while the pitcher added to his fame for tightening up in a pinch by striking out the next three men."

Is such experience a training for tight places in after life? Is it as valuable as spelling or Latin syntax? My own conclusion is that while both are good, the game may afford a little more stress.

JOSEPH LEE

Coatesville, Pennsylvania

In all times of depression in business and industry, communities, as well as individuals, devise various means of facing the emergency. Some curtail immediately and drastically. Others discontinue a part of their business activities. Still others look well ahead realizing that these times are temporary and prepare for a larger business or a more aggressive work when the times shall change.

In the field of recreation Coatesville, Pennsylvania, is among the latter group—a satisfying industrial city, that is still retaining its beauty in broad streets, well-kept lawns, ample grounds for its school children and for adult recreation, and making wise provision for the future.

A Bond Issue the First Step

Seven years ago this city of 17,000 people passed a bond issue of \$65,000 to acquire property for parks and playgrounds. It has since added \$25,000 to that amount and on October 3, 1921, voted an additional \$4,000 to purchase land for an adequate playground surrounding one of its grade schools.

Making Interested Students

The compulsory attendance law is strictly enforced, but its school authorities know that it is only as the work is made interesting that the boys and girls will become partners in the educational system. So the School Board makes its work interesting and in line with the needs for training of a practical nature. In its High School one finds a fine printing shop where all of the school printing is done as part of the work. In another department is a six room apartment which is being wired by the electrical class, the problems met in actual work being reproduced in the shop. Mechanical drawing, domestic science, household arts all have their place; the result is interested students.

Play at School

The physical and recreational program is co-ordinate with the study work and one finds a minimum of formal work and a maximum of the kind of recreation which appeals to the adolescent, contests of all kinds, group games that finish with a hearty laugh in the playing, baseball, football, volley ball, field hockey for the girls, outdoor play for all younger children, large squads doing work in the broad halls when it is not possible to go outside. The aim seems to be to make

COATESVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

school life part of the larger game of life which all must play—not prepared for but actually participated in from day to day.

Adequate Athletic Fields

Outside of the school in the center of this small city is a beautiful ten acre field being developed as a recreation field of high order with plans for a swimming pool, wading pool, track, three ball diamonds, field house, show stand, children's sections, tennis, the plan having been prepared by the Engineer of the State Bureau of Municipalities. Adequate space is provided in connection with a number of the schools and in another large athletic field at the present time loaned, which may some day be given for the use of the High School athletics. A portion of the \$40,000, recently raised to assist those out of work, is now being used to pay the wages of fifty men who are at work on the central athletic field.

Each fire house is equipped with fine club rooms and here the young men of the neighborhood find an outlet for their spare time energies. Each fire house club has a membership of from 100 to 250 young men over 18 years of age. To help the work along the American Legion in the spring planted trees on one of the new school playgrounds as a memorial to those who would not return.

For the Boys

A great kite flying contest held by the boys early in the season brought out hundreds of citizens, and developed the imagination and initiative of

numbers of boys.

For Working Men and Their Families

For the working men there were playground leagues, industrial leagues, church leagues, field days, quoit pitching, while the whole family may enjoy the free band concerts and community dances. One hundred and thirty games were played by the league teams in July and August. Tennis clubs were organized and fine courts built so that the game might be played under the best of conditions.

Business Women as Community Recreation Leaders

Community Service in Thomasville, Ga., has organized a Business and Professional Women's Club. Its members may be depended upon for play and game leadership and have had charge of the social evenings conducted twice a month at the center. The club is interested in helping to organize for recreation the younger girls in the stores.

Deerfield's Village Room

When you gave up your big house and moved into a little house or an apartment very likely you bemoaned the fact that the parties and gatherings of various kinds you were wont to have were a thing of the past. Even a few tables of bridge or a tea for a half-dozen friends seemed like quartering an army. Are the increasing cost of owning a home and the consequent decreased size of the home going to mean the end of home hospitality except for the rich? That depends on whether or not your town has a Village Room.

The historic New England village of Deerfield has built for itself such a room. It is really a house—a little white house of Colonial architecture set on a hill among trees and shrubbery. Within are one large room with latticed windows on three sides, a little entrance hall, a coat room and a small kitchen.

The big room invites comfortable enjoyment and hospitality. It has none of the atmosphere of the public hall but rather that of some gracious hostess's charming home, which she has turned over to you for an evening. There is a wide fireplace, low book-cases under the windows filled with books that may be borrowed. Along the walls are cushioned seats raised a step above the floor. There are easy chairs, a big library table, a piano, music stands and a phonograph. At the windows are pretty curtains and on the walls are framed photographs. The hardwood floor is kept waxed for dancing and out in the cloak room are folding card tables and folding chairs.

The constitution of its board of trustees states that the room may be used, rent free, by any man, woman or child in the village for any purpose "which shall not damnify it" and that "no class, sect, age, sex, nationality or organization may be excluded from its use." A fee of fifty cents is charged each time the house is used, to cover the cost of lighting and cleaning. In winter there is an additional charge for fuel.

The clock in the Village Room could tell more tales than Longfellow's "old clock on the stairs." It has seen gay young people's parties, little tots' birthday parties, mothers' meetings, Red Cross meetings, meetings of the cemetery board and meetings of the village improvement society. True to its name the house is a room for the whole village.

Art in Small Communities

The Better Community Movement of Illinois through its Art Extension Committee has undertaken comprehensive plans for beautifying the state, according to Dr. R. E. Hieronymous, community advisor, who addressed the annual meeting of the American Institute of Park Executives held in Detroit. The purpose of this Committee is to assist in making art a more potent force in the lives of the people of the state; to help the people to discover beauty in nature and to enjoy it; to recognize beauty in art and to enjoy it and to stimulate the production of beautiful things.

In the carrying out of this plan representatives on the state-wide committee have now been secured in nearly 100 communities including nearly all the larger places. It was soon found, too, that smaller communities responded quite as readily and in many ways the need is greater than in the large cities. In many places there is a local committee of three or five, the chairman of which acts as the representative of that community on the state-wide committee. This brings the art expression committee a knowledge of local conditions throughout the state and in turn gives to the local committee an opportunity of learning in a direct way what is done in other communities under somewhat similar conditions.

As the plans have grown sub-committees of the state-wide committees have been formed to care for different phases of the work. These include at present committees on exhibits, on paintings, the landscape plans, industrial arts, city plans, community buildings and sculpture. There are also committees on community festivals, club activities, competitions, bulletins, speakers, state fair cooperation and legislation.

The committee now has three exhibits in use:

Exhibit of Paintings

The exhibit of oil paintings consists of twelve small canvases by some of Illinois' leading painters. Small paintings were selected so as to reduce the cost of transportation. They constitute a valuable exhibit for a small community that cannot afford larger exhibits. These paintings are especially suitable for hanging on the walls of homes of average size and it is very much desired that some of them be purchased during the season and kept where they may constantly give out their messages of beauty.

ART IN SMALL COMMUNITIES

Exhibit of Sculpture

The exhibit of photographs of the work of Illinois sculptors and of monuments in Illinois consists of fifty-seven carefully selected prints donated by Lorado Taft. They are accompanied by a manuscript which includes a section on information about the sculptors and their workers prepared by Mr. Taft.

Exhibit of Landscape Plans

The exhibit of landscaping plans consists of twenty-three drawings, some large, some small, covering a great variety of subjects. One of the most important purposes of the exhibit is to show how small town homes and farm yards, as well as large estates; how country school yards as well as city school grounds; how town squares and odd corners of land as well as large parks may be made more beautiful through the application of the art of the landscape architect and the landscape gardener. The exhibit is accompanied by an explanatory manuscript.

The cost of each of these exhibits to the community using it is \$2.50 plus the transportation cost from the last place exhibited. Dates are usually arranged so that an exhibit may remain in a given town from four to six days.

Other Activities of the Committee

Special meetings of the Art Extension Committee are held from time to time and from place to place as occasion may require. It has many purposes in mind in urging its work. While it urges clean-up campaigns it tries to answer the important question: "What shall be done to beautify these places from which unsightly objects have been removed?" Artistic forms of advertising must take the place of barn and fence posters and objectionable billboards. Vicious street carnivals must be driven out, but artistic wholesome forms of entertainment must be provided in their place. Plays, pageants, masques, festivals and similar activities will develop home talent and at the same time provide recreation and suitable adequate community houses and ordinary centers become a necessity in carrying out any such program. At bottom these are community problems requiring for their broader solution the proper cooperation of all the people making up the community. Through it all art must come to have a larger place in the common life.

Community Service Tent at County Fair

Community Service of Nassau County, Long Island, maintained a tent at the Mineola County Fair last fall. The tent was open from morning until late afternoons and a Community Service worker was present all day to answer questions and explain the work. At least 200 people visited the tent seeking information and advice on recreation and dramatics.

The exhibit which the tent housed contained the following:

Stage Sets Two model stage sets—a curtain and a screen set—illustrating technically the cheapest and easiest set that may be made by an amateur group.

A stage set illustrating the making of scenery with crepe paper and a set showing Pylon and screen, scenery made after the Gordon Craig theory. There was a cyclorama with this set.

A stage model suitable for a Russian play and illustrating Russian architecture and furniture.

Costumes A number of costumes made by the various groups with whom Community Service had worked formed part of the exhibit. While there was a wide difference in style and material in the costumes they were all illustrations of the feasibility of making artistic costumes inexpensively from cheap material. Each costume was marked with the name of the group and the price which it cost, ranging from \$.50 to \$1.10. Accompanying this exhibit was one prepared by Dennison's Manufacturing Company illustrating the making of costumes in crepe paper. It consisted of dolls dressed in crepe paper and a very complete scrap book of pictures and specifications and pamphlets for free distribution.

Books One large table was devoted to a collection of books, many of which were loaned by the Queens County public library. This collection contains books on production, staging, pageantry, make-up and similar features. There was also a collection of plays.

Pictures On the bulletin board and on the front and sides of the tent were displayed pictures of plays which had been given on Long Island and elsewhere, and photographs showing playground work throughout the country.

BELLEVILLE'S SECOND ANNUAL DING DONG

Bulletins

A large bulletin board with announcements of work in Nassau County and interesting events in New York City was kept outside the tent during the whole exhibit. In the conspicuous places inside and outside the tent other bulletins of information were posted.

Information

Pamphlets concerning the purposes and activities of Community Service were placed under the bulletin board. There was also a complete file of lists of plays and pageants provided by Community Service and various publishers. Other material included catalogs on stage lighting and fixtures; samples of materials and prices; samples of programs, fliers, and publicity for a production; gelatine slides to illustrate the cheapest kind of colored lights; samples of the best dramatic publications and of playground and recreational literature of various kinds.

Special days were assigned to the different groups with which Community Service has been working. For example, Wednesday was devoted to Glen Cove and Sea Cliff; Thursday Locust Valley, etc. On these days people from these communities came to the exhibit, brought their friends and helped in giving the information.

Belleville's Second Annual Ding Dong

In the fall of 1920 a group of Belleville citizens conceived the idea that their city should get together to organize a big fall celebration—a unique affair in which every citizen might take part. The idea grew. The success of the first Ding Dong celebration assured the permanence of these annual three days of play. Now the second celebration has been held and the imp of frolic has held full sway in the city. September 22, 23 and 24 were the days set aside.

The attraction of the first day was the Ding Dong's own community circus, which pitched its tents in White Rose Park, and was preceded by a marvelous parade. The circus continued on the second day, which was also the day of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Parade. On the third day there was a Kiddies' Parade, and the pageant, *The Second Milestone on the Road to Tomorrow*, was presented at the Lyric theater. Each afternoon there were free attractions and stunt shows on courthouse square, and each evening found the square thronged with merry dancers. The celebration is put on by Belleville Community Service.

Joliet Recognizes Its Boy Problem

Joliet, Illinois, is one of the cities recognizing that the boy problem is largely one of the supplying opportunities for the right kind of recreation. The following editorial which appeared in the *Joliet Evening Herald News* recently bears witness.

"By his own confession to the police a Joliet boy of 16 years has participated in a dozen or more burglaries and thieving ventures in the past few months. From what he says he had adapted himself to the business of stealing and for some time was quite successful. He broke into stores, box cars, offices, saloons, any place that appeared to offer an opportunity to steal money, food or trinkets. His work looked like that of an older head and he escaped suspicion until he was caught with stolen property in his possession.

"There were other boys associated with him in his short but busy career of crime, he says, and he doubtless is telling the truth. Boys of his age generally have companions in their law-breaking. They get a sense of security in companionship and are emboldened by it.

"If the case referred to were the only one of youthful delinquency in recent crime records, it would not be so significant. But it is one of several. A large per cent of the thieving and house-breaking in Joliet in recent months has been by lads of high school age.

"This gives Joliet a boy and young man problem. Sociologists tell us that the youth is largely a creature of environment. Accepting that as a fact, and it is a fact, is Joliet doing its full duty to its coming manhood? The youth who is thrown on the streets, or who takes to the streets, meets little to counteract the influence of the pool halls, the saloons that have remained in spite of the eighteenth amendment and the state prohibition act and places where gambling goes on.

"A good start toward protecting boys from these influences would be to provide club rooms with opportunities for physical exercise, contests of skill and wholesome amusement. Wouldn't this be more profitable in the long run than to suffer the loss to crime of those who might be useful citizens and to meet the expense of their capture and punishment? At least there is something here for Joliet citizens to think about."

Junior Police

"Is it possible to develop such a sense of responsibility on the part of children on the playground that principles of self-government may function with any degree of effectiveness?" This question involving the organization of groups of children on the playground for some form of self-government has always been the subject of much discussion on the part of recreation workers. The experiment now being tried out by Miss Violet Williams, Superintendent of Recreation in York, Pennsylvania, which is taking the form of the Junior Police organization among the older children, is helping to answer the question.

The organization follows that of the city government, the officers elected paralleling those of the municipality's officers. The boys begin as patrolmen. They must know the names of the policemen in their district and be thoroughly familiar with their duties. Each boy is given a badge in the center of which is the name, "Junior Police," and around it the name of the playground. Each playground has a different colored badge which may be worn only when the boy is on duty.

After the boy has learned his duties as patrolman an examination is given on the duties and responsibilities of such an officer and the boy is asked what things he has done as a patrolman in his playground. After passing this examination he becomes a traffic cop and is educated in the duties of this position. The next examination is for house officer and the boy must know the duties accompanying the position. These officers go to the homes of the children who have failed to attend the playground, to know why they have not come.

Next, having successfully passed the examination, they are sergeants, then captains and eventually chief of police.

The officers take great pride in their duties, which consist of looking after the apparatus and sand piles, taking charge of the playground while the director is at luncheon, greeting visitors and acting as general assistants to the directors. The roughest boys are responding to the appeal to their sense of responsibility and splendid results are being secured.

Neodesha, Kansas, Makes a Successful Start on Summer Playgrounds

The following account of playgrounds in Neodesha, Kansas, appeared recently in the *Kansas City Star*:

Boys and girls who could not spend their summer vacation out of town did not lack for amusement because of the fact. Nor did Neodesha mothers and fathers have the continual problem of watching to see that children kept out of mischief in the months they were out of school. The playgrounds established last spring took care of the vacation problem this summer in Neodesha as it has never been taken care of before.

The school board retained two of its successful teachers through the summer months to be play leaders. Leading citizens, civic organizations, the pulpit and the press got behind the movement. Money was offered for the use of the play-leaders in improving the playgrounds and entertaining the youngsters. Thanks to the ingenuity of the play leaders, it did not require much money and many of the subscriptions were never collected. Instead of hiring the work done the play leaders taught the children to work along with their play. The boys wanted to play baseball and needed a diamond. So the play leader got out with them and spent several days putting the diamond in shape. The boys worked with enthusiasm that was wonderful to behold. They simply "ate up" the work. Other jobs were also pushed to completion during the summer by these willing workers.

But the backers of the playground found there was something needed instead of money and the way they furnished that element is the big chapter in the story of the success of the movement. What was most essential was the moral support of the community and the playground movement claimed this on its merits. The business men took an active interest in the work. The Rotary Club sponsored the work and on one occasion entertained the boys with a motor trip and a swimming party at a resort some distance from town. Women's clubs discussed the movement at their meetings and offered various kinds of support when it was needed. From their pulpits the ministers praised the work, complimented the supervisors, and urged the church people to send their children to

NEODESHA, KAN., START SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS

the playgrounds. The city's newspapers gave freely of their space to the news of the play activities.

The first few days saw only a small attendance of children at each place. Within a few weeks the grounds were covered with children of school age anxious to take part in the games. The boys organized two baseball leagues and had games every day, arousing almost as much comment as did the games of the city's adult team. The girls had games, stories, birthday parties and similar amusements. Mothers soon found that the problem was not how to get the children to go to the playgrounds but how to keep them away long enough to take them for a week-end visit out to grandma's or up to Aunt Lucinda's.

The play leader made up a card index of his boys with the following points of information in regard to each one, which he secured by private and confidential interviews:

1. Father's business or vocation.
2. Plans for an education.
3. Intended career.
4. Suggested ways of working way through high school and college.
5. What books are read?
6. What work is done during vacation and how much earned thereby?
7. Does the boy have a bank account in his own name?
8. Has he ever attended a boys' camp?
9. Athletic ability.
10. Special talent.

Now Neodesha's youths are in school again. The playground season is at an end. It is safe to say, however, that with the universal approval which the movement received this year, there will be no difficulty in instituting it next summer.

You know a man who sings at his work will do more work and feel better when his work is finished than the man who does not sing. Music is a moral law. It is part of our walking and thinking. We have a rhythm in everything nearly. It gives a soul to the universe, does music; wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, a charm to sadness, aye, and life to everything.

It is the essence of order and leads to all that is good, just and beautiful. A kind word is music. When you say something kindly a man or woman never forgets it. Because of the way in which it is said, it leaves its impression.

You cannot say a kind word harshly, you must say it kindly. Kind words are the music of the world.

(From an address by Sir Harry Lauder at the International Convention of Rotary Clubs at Edinburgh)

Sunday School Delegates at Play

When the Ohio State Convention of the Young People's Alliance with 700 delegates from Sunday Schools all over the state met at Middletown, the Recreation Association saw an opportunity for play demonstration which was not to be missed.

On Thursday under the leadership of Frank S. Marsh, Superintendent of Recreation, the Association gave on the Armco Athletic Field a demonstration of an indoor social evening for Sunday School parties. The 700 delegates were divided into groups of 40. Each of the 16 play leaders helping to conduct the program acted as hostess to her particular group as Mr. Marsh directed the games through a megaphone.

THE PROGRAM

The program was as follows:

I Receiving Line

Each captain as host or hostess stands at head of his group of 20, who are formed in line. The first man introduces himself to host and takes his place beside him, the next man introduces himself to both and takes place in receiving line, until all are introduced. Ridiculous names may be used and comic hand shakes.

II Living Alphabet

Letters distributed—all given out even if several players have more than one.

Blue letters for one side—red for opponents.

Leader is score keeper.

Words are called out by Mr. Marsh.

Those from each group holding letters making up word, must run forward, facing judge, holding letter before them and stand in proper position to spell word. If same letter occurs twice holder must jiggle card constantly to indicate double letter or run from place to place. Side finishing first scores five. Twenty-five will constitute a game.

III Cracker Relay

Relay formation. Captain holds crackers, at signal captain gives first man in line a cracker. As soon as he can whistle after eating it, a cracker is given to the next in line. The line which finishes first must give one long whistle in unison.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DELEGATES AT PLAY

IV The Hunt

All players except captains must keep their hands behind them. One side must bark like a hound. The other side must bark

like a poodle dog.

Corn is thrown about in grass and when the players on either side find the corn they must bark as their side is supposed to bark, still keeping hands behind them, calling their captains to the place as they (the captains) are the only ones who can pick up the corn.

The side finding the most corn wins.

V The Undesirable Rug

Both teams form double circle. At opposite sides of circle place newspapers to represent rugs. Couples march around until signal. The two couples standing on rugs when signal is given must drop out. The rugs are gradually brought in closer as circle grows smaller. Everyone must walk across rugs—no one is allowed to slow up, side step or jump.

VI The Ridiculous Handkerchief

One large circle

Leader in center. Throws handkerchief high in air. Everyone must laugh heartily until handkerchief touches ground when all laughter must cease instantly. Should anyone not laugh while handkerchief is thrown, or cease to laugh when it alights he is out of game.

VII Carrousell

Double circle. Girls inside facing center, hands joined. Boys stand behind girls, hands on their shoulders. At signal all slide to left keeping time to music which gradually accelerates.

VIII Folding Chair Relay

Relay formation by couples

First couple is given folding chair. Boy carries chair under left arm. Girl holds boy's right arm. At signal they *walk* to goal line, he unfolds chair, she sits in it until he counts ten, she rises, he folds chair and places under arm as before, she takes his other arm and they walk back to next couple in line to whom they give chair and take place at back of line. First line finishing wins.

IX The Merry-Go-Round

Teams stand in line by couples, facing magnavox as far apart as possible. First couples walk toward each other until they meet. Last couples walk *backward* until they are within five feet of each other. Intervening couples space out until a large double circle is complete, both teams facing their leading couples. At signal, *first*

PLAYS AND GAMES IN TEXAS RURAL SCHOOLS

couples stamp feet eight counts in time to music—on eight these four join hands and form a circle, skip around to left for seven counts and on count eight the couple from the left pop under a bridge formed by the upraised hands of the right line couple. Each couple repeat the stamping and skipping with the next couple in line and go forward until they meet again at the opposite side of the circle. Each couple stands still until visited by first couple but after that keeps going forward and repeating action until all are stamping and skipping.

Properties

Alphabets
Crackers
Corn
Square of white cheese cloth
Newspapers
Folding chairs
Phonograph records

On Friday on one of the playgrounds, with the same organization of play leaders and groups, the delegates participated in a play day and field meet program.

The officials of the convention and the delegates expressed great enthusiasm over the new games learned and the manner of conducting them and immediate request was made for the repetition of the program at next year's convention.

Plays and Games in Texas Rural Schools

AMANDA STOLTZFUS

Lecturer in Rural Education, University of Texas

Through the cooperation of county superintendents in *Better School Rallies*, organized and supervised play has been for the past two years the chief activity, in rural work, of the Bureau of Extension at the University of Texas.

Under the management of local school officers itineraries are mapped out and arrangements made for the local transportation and entertainment of extension workers who are expected to spend a week or ten days in a county.

PLAYS AND GAMES IN TEXAS RURAL SCHOOLS

Upon arriving at the first school center, the visitors confer with the superintendent and teachers in planning the program for the day. The pupils who for several days have been anxiously awaiting this hour have put their playground and equipment in order—the various fields are all carefully lined, the nets are up, the balls are ready and the visitors are given a hearty welcome with songs and yells.

The Day Program:

1. Conference with school officers
2. Assembly of classes—Welcome to Visitors
3. Response by visitor—*Aim of the Rally*
4. Songs led by visitor
(A victrola and a package of suitable records form part of the visitor's impedimenta)
5. Short talk on *Good Sportsmanship*
6. School Song—Yells
7. Demonstrations of organized and supervised play on the playground
8. A picnic luncheon furnished free to all by patrons
9. Rest period and study hour
10. Special drills in Interscholastic League athletics and folk games
11. Contests—tag, relays, indoor baseball, volley ball, basket ball
Organization of parent-teachers' club, and literary society when not already organized

The Night Program

1. Community singing
2. Victrola music—Songs by children
3. Short talks on *The Value of Play for Children and Grown-ups* and upon a subject suggested by the teacher
4. Rounds and motion songs
5. Stunts—Children and adults take part
6. Mixing games—All take part
7. Organization of a recreational club
8. Good night songs

This meeting is always punctuated with many hearty laughs, and closes with the renewal of old friendships, better acquaintance with everybody there, and an earnest invitation for the return of the play leader. It is not unusual for her to be offered the vacancy in one of the little schools, so keenly is felt the need of leadership in many rural communities.

Music in the Recreation Program

GENEVIEVE TURNER HOLMAN

Community Service (Incorporated)

On most summer playgrounds, or at indoor centers, some of the musical activities noted in this section can be developed for children. Many of them are simple forms of play which any play leader can use. Choral and orchestral work and group vocal instruction, however, require trained leaders. Children will take added interest in the musical program if a certain corner is called the "music corner" and every day at the same time some of the various musical activities are conducted there.

Story Songs and Song Play for Children under Eight

Story songs may be correlated with storytelling and singing games. Story songs create an interest in singing. Miss Palmer's *Play Life in the First Eight Years* contains songs and song plays whereby singing is made play to children, and children who are not musical can be helped. Miss Palmer says that children as young as four who cannot yet carry a tune can join in making the animal sounds when one sings to them such songs as *The Kitten and the Bow Wow*, *Yellow Head* and *Little Lamb*, found in Neidlinger's *Small Songs for Small Singers*; Bentley's *Bobby Redbreast*, found in *Song Primer*; Poulson's *Milk for Supper*, found in *A Little Child's Day*; and Tomlin's *Rockabye*, found in *Child Garden of Song*.

Five-year-old children can help sing some of the following songs: Neidlinger's *Six Little Puppies*, *The Kettle*, *Doll Song*, and *Bunny* in *Small Songs for Small Singers*; Bentley's *The Fiddle and the Clock* in *Song Primer*; Poulson's *Thanks for Daily Blessings*, *Snowflakes*, and *Brave* in *Songs for a Little Child's Day*.

At six children will enjoy learning the following songs: Bentley's *Soldier Boys*, *The Wind*, and *Jack Frost* found in *Song Primer*; Bentley's *Hard to Wake*, *Sleighting Song*, in *Song Series* book; Hill's *God's Love*, *The Moon* and *Nature's Goodnight* in *Song Stories*; Neidlinger's *Tick Tock*, *Mr. Squirrel* and *Bluebird* in *Small Songs for Small Singers*; Brown's *Spring and Summer* found in *One and Twenty Songs*.

Songs for seven- and eight-year-old children may increase in difficulty. The range from which to choose songs is wide. The following are illustrative: Bentley's *The See Saw*, *Dance of Fairies*,

MUSIC IN THE RECREATION PROGRAM

Day and Night in *Song Primer*; Neidlinger's *Falling Leaves*, *Mr. Duck* and *Mr. Turkey*, *Rocking Baby* in *Small Songs for Small Singers*; Gaynor's *Robin Redbreast* and *Jack Frost* in *Songs of Child World*. (See Rhymes and Poetry.)

Some simple toys with which to beat time
Musical Toys are toy drums, tambourines, a triangle or horse-shoes to be struck with buttonhooks, a box filled with small shells or pebbles, and horse reins with bells. These toys can be used out of doors in marking time to story songs or to the phonograph, indoors, to the piano.

The commercial toys, vocophones, solophones or kazoos may be secured for about twenty-five cents apiece. In Bulletin No. 84 issued by Community Service, One Madison Avenue, New York, suggestions are given for organizing a toy symphony.

Playing Band. In playing band children keep time with their musical toys and in marching indoors they march to piano music; out-of-doors they march to the phonograph or to singing. A "drum-major" must of course be chosen to lead. The band may sometimes dress up in fancy caps made of crepe paper.

Making Musical Toys. A play leader who has musical training and is ingenious, can use some of the methods worked out by Mrs. Satis Coleman of Columbia University who has evolved a method whereby a foundation may be laid for musical training and enthusiasm developed on the part of very young children by play methods.* She teaches the children to make small Pipes of Pan; drums by using mixing boards or gourds; one, two, or three string violins and 'cellos; Chinese kines and other instruments. On these and on sleigh bells or glasses filled with colored water and tuned to the scale, the children play the simple tunes which they have first learned to sing. Children learn to sing complex tunes before they can play them, but when a child really is interested in a new tune he is then eager to make a new instrument with an extra pipe or string on which he can play it.

On the playground the leader can at least have the musical sleigh bells and glasses of water.

Every playground or recreation system
Phonograph Concerts should provide at least one phonograph to loan to each playground for a definite period. When there are no funds for such provision it is sometimes possible for a play leader to borrow a phonograph for a few days each month.

* For detailed description see *Good Housekeeping* for June, 1920.

MUSIC IN THE RECREATION PROGRAM

Children who begin early to hear good music will have new beauties in the world of sound opened to them. Records which will familiarize children with the best music should be chosen, consisting both of folk and classic works. The concerts may lead up to the community-wide music memory contests.

Music Memory Contest A music memory contest is possible on the playground or at the community center if a phonograph is available. Such a contest gives an appreciation of music which will enrich the lives of all who enter. It is an activity for adults as well as for children.

On certain days prior to the contest compositions are played so that the contestants may have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the themes and the names of the composers. On the day of the memory contest the selections are played and the contestants write down in order the names of as many of the compositions and their composers as they can remember.

In many places music memory contests have been made community wide, arousing interest in the entire community from skilled musicians to school boys.

Lists of selections and composers, a plan of preparation, suggestions for publicity and details of the contest are given in *THE PLAYGROUND*, January, 1921, pp. 610-616. From the Bureau of Community Music of Community Service may be secured information and suggestions for the conducting of music memory contests. The National Music Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 105 West 40th Street, New York City, has publicity material which it furnished free to newspapers desiring it.

Group Singing on the Playground A play leader who has some ability as a song leader can make group singing attractive to older boys and girls as one of the activities of the music corner. Such play songs as *Today is Monday*, camp songs, and some folk songs are suitable for every day purposes on the playground. Special programs and practice for them give opportunity for patriotic and special songs. Singing through vocophones will interest boys, who sometimes think singing silly.

Old Fashioned Square Dance

Simplified for a Social Mixer Dance

FRANCIS H. HAIRE

Community Service (Incorporated)

MUSIC: *Turkey in the Straw*

FORMATION:

Quadrille formation, which is four couples facing a hollow square. The lady is on the right of the gentleman. Head Couples are the two couples facing the long way of the room, Side Couples are those facing the side walls.

The entire dance step consists of skipping allowing two skips for each measure.

First Figure

- (a) Eight skips in a circle to left. Hands joined to make circle. 4 measures of the music
- (b) Eight skips to right in circle, 4 measures of music

Second Figure

- (a) Head couples advance to center with four skipping steps. 2 measures of music
- (b) Head couples skip back to place with four skipping steps. 2 measures of music
- (c) Head couples repeat (a) and (b). 4 measures of music twice
- (d) Side couples advance and retreat twice repeating steps done by Head couples. 8 measures

Third Figure

- (a) Ladies advance to center with four skipping steps. 2 measures of music
- (b) All join right hands and circle clock-wise with four skipping steps. 2 measures of music
- (c) Face opposite direction all join left hands and circle four skips counter clock wise. 2 measures of music
- (d) Return to original place beside partner with four skipping steps backward. 2 measures of music
- (e) Gentlemen repeat the steps danced by the ladies, 8 measures of the music

Fourth Figure

Partners face. Grand Right and Left around circle until original place is reached. Swing own partner the second time, and finish in

OLD FASHIONED SQUARE DANCE

original position, partners side by side. Start by giving right hand to own partner and left hand to next in line, and so on right and left around entire circle. To give the full beauty to the Grand Right and Left, take four skipping steps with each person in swinging past.

This step requires 8 measures if not hurried, that is if care is taken to make four skips to each person.

Fifth Figure

Designate one of the Head Couples as first couple. The lady of this couple moves with four skipping steps to the next couple on her right which will be called the second couple. Forming a circle with them she swings them once around with four skips then moves again to next couple, which is couple three, and swings them, then on to the last couple, which is couple four, and swings them and so on around to her original place. In the meantime her partner has been following her doing the same thing with each couple only he waits before starting until she has reached the couple opposite him, which is couple three.

The lady of couple two starts as soon as the gentleman of couple one has reached the couple opposite her (couple four), and she is followed by her partner. At the proper time the lady of couple three starts, then the gentleman of couple three, then the lady of couple four, and lastly the gentleman of couple four, until all have made the round of the couples and returned to their original positions and swung their own partners.

Music is played over and over until the end of the figure.

Sixth Figure

Head couple number one with inside hands joined turns to face out and others with partners by their side fall into line behind them and skip once around circle and then lead off to seats.

While I have suggested that the steps come out exactly with the music, the beauty of the figures is that it does not mar the dance if they do not. As in the old fashioned quadrille the musicians just stop playing at the end of each figure then start again with the caller at the beginning of the next figure. This is quite an advantage when putting dancers and an accompanist together for the first time as in a recreation Mixer.

May I also suggest that this dance is adaptable to grass or dirt surfaces and that almost any instrument will do for the accompaniment. It has been used at picnics and for street dancing.

On With the Dance!

Not suppression but regulation is the need in modern dancing places in the opinion of Mrs. Martha P. Falconer of the American Social Hygiene Association.

"All normal young people crave and need exercise, and they should have it in a safe social setting. Dancing can be made a wholesome way for young people to come together. It is an instinct like eating, fighting and mating, and if we suppress it we shall do harm. After young people have been cooped up all day in school or at work, they need the exercise that dancing provides and the association with other young folk that goes with it.

The intelligent social worker recognizes that the thing to do is to provide the right social surroundings and let young people dance their fill. I hope there will be a revival of our old-time American dances, *Dan Tucker*, *Weevily Wheat*, *Happy Is the Miller* and *Skip to My Lou*. They are more interesting to Americans than foreign folk dances can be and they give chances for the bit of solo prancing that almost everybody likes to do. There should be plenty of pageants to occupy young people's minds, and dancing in them, but the dance in couples has its place and should not be given up.

"If young people dance indecorously it is the fault of parents and of the community which does not provide dancing places where lack of decorum is ruled out. Do away with immodest positions and movements and young people will enjoy proper dancing just as much. We can do away with these objectionable features if we'll only unite and try, instead of standing back wailing that we can't imagine what's got into boys and girls, or excusing ourselves by saying times have changed and everybody dances that way. Everybody doesn't. Nobody can dance that way unless the older people who control dancing places, public and private, allow it."

Harvest Festival Concert and Ball

The Harvest Festival concert and ball held under the auspices of Community Service in the town hall Stockbridge, Mass., was a most enjoyable affair. Local soloists sang at the concert which preceded the ball. The hall was decorated with autumn leaves, jack o'lanterns and cornstalks. A balloon dance and a dance of the harvest moon were features of the ball.

Start Now!

In the October 5th issue of "Community Progress," a paper published twice a month by the North Carolina College for Women, appears the following editorial which has a note of encouragement for community workers:

START NOW!

There are no "dead" communities. There are many dormant ones—communities in which human beings live, but appear to be entirely unconscious of their community obligations. Some persons become accustomed to this non-cooperative type of living and seem to enjoy it; they are not normal. The normal human being glories in common achievements, in sharing the burden of others, in social rather than individual living.

What most communities lack is the will to act. And will must first be born in the mind of some individual, some person who possesses the powers of leadership. Every community has some leadership, however deeply it may be concealed under the cloak of apathy. The task of the teacher or the community leader is to discover this dormant leadership and give it a social task. Simple beginnings are best; many communities fail in community efforts because they make proposals which are too far in advance of the people. But, the important thing is to start something!

The next important item is to start in *now*! Nothing is gained by waiting for a more propitious time. Some community effort is possible now. It may be merely the organization of a parent-teacher association, a chamber of commerce, or a football team. Somewhere in your community there is an unmet need. Find that need; convince the people that it is a real need. Then, start organizing to meet that need. And, don't be discouraged because all the people don't agree with you or come around to offer their assistance. Non-cooperation may have become a habit with some of them; then it takes time to overcome the effects of a habit. Your task as a community leader is not to convince everybody; that would consume your lifetime. Convince a few, and then supply the contagious urge of success. Thousands of communities in North Carolina are waiting for you! If you are sincere and courageous, you may find out by starting now!

Children as Lobbyists

The recreation director of Community Service, of Aberdeen, Washington, went to her office two days before Hallow'en intent on a long day of clearing up routine duties. At eleven o'clock she gave up the task as hopeless. Her telephone had rung thirty-seven times in two hours.

"Hello, is this the Play-Lady?"

"Yes."

"Then please, Missis, ain't we goin' to have any Hallowe'en party?"

This was the first of the thirty-seven conversations. To the first five inquiries the recreation leader responded that there would be no party. To the next three she replied that she didn't see how it was to be done. All calling after ten o'clock were told that certainly there would be a party—a free party—with everybody invited—at Community Halls.

One young man reminded "Miss Play-Lady" that fixin's would be an important item and evidently to help insure them volunteered the services of himself and scooter-wagon. However, more than a scooter-wagon was necessary for the fixin's, which consisted of one hundred pies—mostly pumpkin, eight hundred sandwiches, four hundred apples and a great many quarts of hot chocolate. Twenty-five washtubs were used, too, for the customary apple bobbing stunt.

This all came about as the result of the concerted and well timed efforts of the children of the town. Just how they perfected the plan is not known but system was surely employed in carrying it out. How different is this demand on the community for a wholesome festivity from the destructive mischief in which those of yesterday

Textile Exhibit

People of Lowell, Mass., who visited the textile exhibit collected in the Chamber of Commerce rooms by Community Service, have a better idea of the scope of their city's chief industry. An amazing variety of fabrics were shown—ranging from plush for Pullman upholstery and sail duck such as was used on the Resolute in the cup defender races to silk hosiery. American gas mask felt, the first to pass the government test, could be found on one of the cards.

To the Very Old*

And she carried youth like a banner! That line happens to be from P. G. Wodehouse's novel in this issue. It's a gay, irresponsible story. Perhaps that's why there's a text in it.

You, elderly lady that you are, or venerable gentleman—how do you carry your years? At thirty, are you able to outwalk and outdance and outsmile the weary young he-flappers or she-flappers all around you? Can you walk a mile in fifteen minutes and do ten of those miles without a halt?

At forty, have you started hiring an able-bodied man to cut your grass for you? At fifty, do you let your boys and girls beat you at games? At sixty, have you grown so senescent that you don't read *Alice in Wonderland*? Of course you haven't. You would not have read so far if you had. You know that some of our young people are trying furiously to seem old, hard, disillusioned, experienced. Let them try. They fool nobody except themselves. They'll know better when they grow up. The rest of us, looking at life from the towering heights of thirty or forty years, know how to carry ourselves. We know how to carry our youth. Like a banner!

Legion for Playgrounds

A part of the report of the Americanism Commission which was adopted at the American Legion Convention at Kansas City reads:

"A definite period should be devoted every week in public and private schools to appropriate patriotic exercises.

"We believe that motion pictures and stereopticons can be used advantageously in patriotic education, and we approve the action of National Headquarters in developing this service, and urge its continuation and extension.

"We recommend the endorsement of the program of a cooperation between the Legion and the National Education Association adopted at Des Moines, July 4, 1921, and the plan for holding of American Education Week December 4th to 10th.

"Civic playgrounds under proper directions are an exceedingly effective means of developing ideals of service and educating

* Courtesy of *Collier's*

SOVIET THEATRES

children for citizenship, particularly among the foreign-born children. We strongly endorse such playground training and urge its extension."

Soviet Theatres*

Whatever the other results of the Russian Revolution, it has at least given a strong impetus to activity in the theatre, according to a writer in the London *Sunday Times*, who has just returned from a tour through eastern and central Europe, during which he paid special attention to the contemporary drama. Little play-houses run by workers and soldiers such as are referred to in Vyacheslav Shishkov's story, *Old Vavilych*, which appeared in the *Living Age* a few weeks ago, abound throughout Russia. In Moscow alone there are said to be four thousand.

These little theatres differ radically from those that we know in America for they are, in most cases, wooden shacks, sometimes rooms, which are fitted and used for the purposes of lectures, cinema, and theatricals. Both workers and peasants write their own plays, perform them, and make the scenery and costumes. Each class has its own subject, but both are strongly disposed to treat their subjects symbolically. While the workers enjoy exhibiting and castigating the vanity and folly of the old ruling class, the peasants are occupied with deeply religious and mystical themes. But the main thing to note is that both classes are free to express themselves dramatically within the bounds set by the requirements of a new world, as it were, fighting for its life. They are expected to express what strict Communist life is and how it should be lived.

The outburst of enthusiasm for the theatre, which is apparently even more spontaneous and far more general than that of Elizabethan England, is due to two circumstances. One is the increased freedom of expression. The other is the fact that the theatre now expresses the ideals of present-day Russia, and the peasant audiences witness plays written around their own actual experiences of every day. Sometimes the people are roused to such a pitch of enthusiasm that they almost take part in the action themselves, and are so carried away by their feelings that the whole house breaks into a shout as the curtain falls.

* Courtesy of *The Living Age*.

Plays for Girls' and Women's Clubs

Group II.—For Those with Limited Experience

The Flower of Yeddo by Victor Mapes. A little Japanese play that has proved very popular. 6 characters. Published by Samuel French, price 30c. Royalty

Joint Owners in Spain by Alice Brown. 1 act with interior setting. 4 characters. Touching play of the way two old ladies made one room into two homes. Obtained from Samuel French, price 35c. Royalty

The Kleptomaniac by Margaret Cameron. A comedy in one act. 7 female characters. Simple interior setting and every day costumes. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30c. No royalty

Mrs. Willis' Will from French of Emile Forrestre. 1 act, interior. 5 characters. A little peasant girl who came into a fortune, coveted and expected by two shallow fine ladies. Time, one hour. Obtained from Walter Baker, price 25c. No royalty

The Piper's Pay by Margaret Cameron. A comedy in 1 act. 7 parts. Time 45 minutes. The cure of a "Collector of Souvenirs." Obtained from Samuel French price 30c. No royalty

The Rector by Rachel Crothers. 1 act and 1 interior. 6 female, 1 male. Easy to produce. Comedy with undercurrent of seriousness. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30c. No royalty

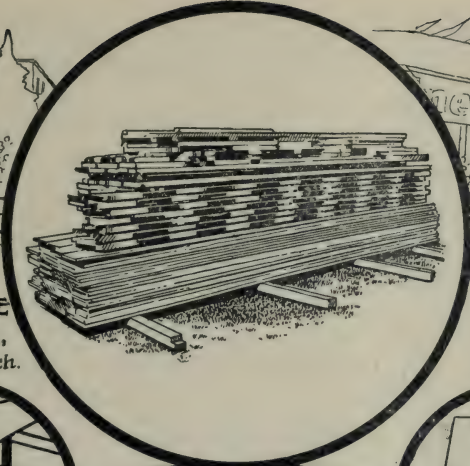
The Rostoff Pearls by Mary R. Nevitt. 1 act with interior setting. 7 characters. A bride whose dot for her marriage to a foreign nobleman impoverishes her family, tries to make restitution by selling a wedding gift. Good parts throughout. Time 45 minutes. Obtained from Samuel French, price 30c. No royalty

Spreading the News by Lady Gregory. (in Seven Short Plays). 6 male and 3 female characters, but possible for all women. Building up an imaginary crime by gossip. Obtained from Samuel French, price \$2.00. Royalty. This volume also includes, Hyacinth Halvey, The Rising of the Moon, The Jackdaw, The Workhouse Ward, The Travelling Man, and the Gaol Gate.

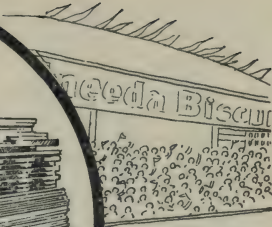
The Widow's Veil by Alice Rostetter. An excellent comedy including two characters and many other voices. Irish dialect. The staging would be quite difficult as it represents a dumbwaiter shaft. Obtained from the Drama League Book Shop, price 35c. Permission to produce the play should be obtained from Egmont Arens, 17 West 8th Street, New York City.



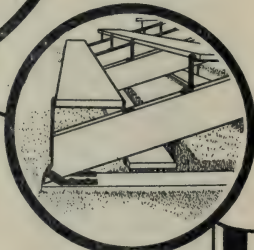
WESTERN STATE
NORMAL SCHOOL,
Kalamazoo, Mich.



BROOKLYN
NATIONAL
LEAGUE
PARK



*Supports heavily bolted
and braced. Footboards,
seat boards and base
supports heavily ironed.*



Store Compactly, Put Up Quickly

KNOCKDOWN BLEACHERS store compactly and in small space. Can be put up on short notice. Suitable for field or indoors, for emergency or permanent seating. Can't mar floors. Built to stand the worst sort of abuse. The heavier the weight, the firmer they stand. Study the construction of supports and irons. No orders too large or too small. Used by universities, schools, playgrounds, ball parks, and industrial plants all over the country. Y.M.C.A.'s of Memphis; Chattanooga; Omaha; Long Beach, Cal.; Madison, Wisc.; and Wilmerding, Pa.; are a few of the Y's using Knockdown Bleachers.

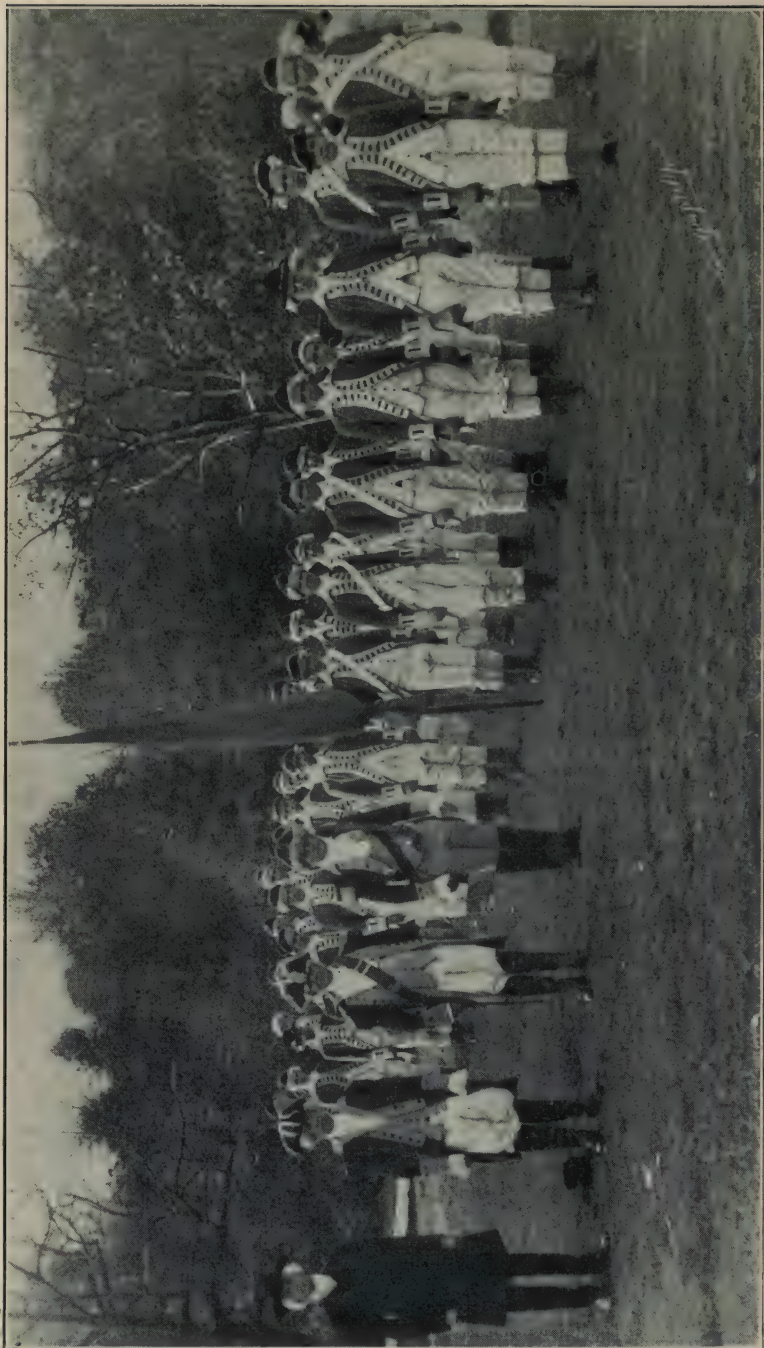
Sections 14 ft. long, 3 to 15 seats high. Sound lumber painted one coat. Heavily ironed seats, foot boards, and braces. Foot boards below seats to protect clothing. Extra seats sold at one event frequently pay for Knockdown Bleachers. Write for prices today.

LEAVITT MFG. CO. 363 GRIGGS ST. URBANA, ILL.

KNOCKDOWN
TRADE MARK
BLEACHERS

Up for a Day-

Or to Stay



Copyright—J. Woodfin Mitchell

THE PAGENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS FROM FURMAN UNIVERSITY

Rev. C. G. Gunn as Pastor Doak, Wm. Moffat Grier as Gen. Pickens, W. Lindsay Wilson as Gen. Moultrie



Copyright—J. Woodfin Mitchell

GREENVILLE WOMAN'S COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE MINUET IN REVOLUTIONARY VILLAGE

(Away Down South in Dixie Page 663)



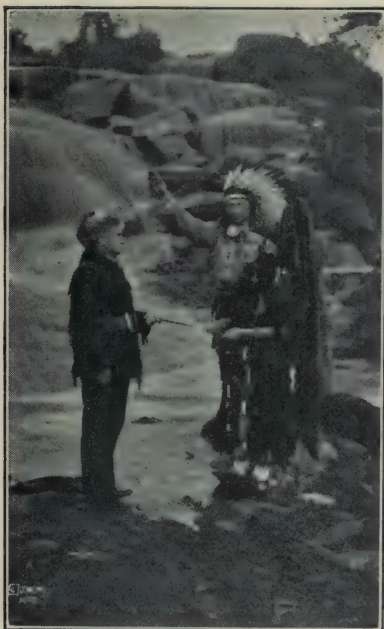
Copyright—J. Woodfin Mitchell

MAJ. WM. F. ROBERTSON
as Chief Atta-Kulla-Kulla



Copyright—J. Woodfin Mitchell

COL. HOLMES B. SPRINGS
as Allen Francis, the Trader



Copyright—J. Woodfin Mitchell

Allan Francis and Cateeschee
CHIEF ATTA-KULLA-KULLA



Copyright—J. Woodfin Mitchell

MISS JANIE GILREATH
as Cateeschee

The Playground

Vol. XV, No. 11

FEBRUARY, 1922

The World at Play

Physical Education Society Meeting.—The Middle West Society of Physical Education will hold its annual conference in Des Moines in April. One morning of the three days' sessions will be devoted to constructive recreation. More definite and detailed information will appear in a later issue of THE PLAYGROUND.

Cooperate in Forest Protection.—The American Game Protective Association has recently issued a bulletin urging the protection of the forests for the sake of the fish and game. Forestry officials of eight states at a recent conference in Chicago declared that the sportsman must be accepted as an equal partner in the reforestation movement because of the value of forest protection to game and fish.

Ex-Prisoner Appreciative.—"I am willing to do anything I can for Community Service just to prove to you what I think of the work that this organization is doing for the man in prison," said a man just released from Alcatraz Military Disciplinary

Barracks to San Francisco Community Service workers.

Some Startling Facts.—Grantland Rice, the well known sports writer, in the question and answer column of the *Louisville Herald* of December 13th, estimates that there were about 100,000,000 admissions paid to see sporting events, including baseball, racing, football, boxing, wrestling, track and field, golf, tennis, basketball, soccer, hockey and similar sports. The money paid for admission he estimates at \$200,000,000.

What would it not mean in terms of happiness and health if a few millions of these one hundred million "bleacherites" should become active participants instead of on-lookers and if only a portion of the millions spent in admission fees could be used to provide playgrounds, athletic fields and recreation centers.

Milwaukee's New Commission.—The importance of the part played by the Extension Department of the Milwaukee School Board in the development of athletics in that city has been

THE WORLD AT PLAY

recognized in the appointment of Mr. John Gourley, organizer of athletics for the department, as Amateur Athletic Union Commissioner. Serving on the Commission with Mr. Gourley are representatives of three of Milwaukee's largest clubs, the Athletic Club, the Elks and Knights of Columbus who will constitute the inner council and final board of appeal. The fact that the Elks are preparing to build one of the largest club houses in the middle west with full athletic equipment makes the interest of this body especially important.

Milwaukee already has a splendid system of athletics in which it is said every sport is represented. With the strengthening and enlarging of the program which will be brought about through the new Commission, Milwaukee will go far in athletic leadership.

Neighborhood Cooperation in Gloucester.—In Gloucester, Massachusetts, the neighborhood associations are discovering how much can be accomplished by cooperation. A recent entertainment by the neighbors in one section was held in the Fishermen's Union hall, the American Legion Post getting up the entertainment and the luncheon being prepared and donated by people in the neighborhood.

In another neighborhood they are calling in the assistance of the city engineer to advise them in damming up a tidal stream for skating in winter and boating in summer. This pond will be the only safe skating place in the town. These neighborhoods also plan to convert the "green" into a playground for children. The city engineer has volunteered to have the trees transplanted to make this possible. The owner of a slope of ground back of the pond is donating it for use for skiing and the owner of a barn is giving it to the neighborhood for a community house. The people of the neighborhood association are going to pool their resources and build a chimney and a big fireplace.

There is promise of more good times in Gloucester this winter and next summer than they have ever had before and all because the people are discovering what they can do through organizing the resources of their neighborhoods.

Large Crowd Attends Community Service Forum.—The attendance at the Community Service Forum for colored people at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Richmond, Indiana, was so large that many were forced to remain standing throughout the program. Disarmament and the negro was

THE WORLD AT PLAY

the subject and a lively discussion followed the speeches. A group of High School Students took a particularly active part in the discussion period. This Forum, initiated as part of the educational program of Community Service, is receiving the active support of the colored churches of the city regardless of creed.

Community Market in Lexington, Ky.—Community spirit in Lexington, Kentucky, does not stop at the city limits. The whole of Lafayette County is united by a Community Council League which touches both rural and urban folk. The latest activity of this league is a community market in Lexington where the country people bring their fresh eggs, cottage cheese, butter, homemade sausages and the good cooks bring their beaten biscuits and cakes. This market not only affords city people a chance to get their butter and eggs fresh and country people a direct market for their produce, but also presents a wonderful opportunity for discovering to the people of this county their common interests.

A Community Musical Association.—There is in Jacksonville, Florida, a young and interesting community organization which has as its purpose the fostering of civic appreciation of

the beautiful in music. This Community Musical Association was formed at a meeting of more than a hundred of the city's music lovers in the Windsor Hotel. Community Service workers outlined a plan which was enthusiastically adopted. Application blanks were issued to the charter members, who are asking their friends to join.

Dues of one dollar per year cover the expense of special monthly entertainment. The first of these entertainments, with its program of opera selection, piano and vocal solos, and its group singing of some familiar songs, was very worth while. The Community Musical Association does not stop with giving the people of Jacksonville a chance to listen oftener to better music. It wants to democratize music, to take it out of the hands of the few. This is being accomplished through the formation of a community chorus of two hundred voices and of two bands and two orchestras of twenty-five pieces each. Incidentally, the spirit of neighborliness, too often unknown in large cities, will be given a chance to discover itself.

Who Will Be Next?—The volunteer song leaders trained at the institute held by Community Service at Texarkana, Texas, were put to a real test at one of

THE WORLD AT PLAY

the community sings held in the city. The occasion for the sing was a book shower held for the Young Women's Christian Association to help the organization in starting a community library. After the large audience was seated the entire class of song leaders marched into the church singing and took their places on the platform. No member of the class knew who would be called upon to lead the singing. Over fifteen leaders had the opportunity to select a song, make their announcements and conduct the sing. The audience which sang for over an hour voted the occasion a great success.

Reciprocity.—The men who played tennis and pitched horseshoes on the Community Service courts in Wabash, Indiana, during the summer showed their appreciation by doing the fall planting on the grounds of the community club last fall. In other years the women of the community club have had to do this work for themselves. This year a band of athletes spaded up the ground and planted the bulbs which next spring will make beautiful the club grounds.

Remembered Comrades Abroad.—The University of Kansas held a community Christmas celebration this year which not only afforded great enjoyment to the University and to the

town but also helped the needy University students in Europe. One of the large pine trees on the campus was decorated by the engineering school. The University band and the men's and women's glee clubs furnished music for singing on the campus, the two glee clubs singing *Holy Night* and *The First Noel* and the entire crowd singing *Joy to the World* and *Come All Ye Faithful*. The glee clubs and the University orchestra were divided into small clubs of from four to eight people who traveled through the town in automobiles furnished by the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club and serenaded each house whose windows were decorated with candles. The candles were sold by the students, the entire receipts from the sale going to help the European students, many of whom are having a fearful struggle for existence.

An interesting feature of this celebration was the dinners of bread, gruel and water at the fraternity and sorority houses. Each fraternity or sorority which contributed \$35 held one of these dinners. At the table was an empty chair and plate to represent the university student whom the fraternity was assisting and the menu represented about what the university student in Europe is getting for his daily fare. Both students and townspeople took

THE WORLD AT PLAY

great interest in the Christmas celebration and in the cause of the European students.

Baseball Fans in Cincinnati.

—The recreation director of the Park Board of Cincinnati has made public some figures regarding amateur baseball in the parks which leave no doubt as to the popularity of the national game in that city. Four thousand seven hundred and ninety-two permits were issued for games on park diamonds and on the two additional diamonds placed at the disposal of the Park Board by private groups. Three hundred teams participated in the games and more than 2,100 players were registered with the Park Board and the greater Cincinnati Amateur Commission. More league baseball was played on the park diamonds the past season than in any previous year. Thirteen regularly organized leagues played their games on Saturday afternoons; four leagues played Sunday mornings and ten leagues used the diamonds on Sunday afternoons. It is estimated that half a million people witnessed the games during the season.

Rumanians Recognize Physical Training.

—The Outlook for July 27, 1921, reported that the Rumanian Army invited the Young Men's Christian Association to introduce a physical

training program into the army. Now a bill has passed the Rumanian Parliament providing that the young men may have the choice of two years of military service in uniform or only one year of active service if subject during the second year to examination showing that they are constantly following the Young Men's Christian Association program.

The Invitation of the Lonesome Club.

—The "Lonesome Club." Are you lonely? Join us! Help us cheer up!

We'll sing the sweet old songs together. Learn and dance the beautiful old time dances together, play together, laugh together, be good fellows together, each in his or her own way, making fun for all. Talk and write to each other, hike, picnic, excursion together, and so find in each other playmates, work fellows, chums.

Socials Monday and Thursday, 7 P. M. Normal Hill Annex, 5th and Hope Sts. (Los Angeles). Get on any car and "ask the man."

BRING A LONELY FRIEND
Joining Fee \$1.00

"Give a Job for Christmas."

"Give a job for Christmas" was the slogan of the Unemployment Committee of Schenectady, New York. An intensive campaign was carried on to secure jobs or money from the people of the city

THE WORLD AT PLAY

in order to relieve the situation brought about by unemployment. As many jobs as possible working on the streets and in the parks and on the playgrounds were found by the city. City employees taxed their own wages for unemployment benefits and wide spread concern over the city's unemployed was a big feature of Christmas spirit in Schenectady.

Back to War Camp Days.—Old associations were revived when a Christmas party for soldiers was given at the Long Branch, New Jersey, Community House. There were about 100 men there from Camp Vail and Fort Hancock who were unable to go home for Christmas.

Children's Play in Panama.—The Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds of the Panama Canal, according to Mr. Archibald J. Scott, physical director, conducts its playground work twelve months of the year under play sheds or shelters.

For children under six years of age considerable detail work is given, consisting of color work, cutting drills, paper folding, weaving and construction work of various kinds. The program also includes seasonal songs and rhythmic work, such as marching, skipping, running, sliding.

Play Helps Them Forget.—The November issue of the Bos-

ton *Herald* tells of the arrival in Paris of 100 Russian children—75 boys and 25 girls—between the ages of eight and twelve on their way to Buenos Ayres where they were to be adopted by Argentine families.

"Silently they filed into the asylum yard after their first meal in Paris, gathered about in little groups, listless, dull.

"Then one of the attendants threw a football into the yard. None of them had even seen a football before and they shied at the bouncing leather until one of the hardest souls among the boys gave it a kick.

"Ten minutes later shouts, shrieks of joy, resounding whacks of boots meeting the leather of the football, could be heard emanating from the once silent yard.

"The horrors of the last six years were momentarily forgotten."

A Thanksgiving Song Festival.—On November 22nd Sacramento, California, held its first annual Thanksgiving song festival, made possible through the effort of the Playground Department. Community singing, solos, and instrumental music by the Sacramento Boys' Band and the Southern Pacific Band made up the program. A chorus of 500 children assisted in singing patriotic love and Thanksgiving songs.

Away Down South in Dixie

A Little Study of Community Values in a Pageant

ETHEL ARMES

Community Service

There had been horse races up to the very evening before the Pageant,—for it was County Fair week and Home Coming week as well as Pageant week. That meant that the Grounds Committee had to make an all-night shift of it. The back screens weren't even begun. The scenic drop at the center back had to be adjusted, pine trees planted, evergreen and holly woven into a primeval forest scene—a hundred and one last touches to be given.

A corps of men jumped in, whistling, on the job, at 7 p. m. They quit at 9 a. m. next morning—Armistice Day morning it was, and crystal clear with an unexpected frost in the air—and every detail was finished—stage and grounds set for the early afternoon show.

Widespread Interest

For months, ever since early summer, the staging of *The Keowee Trail* had been the talk of the Piedmont Section. Seven counties of upper South Carolina were mixed up in it from start to finish. The churches, colleges, schools, libraries, turned to and helped. So did the old families. So did the new families. And industrial plants, mills, shops, stores and the newspapers; the County Fair Association, the Shriners, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, the American Legion, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association—all cooperated with Greenville Community Service and The Greenville Chamber of Commerce in the building and producing of the great pageant, which portrayed the history of upper South Carolina. It was distinctly and superbly a community business. The salary and expenses of the Pageant Director, Nina B. Lamkin, and every expense of the enterprise were borne by the local community.

The History Committee, working at the outset, aroused the active interest and cooperation of the historic families of the up-state counties. Papers and letters, telling of significant happenings allied with South Carolina's very being, were taken out of antique

AWAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE

desks and sent in to this Pageant Committee. Old portraits, daguerreotypes, photographs, frocks, jewels, heirlooms and historic relics of every description were loaned to banks and stores and window displays given that stirred up the whole of Greenville and its neighboring towns. That turning over of old memories! The linking of the past with the present—courtesy to manners and customs of yesterday out of which today has sprung and tomorrow will be born!

Research of Permanent Value

Out of this preparation for the Keowee Trail pageant came a program such as will be used in history courses of many of the schools of upper South Carolina and which has already been placed in every state library. Furthermore, it has resulted in the formation of an historical association of the seven combined counties.

Music Developed from Slight Beginnings

For two weeks these window displays were given. The pictures of the leading members of the cast, in the costumes to be worn in the pageant, were added during Pageant Week. Meanwhile, the Music Committee was organizing choruses and bands, of which there were none in Greenville or the counties at the time. At length the combined choruses of college girls, church choirs in Greenville, the Music Club, the Chamber of Commerce Glee Club, choruses from High Schools and five great cotton mills, all made the one big organized chorus. Out of the Shrine Band and the Greenville Women's College orchestra came the nucleus for the orchestra. The two local newspapers, on their own initiative, got right back of the Pageant and carried daily stories for two and a half months, together with special features and editorials. Advertisers mentioned the Pageant in many of their ads; out of town newspapers ran stories. Posters, handbills and street banners, bearing the slogan "Hit the Keowee Trail," were distributed in each town and put on cars and busses. Better than a baseball game, better than the circus, *The Keowee Trail* struck every chord of popular favor in that picturesque section of Dixieland.

Hit the Keowee Trail

And now the Pageant Day had come—Armistice Day in the morning. Into the pageant grounds lumbered huge motor trucks, loaned by cotton mills and stores, loaded with properties, costumes, instruments of the orchestra and bands, and carrying all the members of the cast, chorus and bands, nearly a full three thousand people—men, women and children. The student bodies of ten High Schools and

AWAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE

six colleges—all members of the cast—could be heard singing as they came—miles across the country. Hit the Keowee Trail!

How those young people had been working! Stunts for the Pageant ever since the fall sessions opened. With discarded loom harness from the cotton mills they had trimmed interminable yards of crocus sacking and thus made Indian costumes. Out of dyed corn and macaroni, they had strung Indian beads. They had made bows, arrows, hatchets, tom toms and gourd rattles, precisely like those of the Cherokees, and for this reason time was allowed from the school routine. In at least one rural High School all the properties were made in a study class and the history of each implement was given. The Greenville High School Manual Training Class made hatchets after an old Indian model.

During October the men and boys who went squirrel hunting turned the squirrel tails over to the little folks who took them to school to decorate the Indian gourds for the Pageant—a realistic Cherokee touch.

No school or college in all the seven counties was too remote or too pedagogic to become a part, in spirit and in fact, of *The Keowee Trail*.

A Comradeship not for Display

And now the day had come and all of a sudden it had turned so cold! Huge bonfires were built back of the stage to temper off that unexpected frost. Every one of the three thousand actors had to stay on the pageant field between the two performances. So, when supper time came, they all sat around the campfires in the dancing shadows of the fresh planted pines, the holly and the evergreen—in the costumes and characters of the generations gone.

Here indeed was a pageant within a pageant! Hit the Keowee Trail! If college yells and college songs, outdoor supper, tingling frost and leap of jolly flames can make a pageant ring,—the Community Organizer, Theresa E. Schmidt—who started the big idea for its community implications—says this part was to her mind the very best of the Pageant!

The spirit of the Nation is a great force, but it is one which cannot be always on the alert, and, while it sleeps, the part of noble institutions is to keep watch.

From *Oliver's Life of Alexander Hamilton*.

Inexpensive Costumes for Plays, Festivals and Pageants: I

NINA B. LAMKIN

Community Service

Practical Costume Work requires imagination, adaptability and simplicity. These three factors (worth while ones in any line of study) give us ways and means by which to do things with small material resources but with a large vision of possibilities and artistic results.

If we should stand on a hilltop overlooking the city and see the groups of village folk at work and at play we should see masses of color, silhouettes or outlines of costume against the sky, we should not be able to see the grade of material and all the details of accessories.

So in a production out-of-doors or at a considerable distance from the audience, we want to get the larger detail correct as to form and color; very small details will not be seen. In a play on a stage close to the audience minor detail often needs careful study because it can be seen distinctly.

If the outline of the costume suggests the period, and if the hair is done correctly, shoes or sandals of the correct style and headgear correctly suggested—we have what we may call a good costume. As an illustration—The queen in a recent pageant was able to borrow a beautiful soft yellow velvet gown from a neighbor's attic. To this we added a robe made out of two rolls of Dennison packet paper in purple, by laying the rolls side by side and pasting the edges together, making a large rounding collar and wide border around it of white crepe paper on which we pasted small black tails of black crepe paper or cloth. This gave us an ermine trimmed robe which was very beautiful and which cost only fifty cents. A head dress was made of paste board, gilded with a ten cent can of gilt and jeweled by sewing on some colored beads in design. The queen needed a jewel case in one scene. This was a cigar box, padded and covered with soft, blue crepe paper.

This serves to illustrate how inexpensively costumes can be made and how practically the objections may be answered which

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

come with any suggestion of production. "What about costumes? Do we have to get our own? I never could make mine. Never sewed in my life. How much will they cost? Do we have to buy them? Oh, I never could do that. Count me out." It is a great satisfaction to see some of the people who make the most objections become so interested that they labor for hours in the workshop to get their costumes just right and thoroughly enjoy doing the thing that a few days before seemed impossible.

SIMPLICITY IN COSTUME

In childhood imagination is strong, and little costuming is needed for children to play the play. With groups of children, such as French, Dutch and English, it has been very satisfactory to use the school dresses—light colors, deep colors or white, dependent upon the time, the country and the color scheme of the whole. If the children of that period wore long dresses an older sister might furnish one for the younger sister. Then these costumes could be made historically correct by the addition of a collar, cape, fichu, apron or cap of the period.

Many colors rather than one are true to the village dress, and often the children can bring from the piece-bag at home cloth for a cap, collar or apron.

A group of forty Dutch children were costumed in this way: The boys unbuckled their everyday trousers at the knees and pulled them down to an awkward length, turned up their coats until they came only to the waist line, wore bright colored shirts, turned over collars and bright ties. The girls wore rather long skirts, with light or bright waists, fichus, caps and aprons made from pieces brought from home.

A group of French children wore light dresses that were rather long. We added a bright sash of crepe paper to make a high waist line, then with a wreath of flowers about the head we had quite a correct looking French group. The only expenditure for this was thirty cents for three rolls of crepe paper for the sashes.

Very small children need have only a small addition to their costumes, as the cap or wreath, while the older ones should show a little more distinctive dress. Those who play the parts of certain important historical characters would have the most attention paid to details.

Older people are not so easily satisfied but are content if they

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

are assured that the costume is in correct style and is becoming to them.

Sheets, draperies, old costumes and accessories found at home are used in many cases with the addition of very little new material and likewise very little cost. Wrapping paper, gunny sacks, advertisements, macaroni are all useful. The participants will sometimes get the idea and create their own costumes, enjoying it thoroughly. More often they want the pattern, color and information regarding the material needed. Then they will make the costumes.

HOW DO WE PROCEED IN COSTUMING A PLAY, FESTIVAL OR PAGEANT?

We are granting that the production has been decided upon, the costume committee selected. This committee has been very carefully chosen and has among its members the librarian, who will have pictures and books ready for reference; a teacher of art in the schools or community and one or two students of art who can use pencil and brush in sketching and designing; a few people who have imagination, are creative and can use their needles; one or two good historians and a manual training man. This group is at all times cooperating with the historical and production committees, not only using their suggestions but getting their approval and advice on all decisions.

How shall the making of costumes be handled? There is a constructive value in having each person make or help to make his or her own costume, or at least be responsible for it, and this method, it is assumed, is determined upon. Then the Costume Committee begins its work.

At the first meetings these things are discussed:

1. What period is covered by the scenes or episodes?
2. What sources for authentic costume information have we?
 - a. Pictures available
 - b. Illustrated histories
 - c. Old fashion magazines
 - d. New magazines whose advertising sections yield many suggestions
 - e. Costume books available
 - f. Historical fiction illustrated
 - g. Talks with old residents
 - h. Talks with foreign-born about their people

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

i. Old books which often yield good descriptions of costumes of a period

j. Homes where old costumes have been saved

k. Art Museum

l. Private collections of pictures, Indian relics, guns, revolutionary relics

3. What are the colors of the period? These are often suggested in the pictures.

4. What are the special characters to be considered? What groups?

5. What characters or groups are on the stage at the same time?

6. Which of these is most important and should therefore stand out?

7. What color schemes should be used in the different scenes? When this is settled a color chart is made giving the colors in each scene. The blending of color, the meaning of colors, what the lighting is to be, must all enter into this discussion. The color chart is made by taking soft gray or green mounting paper and cutting inch or two inch squares of color, mounting them under the name of character or group. Cloth samples can be used for this but often it is possible to use colors found in magazine advertisements. This chart is posted in the working headquarters where everyone may see it.

8. Approval by Production and Historical committee is always given before the final decision.

9. When historic scenes have been settled, symbolic characters or interlude groups are studied in their relation to color in the historical scenes. Brilliant coloring, dashes of color among soft pastel shades, blending of colors in one costume or in one group, can be worked out so that the entire color scheme is historically good, symbolically beautiful, and altogether satisfying in the expression of the theme and the appreciation of the audience.

10. What materials can be suggested for these costumes? Here imagination, adaptation and simplicity must get to work. It is much more artistic and of far greater educational value to take simple materials and get good effects, than it is to be lavish in your costume expenditures.

11. What part of costumes can be found in the average homes?

12. What can be found in the old conservative homes where the grandfather's chest has been preserved?

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

13. What will probably need to be purchased? About how much for each and approximate cost?

14. Where can we get certain materials? What shades are available?

As a result of the discussion each member of the costume committee will have certain information to gather and condense so that it is available. Get this information in form so that each character or leader of a group can have a description of his costume.

THE VOLUNTEER WORKSHOP

Open a volunteer workshop in a part of the headquarters office, or, if for a high school play in the domestic arts department, or any suitable place where one or more tables can be placed and working room made for from twelve to twenty people.

Make a call through the papers for workers—those who can spend even an hour or two. Tell them the plans which will include models of all costumes and models of accessories.

Publish from day to day the names of those who worked in the workshop that day. It becomes quite the thing to do and many will spend days there instead of hours.

The supervision of this workshop should be in the hands of different members of the Costume Committee.

THE WORK OF THE COSTUME WORKSHOP

1. You have gathered pictures which will give ideas about the costumes. These are magazine advertisements, postal cards, or pictures of other sorts. Mount these on attractive mounting board and put them up in your shop. Start a costume library, which we shall speak of later.

Ask friends, and perhaps through the papers the public at large, for pictures of Indians, French, Spanish and other races. In a few days you will have a very interesting collection and you will at the same time have interested many new people.

2. You have the color charts for scenes posted where all may see.

3. Make sketches of costumes if you do not have a picture of them. Color these.

4. Begin your costume models. Make a few full size costumes, as an Indian man, Indian girl, French woman and others.

Some of the draped symbolic costumes need to be made, especially if it is necessary to dye them. Try out colors and do the

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

dyeing in the shop. Get three or four twenty-five cent dish pans for this, if there is no equipment. Tell how many yards in a costume. Make many small models if large numbers are taking part and there are many groups among which to distribute information. These small models we make by first cutting a dummy out of cardboard about twelve inches high which may easily be carried about from one club or school meeting to another. Sew the head on and put a strip of pasteboard at the back so the dummy will stand up. Cut body and arms together. Have someone who can draw faces give a bit of expression to the dummy then dress it up in crepe paper or cloth showing the form and style of the costume. We usually dress a Frontiersman, Colonial Man, Colonial Woman, Indian, Woman of 1860 and others which will be needed. The wigs for the dummies are usually made out of cotton.

The leader of a group will borrow a model for a meeting held to plan costumes for the group and this one model may serve fifty to one hundred people. A slip attached tells how much goods is needed and the variety of color that can be used.

5. There are Indian feathers, hats, ruffs, sandals, beads, and many things to make. Make one or two or more of each, according to the groups needing models.

6. Patterns need to be cut for the folk caps, collars and many other accessories.

Things to Remember

Help all the people who come. Get them started and let them see how simple it is. Make it easy for them and soon their enthusiasm will carry them on. Usually people representing special symbolic characters bring their goods and make their costumes or the foundation for them, and come to have the draperies pinned in place. Certain hours are set for this and the people are notified. Invent ways of using things at home that are suggested.

7. The workshop will lead out to home, high school, grade schools, big industries, churches and other community groups. The leader gets the idea and takes it back. Many schools put the work into the regular time for hand work. Suggest the value of doing this. Many groups make their costumes in regular domestic arts classes.

8. Properties are also made in the workshop, or suggested there, and made in manual training classes and other centers. One high school made all of its Indian equipment and in history class the history of each was given.

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

Rented Costumes We rent only those costumes which it may seem unwise to try to make, such as English soldiers, French soldiers and some very important characters. Out of six thousand taking part in one pageant we rented only one hundred costumes. In another cast of three thousand we rented one hundred and twenty costumes.

The Costume Library The Community Service office, the library, the school, and other centers can gather a very valuable "Costume Library." For this library it is well to save suggestive pictures, advertisements, postal cards, magazine advertisements and pictures, prints of old paintings, Perry pictures, pictorial sections of Sunday papers, photographs and groupings. Mount these on different colored paper and place in a reference file.

Save pictures of draped figures, of head dresses and of simple stage sets. Soon your library will be very valuable, especially so in towns where the library cannot afford many costume books.

Costume Box Save almost everything for the costume box. Old dresses, bonnets, hats, drapes, bright bits of paper and cloth, tin foil, pieces of beaded trimming, bits of colored cardboard and similar things. Index what costumes you have and use them over and over again. Take good care of them; they have many uses, can be dyed over again, cut over and added to. Clean up day often yields something for the costume box.

ADAPTABILITY OF MATERIAL

Always study to adapt whatever you have on hand in the line of costumes which can be used again. It is surprising how many purposes one set of costumes can serve. A set of yellow cheese cloth skirts have done service for six years with many trips to a laundry. First: they were a part of a set of fire fly costumes. Brown cambric coats and brown caps with red eyes formed the costume. Second: they were used for the witches at a Hallowe'en party with capes and tall hats added. Third: they served for a group of French girls, with white waists, blue sashes and French caps. Fourth: for a group of Spanish girls, with white waists, red or black boleros, red sashes and red head drapes. Fifth: for English maidens who wore bright petticoats underneath, with the yellow skirts draped over them, caught up on either side, with twelve inches of yellow sateen the shade of the over-skirt forming the

INEXPENSIVE COSTUMES

bodice. White waists and round English collars were worn with this. Sixth: the same set of skirts with cambric one-inch stripes of red, blue and green sewed around the bottom served for Swedish skirts.

You will find other costumes easily adaptable to many uses with slight alterations and additions.

DYEING

It is often impossible to buy the shades you desire; often you have old, faded material which dye will make new again.

Shading and design are easily accomplished with dyes. It is very helpful to know something about mixing colors, though the average dye card will give you many suggestions. Experimentation is your best teacher!

Kinds of Dyes

The soap dyes as "Rit" and "Twink" are very good for light shades. Diamond, Putnam, Easy and Angel dyes are all good. We usually use those which the average drug store in the town affords.

It is not necessary to boil the goods—just dip, wring, shake out and dry. Usually we do not iron it.

Tie and Dye

For scarfs, borders on robes and striped effects, we tie up the pattern with heavy cord, wrapping it several times. This protects certain portions from the dye. Dip the goods and wring quite dry, remove the cord and you will have a pattern. For a circle motif, gather up a piece of the goods the size you want the circle to be, tie it securely wrapping it eight or ten times; at a distance of six or eight inches repeat the pattern and so on. When you dip the goods and remove the cord you will have a series of circles. Flowers and other designs can be worked out. Stripes can be tied up—the cord covering the width of the stripe you desire. Combinations can be made by dyeing the more intensive color first, then removing cords and dipping the parts that were covered in a less intensive color and one which will not affect the other. Know your primary and secondary colors; any dye card will give you the combinations which you can use.

Shading

From an intense color, as red, shade off to light pink and white by dipping a section of goods into the red and holding it up over the dye pan, running the color down into the rest of the piece by squeezing and

THIRTY YEARS AT SOUTH END HOUSE

pulling it down. This is good for scarfs and shaded symbolic costumes.

Hit and Miss

Suppose this costume is "the wind" and the colors gray and rose. Have pans of these two colors. Take up a portion of the goods, dip into gray and squeeze it dry. Dip the next section in rose and do the same. Combine until you have irregular masses of the two colors. Many very effective schemes can be worked out in this way.

Twisted

Twist goods very tightly and dip it in color. Keep twisting it tighter as you wring it out. Shake out and you will have a mottled effect very pretty for scarfs and draperies.

(To Be Continued)

Thirty Years at South End House

Last fall on the occasion of the completion of the thirtieth year of service of the House and of its Head Worker, Robert A. Woods, a statement of results was issued from the "first settlement house in New England and one of the three or four best known in the world." At first one and later three more groups of trained people came to live and work in the South End of Boston—then one of the most notorious city districts in the United States. "Their motive was truly one of pity and mercy, but pity and mercy exercised in advance, with something of statesmanlike method.

"They gradually built up a comprehensive system of acquaintance among neighbors, of protective and stimulating recreation, of first-hand work toward better home conditions among the tenements, of coöperative effort toward better lodging house standards, of combined, persistent action among local citizens for decent politics and efficient municipal administration in the district. Always in the midst of things, they have continually sought to forward the best local purposes of every teacher, officer of the city, every representative of helpful private agencies. They have created a manifold, beneficent conspiracy which permeates the district as a whole, protecting and reassuring what is hopeful and as surely focussing the light on corruption and abomination until it is more and more disintegrated and eliminated."

Bootblacks in Vaudeville

If you patronize a certain shoe-shining parlor in Kansas City you will not only have a particular shiny shine but you will have the shine administered by an artist in vaudeville as well as in shoe-blackening. The proprietor of this establishment is one of those rare spirits who can run a business successfully and yet have time to maintain very human relations with his employees, to discuss with them tactfully their problems and the things that go into the building of character. Marty a boy has been helped through school by a job in this parlor and by the advice of its proprietor.

One day the Community Service workers among the colored people of this section discovered this shoe-shining establishment and discovered that there was music in the finger-tips, in the toes and in the souls of the bootblacks and that they had a great deal of dramatic talent as well. Result, a really high class vaudeville show given at the Community Service-Urban League center before a S R O house.

The audience represented many kinds of people, doctors, lawyers, business men and teachers, and men whose chief occupation was decorating the street corners; very conservative folk of a religious state of mind and folk who loved jazz better than anything else in life; even the soberest minded paid tribute to the boot-black entertainers by shaking with laughter and applauding loudly and even the slowest footed and stiffest kneed found themselves inclined to tap, tap their feet to the syncopated strains of music.

The program was a revelation to the audience of the possibilities of amateur group talent, especially of the fact that talent may be awaiting discovery even among a group of humble untutored bootblacks.

As for the boys, they are delighted that anyone should be interested enough in them to present them to the public. They have already expressed the desire for training in more ambitious forms of dramatic entertainment and they are now in the hands of the Community Service music and dramatic committee which is giving them direction and encouragement.

A Home-Made County Fair and Carnival

Local talent, local history and local enterprise characterized the three-day fair in San Angelo, Texas, this year, under the auspices of the Community Service committee. There were sideshows, there was a midway, there was a vaudeville, there were hoop-la games and hair-raising stunts a-plenty but the professional and commercial fakir and entertainer was conspicuous by his absence. The money spent went back to the townspeople and gambling and betting were tabooed.

The people of San Angelo who have been opposed to carnivals of the road type felt that it was up to them to provide a substitute—and they did. It was a fair for the people of San Angelo and by the people of San Angelo and they gave every evidence of enjoying it from the small boy who received a shetland pony as a prize to the man who took the part of Uncle Reuben, early settler and pioneer cattleman, in the pageant. The shows were all by amateurs; the tents were perhaps a little unprofessional looking and the staging a bit rough but there was plenty of amusement and a great many varieties of amusement.

The largest crowd the park had ever seen attended and what is more they went home saying they had received more than the entrance fee. In spite of the size of the crowd it was estimated that not more than a third of the money was spent that is usually spent at commercial carnivals, that more was offered for dimes and quarters than ever before on such an occasion.

The most spectacular feature of the fair, and the one which will be perhaps the longest remembered, was the pageant celebrating the city's one hundredth birthday. In this pageant Sister Angela, the Ursuline nun for whom the city was named, comes back and sees passing before her eyes the events which have taken place in the history of the city during the last century. Enthusiasm ran high among the old timers in the crowd of spectators when a well-known citizen of the town and his wife came riding along in the immigrant wagon in which they had actually made the trip overland to San Angelo years before, followed by an equally well-known woman on horseback in the old side-saddle on which thirty years before she had ridden behind her father's immigrant wagon.

The pageant was followed by a parade of cowboys, sheep

A HOME-MADE COUNTY FAIR AND CARNIVAL

rustlers and freighters and floats representing the industrial, commercial, civic, religious, educational, fraternal and social life of present-day San Angelo.

A special feature of this parade was the section prepared by the county demonstration agent. The old-time way of farming with crude implements and little attention to the soil was contrasted with the new methods and the new farm machinery. For example, two cows marched in the parade under the banner—"Some people still have milk cows which they have to 'keep'—others have cows which 'keep them.' Here is one of each kind." Another banner read—"Which kind of farming is more profitable for Tom Green County? That is the question."

All who wanted to know more about modern farming than they could learn from the parade could go around to the free exhibit in the park any time during the three days of the fair and learn a lot more.

The carnival was, of course, the great attraction for the young people. Mr. Aspergillus Brown and his troupe of dark skinned "artists in song, dance and comedy" in The Terpsichorean Brevities and San Angelo's own vaudeville performance could always draw a crowd. Mr. I. Cry Louder's auction booth was well patronized and there was always some one taking a throw at the Arkansas Kids and the Sunflower Kids. No one was either too young or too old to enjoy the Lilliputian show given by boys and girls all under six. The chorus of twenty-five of these diminutive folk under the direction of a six-year-old conductor was one of the favorite features of the whole three-day show.

The San Angelo Fair was the kind of wholesome homemade, home supported, entertainment that every town can have if it will expend the effort. Everything was contributed by San Angelo talent, the band that played for the pageant and the parade, the model of the Alamo and the old mission houses, the cowboys, the pretty girls in the Follies, the Hindu jugglers and the Oriental dancers in the sideshows. It brought together all groups in the town in a way that only a joint effort can bring people together. It made vivid the things that had happened in transforming a little cluster of adobe cottages into a busy commercial city and brought home the civic responsibilities of the men and women who are "carrying on" for the men and women who crossed the plains to San Angelo in immigrant wagons. Besides it gave a great many people a great deal of fun for a small amount of money.

Hallowe'en Revels for the Whole Town

The spirit of Hallowe'en is one of prankishness and joyous abandon. This spirit may express itself in works of destruction on the part of boy marauders or it may take the form of organized revels on the part of the whole community.

Phoenixville, Pa., believes in the second kind of Hallowe'en and knows how to make a success of it, too. Not only was the interest of the whole town enlisted but all the towns and villages within a radius of twenty miles were invited to join in. A crowd of seven thousand people watched the parade in which two thousand people took part and the auto parking committee was kept very busy taking care of the cars that were turned over to its keeping.

The parade was unlike any parade ever seen in Phoenixville or anywhere else before, for the participants gave free rein to their originality. One float represented the "Toomerville Trolley" with the "Skipper" himself on duty and "Powerful Katinka" as one of the passengers. There were Dutch Cleanser girls who actually performed a snake dance in wooden shoes. There were hobos and gypsies and vamps and every kind of impersonation that Phoenixville young people could devise.

There was a reason for all this display of originality, for generous and numerous prizes had been offered for the best parade features. There were prizes for the best feature contributed by an organization, for the group having the largest number in line, for the best looking Hallowe'en dress, for the nattiest uniform, for the most attractive commercial float, for the most original fancy dress costume, for the best historical character, for the best female impersonator, the best male impersonator, the best old man, the best old woman and for many other notable examples of interest in the celebration and originality as an entertainer. Cash prizes were given ranging from \$2.50 to \$50 and highly interesting and varied articles were also given as prizes. For example, the best old man received the highly appropriate prize of half a ton of coal and the first prize hobo was awarded with a Stetson hat; ham shoulders, roasting chickens, oysters, chocolates and cigars were some of the less costly but highly acceptable prizes.

After the parade there was a cake walking contest participated in by some of the colored citizens and other exhibition dances and a

CAN THE SAND PILE BE KEPT CLEAN?

corn husking contest. Then a space was cleared in the street, the band struck up a lively tune and gypsies, hobos, Dutch Cleanser girls, vamps, clowns and every kind of bizarre figure mingled in dancing.

A feature of the celebration which attracted much interest was the selection of the Queen of the carnival by means of a voting contest. The winning girl rode at the head of the parade seated upon a throne and surrounded by attendants. Nor was hers merely an empty honor, for she was presented with a diamond ring as a prize.

There were no arrests, there was no disorder, there were no accidents during the entire evening in spite of the crowds that filled the streets. It was an example of ordered and organized merry-making which was no less merry for being organized.

Can the Sand Pile Be Kept Clean?

In many cities sand bins are mounted on low tables. The children are thus given an opportunity to sit or stand around them. In some communities the sand is frequently changed. It has been suggested that there should, if possible, be two sets of sand bins used alternately by the week. When one set is in use, let sunshine, wind, rain, and the caretaker's muscles purify and loosen the other sand bin. The sand bin should be raked thoroughly every day and all pieces of paper and refuse taken out. The sand should be watered so that it will pack readily.

In Chicago a thorough investigation was made to see whether it was wise to treat the sand with a disinfectant. The decision of the sanitary experts finally was that sand kept free of pickles, ham sandwiches, watermelon rinds, and other rubbish, turned over daily and exposed to the sun and air, need not be treated chemically. The experts advised that if other treatment be given it should be to wash the sand thoroughly with water, placing sand in a trough under a stream of running water.

Sand that had been used for three months was analyzed by a Chicago South Park chemist and found to be free from dangerous bacteria. Where the sand becomes infested with fleas, sprinkling with a very thin solution of bichloride of mercury every few days will do away with the pest.

Some Suggestions on Ice Skating

BOBBY McLEAN

Former Champion Speed Skater of the United States

HOW TO CONSTRUCT A SKATING RINK

If the ground is level and has a hard surface it is almost unnecessary to make any extensive preparations for flooding. Your rink will flood more easily and hold the water better, however, if certain preliminary preparations are made before the ground freezes. The following directions are suggested for constructing a skating rink of either large or small size:

Select a level piece of sod ground and build a clay loam dyke around the border 12 inches high by 12 inches wide on the top, with sloping sides. If preferred, the dyke can be constructed by using boards, sixe about 12" x 2", set into the ground to a depth of 4 inches and backed up by loam on the outside. Where the soil is sandy, or the turf will not hold water, cover the bottom surface with about four inches of clay, to make everything water tight.

Never allow water to stand in the ground. If the rink is built early in the Fall, provide an outlet to carry off water that may accumulate from the Fall rains.

If the ground has already frozen and there is snow on the ground you can build a dyke of snow. Bank the snow so that the inside tapers off gradually. Then saturate the bank with water and allow the entire mass to freeze. The tapered section will freeze all the way through and form a thick wall so that the water will not seep through.

When the thermometer falls 8 degrees below freezing, connect the hose and play the stream up in the air so that it will come down in the form of a fine mist and freeze on striking the ground. No water on striking the surface must be allowed to stand in puddles nor run, as it will thaw the ground, which will soak it up and make shelly ice.

Skating may begin on one inch of ice the first night after spraying. Continue to spray every cold night until the ground is thoroughly frozen and the ice is six inches thick.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON ICE SKATING

Snow must not be allowed to remain on the ice after a storm as it damages the ice for skating if not promptly removed.

The success of a municipal skating rink depends,

Supervision

to a great extent, upon proper supervision. A

person should be selected for this position who has the time necessary for proper attention and who has a keen interest in the sport. It is often possible to obtain volunteers for this work as there are almost always local skaters or others interested who will gladly give their services.

The athletic director of schools or playgrounds can in some instances be assigned to this work. Others who may be called upon are scout masters, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, boys' leaders, and in fact, any local person who has an interest in outdoor sports.

The supervisor will have entire charge of the rink and its operation. It will be his duty to see that it is properly flooded and kept in condition for skating at all times. He will institute and take charge of skating contests and other events to be held from time to time as long as the season lasts. He will also be responsible for the instruction of beginners. A number of expert skaters should be enrolled as assistants for this purpose.

Although skating alone is good exercise and

Skating Contests

affords a great deal of enjoyment, the interest and pleasure may be greatly increased if there is some

incentive for which to skate. It is desirable, therefore, to provide a number of games and contests throughout the season in which everyone may compete. These events will create a friendly rivalry among the skaters and help to maintain their interest and participation in this wonderful outdoor sport.

As soon as the ice is in good condition for skating, the supervisor should conduct skating events to add to the enjoyment of the sport. The number of events and their nature will depend to a great extent upon the number of ponds flooded and the space afforded. The following is a list of events which may be held if time and space allow:

A Primary or Grammar School Championship

A Junior Championship

A City Championship

Hockey Contests

Ice Baseball

A Skating Carnival

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON ICE SKATING

PRIMARY OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP

Where there are enough ponds, each school may hold its own championship and the winners will meet in a final championship held on some centrally located pond, where there is only one pond, representatives from all schools may enter in one big event lasting one or more days until the championship is decided.

GROUND ARRANGEMENTS AND RACING COMMITTEE

The important thing at a meet of this kind is to keep order and to have the races run off on time. The best way to accomplish this is not only by putting live members on this committee who will be polite but firm, but also by roping off the race course. Don't depend upon "imaginary lines" to hold in check a crowd of enthusiastic youngsters—or old ones for that matter. The city will be glad to provide ample policing.

A system of scoring points should be decided upon, usually 30, 20, and 10 for first, second, and third in each event. The school winning the greatest number of points will be awarded the championship trophy. The following events are suggested as suitable for this championship:

ALL EVENTS FOR BOYS UNDER 12

$\frac{1}{8}$ mile race	1 mile relay race
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " boy and girl team race
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

The Junior Championship will apply to boys under 18 who are in the high school or lower grades. Those who compete in the grammar school championship may also compete in the Junior Championship if they so desire. The events suggested for this championship are as follows:

$\frac{1}{8}$ mile dash	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile for girls
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	100 yard backward race
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile boy and girl team race
1 mile relay race	

CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

A city championship should be open to both juniors and adults who are residents of the town. A contest of this nature may be

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON ICE SKATING

run under the rules of the International Skating Union of America which has established uniform rules to govern speed and figure skating and kindred sports both on ice and on roller skates throughout the United States and Canada. Professional skaters should not be allowed to compete with amateurs unless the events are classed as open. The following program is suggested for the city championship:

100 yard dash	½ mile dash for ladies
* 220 “ “	3 “ handicap
* ¼ mile “	Ladies' and gentlemen's tandem
* ½ “ “	championship
* 1 “ “	Figure skating
2 mile race	

According to the constitution of the International Skating Union, certain events shall be classified as championship races. These are indicated in the list by a star. The winner of these events shall be given a title of City Champion. The remaining events which are known as non-title races will provide a program of interest to people of all ages and sexes.

Jumping contests on the ice are a form of sport which has proved very popular and some great records have been established. One of these is hurdle jumping. The distance is usually 220 yards. Five to ten hurdles, one to two feet high, are used. Another jumping event is the running broad jump forward. Barrel jumping is also practised considerably by some expert skaters.

Another sport which might be introduced as a diversion is that of ice baseball which is played with a soft indoor baseball, the same rules being used as in indoor baseball. There are a number of miscellaneous games which may be introduced, such as a potato race for the ladies. This is played in the usual way, the only difference being that the potatoes are placed farther apart.

Skating events, like all other attractions, must be given considerable publicity in order to be successful. The newspapers should cooperate by giving the events particular notice in their columns. It is always wise to invite certain members of the editorial staff to officiate as this will increase their interest and the papers will not fail to give the contests widespread publicity.

Entry blanks should be printed, giving all of the details and these should be circulated among those who are most likely to par-

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON ICE SKATING

ticipate. For the primary and grammar school championships, the blank should be circulated among those schools, and for the junior championship the blanks should be given out at the Y. M. C. A., Boys' Clubs and any other places where the boys are accustomed to gather. As soon as the first championship has been run off, pictures of the winners should be secured and delivered to the newspapers for publication. This will increase their interest and the papers will not fail to give the contests widespread publicity.

Obtaining Trophies

The most popular skating trophies are medals and cups. Medals are usually presented for individual championships and cups for team championships. For juvenile events ribbons are as satisfactory as medals. Banners may be presented to point winning organizations. Medals and trophies for skating events may be obtained from nearly all the jewelry and silverware dealers. The names of some of the leading manufacturers of medals and trophies will be sent you upon request.

The expense of prizes and trophies can usually be met by levying a small entrance fee upon those who compete or by charging admission fees for spectators. If it is not desirable to do this the money may be raised by subscription or an amount may be appropriated by the municipal authorities for the purpose. Local merchants are sometimes willing to donate certain articles for skating trophies. Sporting goods dealers will in most cases offer a pair of skates to the winner of some particular championship. In Chicago, for a number of years, the major skating event has been known as the "Silver Skates Derby."

Laying Out the Track

If the rink is large enough, a regulation 6-lap track should be laid out for racing events. If you do not have sufficient space for this, a track with a greater number of laps to the mile will be satisfactory although the time made will probably not be as good as could be accomplished on the regulation track. The distances may be marked with snow or a sharp tool. The corner posts should be set firmly into the ice. Small fir trees used for this purpose render an attractive appearance.

Officials

In the juvenile events it is not considered necessary to appoint all of the officials who are required in racing under the International Skating Union of America and one man may assume the duties of three or four of the officials. In the city championship, however, all the

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON ICE SKATING

officials should be appointed and the contest held under the official rules. The officials necessary are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. One Referee | One Starter |
| Three Judges | Four Patrol Judges |
| Three Timekeepers | One Official Announcer |
| One Scorer, with assistants | Two Measurers |

N. B.—No person who has any interest or relationship with any contestant in a race will be allowed to act as one of the above officials.

2. The Referee shall be the executive officer and shall decide all points of dispute and infringement of rules. His decision shall be final and stand (unless repealed by the Board of Control).

3. The Judges at finish shall determine the order of finishing contestants, and shall arrange among themselves as to noting the winner, second, third, as the case may be. In case of disagreement the majority shall decide, and their decision as to order of finish shall be final and without appeal.

4. Each of the three Timekeepers shall time every event. Should two of the three watches mark the same time and the third disagree, the time marked by the two watches shall be accepted. In case only two watches are held on an event, and they fail to agree, the longest time of the two shall be accepted.

5. The Scorer shall record the order in which each competitor finishes his event, together with the time furnished him by the Timekeepers. He shall keep a tally of the laps made by each competitor in races covering more than one lap, and shall announce by means of a bell, or otherwise, when the leading man enters the last lap.

6. The Clerk of the Course shall record the name of each competitor who shall report to him, shall give him his number for each race in which he is entered and notify him before the start of every event in which he is engaged.

7. The Starter shall have entire control of competitors at their marks and shall be the sole judge of fact as to whether or not any man has gone over his mark. All races shall be started by report of pistol.

Penalties for false starting shall be inflicted by the Starter as follows: For first offense, the competitor shall be put back one yard, and another yard for second offense, and for the third offense disqualified.

HAPPINESS FOR ALL

Skaters falling within 30 feet after the start, or in case skate breaks before half of first lap is completed, will be given another trial by calling that heat or race no race.

8. The Patrol Judges shall be stationed at the corners of the course, from which places they will watch closely the contestants, and if they observe any fouling or irregularity calling for official action they will immediately after the heat or race report the same to the Referee.

The Official Announcer shall receive from the Scorer and Judges the result of each event, and announce the same by voice, or by means of a bulletin board.

Happiness for All

A Gift to a Community with 10,000 Children

Through Year-round Play Centers

A Gift of \$5,000

and

All the Rest Followed

Do you want in memory of your own child to be a friend to 10,000 children? Write to the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The work will be done for you, daily and weekly reports sent you, if you desire. The children themselves, if you will let them, will write you of their good times.

Winter Sports a Part of the Curriculum at Dartmouth

Winter sports in which there will be instructors in skating, snowshoeing and skating, were added to the list of required recreational and athletic activities for freshmen, according to the November 29th issue of Dartmouth's daily newspaper. The plan itself carries much elaboration, and represents a conclusion which was reached after a series of conferences between the Department of Physical Education and the Outing Club through its committee on outdoor activities.

This policy marks the beginning of the incorporation of winter sports with the regular work of the college. Gathering momentum with the years, the outdoor movement has passed through successive periods of informality, semi-formality, voluntary instruction—until the present, when it becomes actually associated with the college aims.

An announcement schedule prepared by the recreational director, the chairman of the Outdoor Activities Committee of the Dartmouth Outing Club and the student members of the Committee outlined two purposes:

1. An opportunity for men to gain the necessary proficiency to enjoy to the full the natural advantages of Dartmouth's location as it affects winter sports; to intensify the keen enjoyment which comes with a realization of ability and skill in any line of physical endeavor

2. An opportunity to gain proficiency in outdoor sports, with the end in view of participating in intercollegiate competitions

The courses in skiing are graded A, B, and C. Under A, comes instruction in straight running and proper control. Under B, is the teaching in the execution of swings and turns. Under C is the general head "Jumping." The announcement says: "All men electing skiing must satisfy the supervisor of skiing of their proficiency in Classes A and B before proceeding further. Upon proper certification of their proficiency in such work they may then, with the sanction of the supervisor and assistant supervisor, join one of the following groups."

The general group will be divided into sub-divisions; the men who wish to learn skiing for recreation only, and those who desire

WINTER SPORTS AT DARTMOUTH

to qualify for competition in intercollegiate meets. The first group, after the fundamentals, will take prescribed cross country trips under the direction of the supervisors, and there will be lessons and practical demonstrations of the principles of skiing.

In the second group, the men who wish to take part in competitions will be given progressive instructions in dashes, cross country running, jumping, and other special events as the ability of the men in the group demands.

The same classification applies to snowshoeing. In the informal group there will be the prescribed trips, during which there will be instruction, not only in the use of the snowshoes, but in such allied subjects as natural history and woodcraft as the instructor may see fit. In the group preparing itself for competition, the events of the winter program will be staged at various informal meets, and will be practiced during trips.

The program of skating is much the same, with its two groups. Attention will be given to hockey, speed and figure skating.

The bounds of the course are elastic. A man who has elected snowshoeing and wishes to change to skiing may do so. A man who has elected some indoor sport may change to an outdoor if he sees fit. On days and times when outdoor work is impossible the classes will be in the gymnasium.

Nelson Illingworth, a singer and musical interpreter of international renown, recently wrote to W. C. Bradford, of the Community Music Bureau:

"Yours is a beautiful work of true service and whatever the highways and byways may be, of its working, the central impulse will ever throb and glow to your expression of it. Books may be written and read and institutions built to inculcate it, but music is the living message that your fellows innately long to hear and to express—a message which goes to the heart and brings that wonderful release in expression of all that lies hidden there. Ah, it is grand that you and your workers make a heaven of where all too often there is a prison—bringing release where it is so needed—happy release that shall eventually grow the flowers of a true and beautiful expression. Not all the percept in the world shall point to one bloom when your field shall glow with countless flowers growing to the sun."

The Use of Streets for Children's Play*

AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS

Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington,
King County

When I was chief of police in the year 1914 I had several talks with the men in my department, who showed a lively and abiding interest in the welfare of children. The welfare of children is, of course, one of the problems of an intelligent policeman. Several of them called my attention to the obvious fact that there was a shortage of regular playground space, and that many streets, or parts of streets, were little used for vehicular traffic and, therefore, might well be allotted more or less of the time for children's play.

One of these officers in particular, Captain Powers, told me he had already taken it upon himself in one part of the city to rope off or set apart for the use of children one or more streets.

A Recommendation for Street Play Later, in my official report to the mayor and council, I included this recommendation:

"The Police should regulate vehicular traffic on certain streets or parts of streets in favor of children playing thereon during a portion of the day. This would be splendidly done by most of the policemen, and could be done with scarcely any expense and with very little inconvenience to vehicular traffic. This is being done in New York City, and no doubt will be done in every big city in the course of time. It is folly to expect the police to keep children off the streets. It is an impossible task. In many parts of the city streets are going to waste while the children are expected to keep off of them. Their reasonable use of the streets can well be regulated."

Nothing came of this recommendation. Nothing will come of a like recommendation to the city council, unless the council is moved by knowledge of an active energetic public opinion concentrated upon it. There is a great deal of prejudice to be overcome. Many people are prejudiced against children's playing on the street. Many people are of the opinion that children have no right to play upon the street.

* A Letter to Mrs. A. R. Todd, Chairman of Seattle Recreation Committee, in answer to an invitation to speak on the subject.

THE USE OF STREETS FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY

Your complete success in the realization of your practical and humane purpose to bring to the children of a crowded city more play space may be far in the distance; but it is sure to come, if you and your associates and other co-workers do not grow weary in well doing.

A Japanese proverb says, "The road of a thousand miles begins with one step." Your first meeting or your first conference with public officials on this subject you should regard as your first step. All you need then to do is to keep going forward.

Two principles underlie your movement,—a moral principle, a legal principle.

A Moral Principle Involved

Children are helpless to alter their condition or change their environment. They are born to a cradle not of their own making. Most parents in a larger sense are likewise by stress of circumstances in a larger cradle not entirely of their own making.

The highest obligation rests upon parents to enable children to grow up strong and robust; to afford them at least a strong body. When and where for any reason parents themselves cannot discharge this obligation, it must be discharged by the community or by the state.

The raising of children in a city is wholly unnatural, so far as the instincts and natural ways of children are concerned.

Money spent or labor given in the interest of children's play I regard as spent out of simple justice to children. Such expenditure should not be put in any other category than as money due to the children. Such expenditure must be regarded by us as the discharge to the children of the highest obligation to bring them up better men and women for themselves and for the community.

Children Have a Certain Legal Right

The legal principle is whether children have any right to the use of streets for play. I believe that in law children have the right to the reasonable use of streets for recreation. Streets between the curbs are, of course, primarily intended for traffic of the vehicular sort. To the extent to which the use of streets by children does not unreasonably interfere with the use of streets for normal vehicular traffic, such use is lawful.

Oftentimes vehicular traffic is regulated by public authority. One street is assigned to one class of traffic and another street to another class; or, sometimes, traffic is required to keep on one side of the street. Again, automobiles or wagons are allowed to be

THE USE OF STREETS FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY

parked on certain streets and not on other streets. Wherever automobiles are allowed to be parked, of course, to that extent they interfere with the free use of the entire street from curb to curb.

Oftentimes, either in our own or other countries, a certain street or a part of the street is blocked off on account of illness of some person or persons, or on account of a funeral being held on some part of the street. Frequently entire streets are blocked off and normal traffic stopped to allow a parade to take place.

In other words, public authorities exercise their power to regulate the use of streets for various purposes with respect to the rights or convenience of individuals or classes of individuals or of the entire city or community.

Courts Are Upholding the Children's Right

I am of the opinion that the courts, as occasion now more often requires, are coming to recognize this right of the children to reasonable use of the streets. I have not had time to run this particular point down, but my recollection is that not long ago one eastern court expressly so held. In my own court quite recently a case came up in which a boy was killed by an automobile. The owner of the automobile argued that the parents of the boy were guilty of negligence in that it was alleged the boy had been allowed to play on the same street for a long time previous to the accident, as well as on the day and time of the accident. In other words, the owner of the automobile gave expression to the too common notion or understanding that children have no right whatever to be on the street for play purposes. I ruled that, as a matter of law, it was not negligence or contributory negligence on the part of the parents or the boy because he had been accustomed to play before the day of the accident upon the street. I ruled that the sole question was whether the boy at the time and place of the accident had been negligent to the extent of contributing to his own unfortunate and fatal injury. What our Supreme Court may finally decide upon this particular point I cannot, of course, foretell.

City Council Probably Has Authority

I am of the opinion that our city council possesses full authority to regulate the use of our streets so far as to allow children the reasonable use of certain streets or parts of streets. What would be "reasonable use" as against the rights of vehicular traffic would depend upon the circumstances of each case or street.

On many streets where traffic is light or where there is virtually no traffic at all there is no doubt that children could be allowed

THE USE OF STREETS FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY

the use of them for a period before the opening of school, or at recess time, or after school.

It is perhaps doubtful whether an entire street could be shut off entirely by permanent obstructions from vehicular traffic. I do not regard that as necessary in order to attain complete success for your movement. Streets or parts of streets could be blocked off by standards, chains or ropes more or less of each day, in accordance with the differing circumstances of each street or locality.

If your movement is organized through the city, the school teachers or policemen, or parents, could upon the streets designated, after a survey of the city, or any part of the city, at appointed times, block off such portions as might be allotted for this use.

The power of the city to thus regulate streets you will find in paragraph 6, of Section 18, of the Powers of the City Council, set forth in the City Charter:

"The city council shall have power to lay out and establish streets, alleys, avenues and other public grounds, and to regulate and control the use thereof."

Street Space Often Wasted

It must be admitted that we have more street space than is reasonably needed for ordinary traffic. It must be admitted that much of this street space is going to waste for want of much use. It must be admitted that the cost of modern paved streets is simply enormous. It is also well known that, directly or indirectly, the parents of children pay this enormous cost. Not to put these expensive streets to their full use is, of course, an economic waste. To maintain an expensive street with little or no traffic upon it during the whole day and at the same time drive children off it during the whole day or, as a matter of law, declare they have no right to play upon the street during any part of the day is a bad sample of absolute economic and social folly.

In addition to this economic waste in letting this valuable estate in the shape of a paved street, or of any street space not reasonably needed for ordinary traffic, go unused, there is the other waste which we ought to call "manhood and womanhood waste."

If for any reason we let our children grow up less than strong and vigorous men and women and we have the opportunity and the means to furnish them strength and vigor, we are wasting the very manhood and womanhood for which in reality the streets are made and kept, and for which all else social and political exist.

THE USE OF STREETS FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY

There is, therefore, no excuse for letting streets and children waste side by side.

It is lamentably true that we are even now more short of public or other funds for the getting and keeping of playgrounds than ever. This reason makes it all the more imperative to use the smaller and more common playground afforded by many streets or parts of streets.

It is true we are spending millions for battleships and other warlike preparations and for that reason we have scarcely a dollar for playgrounds or recreation.

If we must prepare for war, then sound policy dictates that for every dollar spent for sound warlike material we should invest another dollar for sound manhood to use the fighting material.

Nothing, perhaps, has shown the inadequate facilities for play and physical development of our youth under modern conditions more than the examinations required recently for admission to the Army.

Increasing Danger

There is another consideration and that is the increased danger to children on account of the use of streets by motor vehicles. It is an impossible

task to keep children off the streets. Owing to this increasing danger it is, therefore, more sensible to regulate the use of streets. So far as the automobile is concerned it makes practically little difference whether a block of this street or that not in districts used for necessary traffic is barred off or not.

I mean by these last considerations that the time is ripe to recognize the vast sum of money invested in our streets and the very little inconvenience that will arise to ordinary traffic now carried on almost exclusively by the automobile. We should also recognize the cold fact that children will obey their natural instinct to play and make for them reasonable and fair regulations for the joint use of common property of parents and the general public.

"Though joining the Immortals as one who comes unnamed, our soldier would be recognized as an American; for the individual unknown American, whatever his parentage, becomes the known American by his daring habit of hopefulness, by his carelessness of self, by his restless mobility, by his pioneering ways, by his youthfulness of spirit. As Marshal Foch said when nearing America, he felt that he was approaching the 'land of youth.'"

Players and Lookers-On *

WINIFRED BLACK

How much there is in games—they show so well the engrossing thoughts of those who play and those who look on!

Looking on, it seems, is getting to be the real pleasure with many persons. The vast crowds that gather to see a few men play baseball—men who perhaps once played the game themselves, but who now sit planted in a seat watching some other fellows play. And play is work, too—this seems but a feint of recreation.

The great bowls, where fast racers on racing motors drive round and round in mad rivalry, with thousands looking on, the immense crowds at the so-called boxing matches—these afford little in the way of manly sports and exercise and generous play for the fun of it, to the great mass of men who profess to be votaries of the "American Game."

To see real enthusiasts of baseball, you must go to some vacant lot and watch the play of some schoolboys, who have called to meet them their friends from some other school.

Men no longer walk. I wonder if, at last, we shall see the whole world going on wheels and wondering what legs and feet were made for.

Getting the Best In music, we're going the same way. Angelina rarely sits down to the piano and plays her favorite music. The talking machine is called into requisition, and it plays so well for dancing that no one dreams of tiring herself at the piano.

We walk, we sing, we dance, by machinery. We play most of our games by proxy. Only a few are left in which grit and individuality and the love of outdoor sports gives play to the survivors of active life.

Where are we going with our amusements by proxy? We are certainly going somewhere, and at a great, great rate of speed. But we are being carried—we do not walk—and even such exercise as horseback riding is too much for this generation.

I think the girls have rather the best of it, as far as games go. Tennis is still played by its enthusiastic lovers, although there are great rivalries even in this—real professional events. Golf, also,

PLAYERS AND LOOKERS-ON

is in danger of becoming too professional, though it still has its ancient prestige among the people who think and who enjoy it as a sure method of forgetting cares.

But golf, even, has its critics—for have you not heard of the “golf widows” and their lonely plaint?

I hope the rising generation will take its amusements more practically, that baseball enthusiasts will play ball, that boxers will box, and the general idea of life will be to do things for exercise and amusement, rather than sit and look on while others do all the work and have all the fun and glory of the play.

Keep the Spirit In the great game of life it is those who join in and take part in whatever is going on, of good and for good, I mean—these are the men and women who count! There is a limit to what can be learned by looking on.

For every professional ball game, there ought to be a thousand non-professional ball games, each with its eager players.

Even dancing, the most ancient of the arts and most universal of the amusements, has begun to have its few professionals and many onlookers.

It is a pity for our young folks to give up dancing, and so far it doesn't seem probable that they will, but there are some indications that they will leave a good many of the fancy steps to the professionals. They should retain all that is best in dancing, leaving nothing of the really beautiful to someone else to do, while they look on.

Do not let us give up to the professionalization of everything. It means the giving over of even the joys and embellishments of life to the spirit of money-making. Let not the world commercialize its art, its plays and its joys.

The question is very close upon us: What is the object of our civilization, materials or men, government by the machine in the interest of production or government by human beings for the development of a human way of life? The means of making industry expressive have not yet been found. There remains the people's leisure time, the margin in which, if anywhere, their life must in the meantime be lived.

JOSEPH LEE.

* From the *Boston American*
By permission of Newspaper Feature Service, Inc.

Education of Workers

Writing in the October *Forum* of the Education of Workers, Viscount Haldane says that "the present sense of unrest is due to something deeper-lying than difference in the distribution of profits, to the monopoly of opportunity for adequate mental development. And as the recognition grows of the large part played by intelligence in enabling wealth to be not only accumulated but created, the demand for equality of opportunity in mental training tends to become acute. I think that it is so tending today, and will tend to be so still more in the days of trial ahead.

"It is interesting to observe, what my own experience of the working classes has shown me, that the satisfaction of the demand when it exists materially lessens the mere desire for money as an end in itself. The larger the outlook the greater the sense of the freedom which knowledge brings, the less appears to be the discontent with inequality in the possession of money.

"If a man has this outlook and the feeling that in consequence doors are no longer locked on him, he begins to think that there is that which counts for more than large wages. If he has enough to give him a decent home and adequate leisure, he prefers the higher things of the mind to the lower delights of material prosperity. His sense of values alters.

"It is the use made of this leisure that matters just as much as that made of the hours of work. The man who knows and cares how to make the most of his time will look on his life as an entirety, on his work and his interval of rest and reflection as parts of a single whole. Money will not be his chief concern. He will think still more of the chance which his training and knowledge afford him of communing with the best society, with the great minds who have revealed themselves in unrestrained intimacy in the pages of the great books which they have given to the world.

"It is the development of the soul of the democracy in this fashion that the movements for the education of the adult worker aim at. The universities effect it for their students within their own walls. Can they not do much to extend the influence which they wield beyond all others to those who cannot come within these walls? Within their walls we cannot bring our democracy excepting occasionally. If we tried to make every workman a university student in

EDUCATION OF WORKERS

the ordinary way we should swamp the universities and sacrifice quality for quantity. But can we not develop the extra-mural work of the universities? Is it not possible to give them a new mission and assist them financially to fulfill it, so that they may be able to train more teachers of high professional attainment and personality, who may go forth into the populous industrial centres and there radiate the university influence and teaching? It would be a new profession, attractive as experience has shown it to be, to men who would settle for a time, four or five years it may be, and then return to their universities, to have their places taken by others who would go out and continue the teaching.

It is this plan that is the foundation of a new movement which is rapidly taking root in Great Britain, and in which the old universities—Oxford and Cambridge—as well as those which are of recent origin, are assuming their share. The organization is still in its infancy, but it is a reality. It is being extended as far as the limited means so far available will permit in various directions. I was in a midland town the other day where unemployment was rife, but where one of these university centres had been established. The librarian of the public library told me that never before the working people had become unemployed had the local public library been so run on. Serious books were being sought, and study was evident in a vast variety of directions—literary, historical, philosophical and scientific. In another midland industrial centre I found that the movement had brought employer and workman into consultation as to how the difficulty of finding markets and prices suitable for them could be met. In yet another centre a well-known public school had so organized that tutors had come from one of the old universities and systematic courses were being given for men and women alike. Not isolated popular lectures, but regular courses of from twelve to twenty-four lectures apiece, with testing of the results of the students' work and the discussion which is dear to the artisan.

It is vital, if this movement is to enlist the full sympathies of the working classes, that the workmen should feel that he is being offered a training for his mind which will enable him to assimilate knowledge of high quality. Experience shows that in order to get this training many workmen will come in the evening and spend two hours after a long day of toil in attending the new classes. They often discuss the subjects systematically among themselves at other hours and they produce papers which on many occasions show freshness and originality of idea. In addition to this, they read books which thus

FORUMS IN WEST CHESTER

become intelligible to them and their leisure time assumes a new significance for their lives.

Such is the plan for making extra-mural work by the universities available on a large scale for democracy. Fifty years ago Parliament passed a great act for the compulsory education of all children. The feeling is now becoming general that the work must be completed by the offer of a chance of state assisted education of the university types to all adults.

Forums in West Chester

West Chester has two forums, one of three years' standing, the other in its first season. One forum is held in the auditorium of the high school building which has a seating capacity of about 600. Back of the movement is a group of thirty guarantors who underwrite to the amount of \$3 each of the monthly meetings. Opportunity is given for those attending to contribute, if they wish, as they leave the auditorium, but it is made very clear by the chairman that there is no financial obligation attached to attendance.

Speakers of outstanding prominence are secured to present topics of commanding interest. On December 9th, for example, a newspaper correspondent with an international reputation, widely traveled in Europe and Asia, and representing his paper at the Washington conference, gave an illuminating and inspiring presentation of the work of the conference and an intimate study of some of the leading foreign representatives long known to him personally. The auditorium was filled to capacity, and the questions asked showed an interest and a following of the work of the conference by those present which was illuminating.

The second forum is held in a school building in the center of the colored population numbering over 3,000. This forum is conducted by the people themselves and has been a success from the start. Debates as well as lectures by outside speakers are part of the program. A general discussion follows the retirement of the judges of debates.

Through these gatherings, so different in many respects, a real work in community education is being done which will have its effect in dealing with community-wide problems as well as bringing about an understanding of world-wide affairs.

Boys' Week in Cincinnati

From October twenty-ninth to November fifth Cincinnati held a Boys' Week which offers suggestions for Community Service workers.

The Boys' Week Committee (of which Mr. Will R. Reeves, Community Service executive, was secretary) outlined its purpose as follows:

"To awaken the public to a real knowledge of the
boy problem and

The possibility of meeting that problem through
organized boys' work."

The steps taken in planning the program were as follows:

Organizing the Boy's Work

A small group of interested men was called together to discuss plans for a Boys' Week, similar to the movements in New York and Chicago

fostered by the Rotary Club. At this meeting a special committee was appointed to secure information on what had been done in other cities and to bring back to the committee of the whole complete plans with committee set up for the next meeting to be held the following week.

Letters were sent to about sixty men informing them of the plan and asking them to be present at the first meeting. These men represented practically every organization in Cincinnati interested in boys. At this meeting a chairman, a secretary, and a publicity man were elected. The plans submitted by the special committee were approved and adopted and chairmen of the following sub-committees were appointed: Egg Hunt; Boys' Sunday; Boys' Educational and Civic Day; Boys' Day in the School; Father and Son Banquet; Boys' Parade; Boy Scout Field Meet. About 20,000 programs were printed and distributed throughout the city, the printing being paid for by a local department store. Each organization represented on a committee donated \$5 toward the expenses.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAM

Saturday, October 29th—Egg Hunt for Boys

Letters were sent to principals of all public and parochial schools telling them of the Egg Hunt and asking them to notify

BOYS' WEEK IN CINCINNATI

the boys of their school. Prizes were secured from local merchants and publicity was given in the daily papers. About 2,000 boys participated in this event.

Sunday, October 30th—Boys' Day in Church

Letters were sent to 225 ministers and rabbis telling them of the plan and asking them to set aside Saturday, October 29th and Sunday, October 30th as Boys' Sabbath when they would emphasize in their sermon the problems of the boy. A letter was also sent to the Archbishop asking him to notify the Catholic clergy.

Monday, October 31st—Boys' Day at Home

Parents were urged to have an "at home" day for boys with a family program and jollification.

Tuesday, November 1st—Boys' Educational and Civic Day

Through the cooperation of public and parochial schools and officials at City Hall and Court House twenty boys were inducted into office and for a brief period they occupied the chairs of the city officials and assumed official duties.

Wednesday, November 2nd—Boys' Day in School

Special programs were held in the schools. These programs consisted of songs, recitations and addresses. On this day 150 boys assembled as guests of members of the Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon meeting. The boys were addressed by the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and several business men.

Thursday, November 3rd—Father and Son Banquet

Many Father and Son Banquets were arranged for by the various clubs and churches. One of the largest was held by the Rotary Club. It was held at the Sinton Hotel and more than 400 men and boys enjoyed a turkey dinner. Many of the fathers brought their own sons but others entertained boys provided for them by the Civic and Vocational League. An address on the relationship of father and son was made by the Field Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

Friday, November 4th—Boys' Day Parade

A half-holiday was declared in public and parochial schools and

RECREATION IN CINCINNATI

more than 600 boys of all ages and sizes led by 1,000 Boy Scouts in uniform paraded through the streets to music furnished by boys' bands. After the parade the boys were taken to Keith's Theater where they were shown the motion picture, *The Old Swimming Hole*, donated by the First National Film Corporation.

Saturday, November 5th—Boy Scouts' Field Day

This program, which was provided by the Boy Scouts, included a competitive drill of local troops, demonstrations of bugling, signaling, pyramiding, tent pitching, equipment race, pack-rolling and review of the troops. Prizes of silver loving cups and medals were awarded.

Recreation in Cincinnati

The Recreation Department of Cincinnati Community Service carried on a program from July 1st to November 1st which, among other activities, included the following:

1. Instituted a supervised play hour, once a week, in fourteen children's institutions in Cincinnati
2. Opened and directed six play streets in various sections of the city
3. Requested city authorities to give children free showers at the forty fire houses for a half hour every day
4. Directed twilight play hours once a week at Dyer, Bloom and Westwood schools for people of surrounding community
5. Secured a 90' x 250' play space for the children in the Kenton Street community
6. Conducted noon hour recreation periods, once a week at factories; also after working hour periods
7. Planned and directed outings for industrial firms, social organizations, communities
8. Planned and directed first orphans' field day ever held in Cincinnati
9. Instituted athletic efficiency test in fourteen children's institutions—297 medals awarded
10. Planned and directed city-wide skatemobile contest for all boys, eight to sixteen years of age
11. Suggested to Park Board and Board of Education plans for a Playground Boat Day. Advised Park Board assistant director on summer playground program

The Poem of Trees

JOSEPHINE BLACKSTOCK

Supervisor of Playgrounds, Oak Park, Illinois

On Armistice Day in Oak Park, Illinois, the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion erected fifty-six trees to the memory of the men of the village who gave their lives during the war. The soil they were planted in was the heart-soil of eight thousand children, for the trees were placed in the playgrounds and parks as a gift to the children of the village.

Perhaps the message of Joyce Kilmer who thought that he had never seen "a poem lovely as a tree" had reached the hearts of the women who conceived the idea: certainly scarcely a more fitting and lovely way of keeping alive the torch of memory could have been devised. Perhaps, too, because the torch has been caught by little hands, "they" shall sleep the sweeter in Flanders Fields.

The brief and simple exercises were designed to carry out the community value of the occasion. There were present members of the American Legion and the Auxiliary, Gold Star mothers, clergymen, representatives of the Playground and Park Board, municipal officers, Boy Scouts and the children. The trees, all elms of a hardy variety had been purchased through funds raised principally through a house to house canvass on the part of the women of the Auxiliary, although several men's organizations of the village had donated generously.

Only one thing marred the occasion—the inclemency of the weather—but perhaps, after all, the softly falling snow was the threnody of the skies. The services opened on all five playgrounds with the singing of *America*. Then followed a short address by a minister and representatives of the Legion, after which a member of the Auxiliary threw the first shovelful of earth on the trees, and as they were planted the names of the fallen soldiers and sailors were read and their particular trees designated. Taps were sounded by Boy Scout buglers, in one case the bugler being the brother of a Marine who gave his life at Chateau-Thierry.

The significance of the memorial trees will be kept alive in the hearts of the children. The play leaders will tell them of the mean-

RECREATION SIDE OF "BIG BUSINESS"

ing of the little semi-circular groves of elms; the Gold Star Mothers have promised to keep perpetually a laurel wreath on their boughs, and next spring the Auxiliary will add bronze tablets mounted on stone boulders, bearing the names of the fallen warriors.

Recent Developments on the Recreation Side of "Big Business"

S. WALES DIXON

Playground and Recreation Association of America

Hartford, Connecticut, with a number of manufacturing plants of the highest type, specializes in insurance and banking. Here are found the home offices of many of America's strongest companies in the insurance field. Two great new homes have recently been erected where recreational activities for employees are provided as a paying investment.

Everyone has heard of the Travelers' Insurance Company. This great concern is now housed under the tower, second only in height to New York's highest, and so prodigious has been its building campaign, with a new structure of twelve stories nearing completion, that the citizens of Hartford are marveling at the growth. A tract of land comprising about twenty acres was recently purchased in the western outskirts of the city with the idea of establishing a printing office and other needed departments. Someone had the thought, "What a splendid place for a country club!" and now it is certain that other quarters will be found for the printing office. Two fine club houses, unique in design, have been completed, one for the use of men, the other for women. Each has its dance hall, rest and club rooms, shower baths and similar facilities. There are in connection with these houses two baseball fields, six tennis courts, four handball courts, two basketball courts, a running track, a picnic grove with ovens and fireplaces and many other facilities for recreation. Special cars run to the club houses after business hours. The first season of activities has proved both delightful and successful for employers and employees.

In the home office building is a great auditorium used for conventions and for theatricals and social evenings; in another building there is to be a basketball court and gymnasium second to none. It will seat a large audience.

MASON CITY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION PROJECT

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, famous for the tremendous claims paid by it in the conflagrations of Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities, is doing much to increase the happiness of its employees. A new home office building costing \$3,000,000 has just been made ready for occupancy and nineteen and a half acres of land comprising a beautiful park are being completed by landscape architects, to be opened next spring as one of the finest parks in New England. Splendidly equipped club rooms are appropriated for both men and women in the main building, giving facilities for every phase of recreation, while out in the park with its central green will be many tennis courts, a baseball field large enough to satisfy any Babe Ruth, basketball courts for both men and women, shower baths, lockers and dressing rooms.

Another great corporation, the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, not to be outdone, has recently purchased a tract of fifteen acres, a mile from the business district, and there in the near future will erect a great home office having recreational advantages with which few great corporations can compare. These new enterprises have been undertaken by the younger officials of the companies—young men who have had the experience of school and college athletics, play and recreation and have found through that experience the meaning and value of team play.

Americanization Project of Mason City Parent Teachers' Association

The students of Grant School represent from twenty-five to thirty nationalities, only fifty percent being Americans.

The Parent Teacher's Association had found it impossible to get the mothers of Southern European countries to attend their meetings because they could neither speak nor understand the English language. It was decided to have a special day for them. The following invitation was sent out:

"The Grant Parent-Teachers' Association invites you to Mothers' Day, Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock. Please bring something from your own country to show us."

The room was arranged with tables labeled with the various countries, where exhibits were placed. With amazing eagerness

A UNIQUE PARK RECREATION FEATURE

and willingness the women responded, bringing handwork of all kinds, dishes, kitchen utensils and dolls dressed like the babies in their countries.

Music and stereopticon views of their various countries furnished the program, which was followed by dainty refreshments.

A Unique Park Recreation Feature

A unique park recreation feature was tried out most successfully last summer in Hartford, Connecticut. Elizabeth Park, famed for its rose gardens, contains an old-fashioned mansion, the former residence of the donor of the park. Three rooms and the hall of this mansion were hung with the 86 life-size original paintings of our native birds known as the "Denslow Bird Pictures." The rooms were decorated with flowers from the park gardens. A victrola with bird song records was another feature. The place was kept open both through the day and in the evening and on Sundays and holidays. The two sons of the artist, Mr. H. C. Denslow, who were in charge of the exhibit, brought to the work of entertaining the public with nature lore the enthusiasm gained by years in the great outdoors with their naturalist father.

All summer the park was a center of interest. The attendance by actual count was 15,916 during the time the experiment was tried (June 25th to September 19th). Interest kept up till the very last day, the attendance being 769 the day before the exhibit closed and this in a suburban park in a building never before used for such a purpose and in which there was no other attraction.

Parks have long provided playgrounds for children, sports for youth and golf for middle-aged men, but bird pictures as a park feature attracted all of these classes and in addition the invalid, the aged and others to whom sports do not appeal. They brought many groups of father and mother, children and grandparents. It was a favorite resort for fathers out for a walk with their children. The children who played in the park danced merrily in and out of the building and picked out their favorite birds. The business and professional men liked to stroll through. The woman of leisure came at quiet hours of the day, lingering and learning birds and their ways in this agreeable manner. The working man on his way home at night dropped in for a few minutes to see the birds.

A UNIQUE PARK RECREATION FEATURE

To some of the foreign-born men and women who came these pictures were a revelation. The English sparrow of the city streets was the only bird many of them had seen since they had been in this country. "Were these American birds?" they asked one another. "Why they were as beautiful as their own Nightingale and Sprosser." This welcome into the American bird world perhaps gave the suggestion that there was a better American life that they or their children would yet find.

On a number of occasions public-spirited citizens sent out a truck load of boys and girls from the poorer sections of the city that they might enjoy this colorful vision of bird life. It was found that it could be made an adjunct to the work of bird clubs, Boy Scouts, kindergartens, art teachers, nature teachers and others and that by making telephone appointments for such groups at hours not open to the general public the usefulness of the exhibition could be increased. The bird song records proved interesting to the grown people and amusing and educational to the children. By hearing the records repeatedly, many a child learned to recognize the original songs of the birds in the parks. In time of sudden showers, the bird picture house prevented many a disappointment and gave much indoor joy. The people seemed pleased not only with the beauty of form and color of these masterpieces of bird painting but appeared to find a deeper attraction in the charm of the social life of birds depicted in many of the paintings—the gallant fight of rivals, succeeded by the most delicate of courtships; the home life where both father and mother shared with joy the strenuous life of rearing a nest-full of birds and the gay autumn flocks—a reproduction in miniature of much of the best for which humans have ever strived.

These pictures aroused equal interest when they were exhibited in the Toledo, Ohio, Museum of Art. George W. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, Director and Assistant Director of the Museum, wrote the artist: "Their being here gave pleasure and instruction to many thousand men, women and children. The pictures were appreciated not only by the bird lovers but also by the picture lovers of Toledo and aroused an abiding interest in bird life."

In a park centrally located nature exhibits may be made an ideal year-round park feature, a center of nature interest where birds and flowers remain when snow has covered the park.

Getogether in Seattle

The review of the work of Seattle Community Service at the close of the fiscal year presented to the Executive Board was received with enthusiastic approval. Regarding the work of the Department of Music, the report says, "The thing most worth while in this cooperative effort lies in the fact that not merely forty-five thousand people have attended two hundred events, but that in every single gathering, every man, woman and child was singing our American patriotic and folk songs. They were actually participating in an exercise that makes for the finest community spirit."

Among the plays produced by community drama groups were: *The Turtle Dove*, the *Wonder Hat*, *Spreading the News* and *Joint Owners in Spain*.

Through volunteer play leadership fifteen great play events were carried out, reaching some fifteen hundred people. Many calls for leaders have been met.

A number of parties given for lonely ones have expressed the fundamental spirit of the work. After one of these parties a young man guest said, "This is the first recognition I have had since I came here a year ago and believe me I appreciate it."

Ex-service men are not forgotten and regular and systematic service has been rendered to Port Townsend and Cushman Hospitals.

A really mammoth Music Week was celebrated in the fall.

Getogether, a monthly publication, is the official voice of Seattle Community Service. Under the heading, the *Challenge*, this journal says:

"The great underlying purposes and principles of Community Service and their application to civic, cultural, moral welfare of Seattle, have been the challenge and have furnished the motive and inspiration for the activities of the past year. In what measure the challenge has been met must be determined, in most part, by those who have heard the message in its varied forms; whose interest has been aroused to the degree of becoming active participants in that which makes for better and happier folk, also the many who have sought and accepted the service as the medium through which they could render more acceptable service through cooperative measures."

“Why Girls Leave Home”

Captain John Ayres, Commanding Officer of the Missing Persons Bureau of New York, in a talk before the Monday Club pointed out that of all the reasons for girls' leaving home by far the most frequent and important is the unadjusted home. The girl becomes dissatisfied with home conditions which, in comparison with those of her friends may be unsatisfactory and unattractive, and goes away. This presents a situation which the community must meet. When the girl is found, it is sometimes not possible to impress the parents with the feeling of their responsibility in creating the right home atmosphere.

“In congested sections of our city,” said Capt. Ayres, “it is almost impossible, under existing conditions, to provide attractive homes. Home under such conditions mean little more than a place of shelter, a place in which to eat and sleep. Little can be done in such homes to provide wholesome and attractive surroundings for the young girl. The question then arises: What can be done for the girl to relieve life of its monotony and sordidness; to provide her with those things which she has the right to feel should be found in her home, were it not that circumstances over which neither she nor her parents have control have prevented? The solution of this problem seems to lie in the community center, girls' clubs and other places of getting together where, under wholesome oversight and supervision, the girl may be provided with those diversions, amusements and privileges which the home should provide, were it more fortunately situated. Such agencies as these prevent the girl from being forced to resort to the street, the low dance hall and cheap places of amusement, where the influences are such as tend to make still lower her already low standard of life.

“Those who are seeking a channel through which they may expend effort and money in the interest of this class of girls can find no better means than the establishment of chains of communal centers and clubs with sufficient proximity to each other that they may be within easy reach of every girl who may be in need of the privileges therein accorded.

“There is still another medium through which assistance may be conveyed to the girl: Mothers' clubs should be formed in every area of a few square blocks in the congested sections of the city.

COMMUNITY SERVICE AND THE IRON MAN

The community houses, clubs, schools and church assembly rooms should be utilized as meeting places for such clubs. Weekly meetings should be arranged for and should be so managed and conducted that instruction as to their duties as mothers, as the custodians of the futures of their daughters, could be given them. If rightly managed and conducted, these mothers' club meetings could be made an attractive feature of the weekly life of every woman in the vicinity."

Community Service and the Iron Man

"They buy pleasures, buy companions, buy glad raiment; they try—desperately—to buy happiness. And fail. Yet they are splendid raw material for citizens. Let a great cause kindle them, and they rise to it like knights and ladies. . . .

"These children—these prosperous, precocious children—possess leisure, and the means to make the worst of it. . . .

"It is everlastingly true that the bulk of human mischief is done in spare time. There is precious little chance for original sin, or any other kind of sin, to work itself out under the strict regimen of a modern factory. . . . The employer sees to it that the time he buys is not wasted; but no one exercises an equal degree of control and supervision over a man's unbought time,—his leisure,—unless it is the man himself. . . .

"Education for leisure, under the conditions of automatic production, is education for life. . . . The hours given to tending automatic machines are given to buy leisure; and in that leisure the operative lives. He lives in his sports, at the movies, at the prize-fights, at the blind pig, as well as at the theatre, the lecture, the library, the park, and on the front porch of his inamorata. . . .

"I think that the men of the best sort reach their farthest north in life, not in the hours they pay for life, but in the hours they spend in living. Certain am I that none but an imbecile could find delight in sharing the daily toil of the urban masses, so mechanized has it become.

"A man . . . may be desperately bored at the prospect of spending an hour in his own company."

The Iron Man, Atlantic Monthly, October, 1921

It is the purpose of Community Service to help each man to build up such leisure time interests that he will not be bored at the prospect of spending an hour in his own company.

Chinese Girls at Play

A thousand Chinese schoolgirls marching out on an athletic field with bands playing and banners fluttering is a sight to make any spectator thrill. To those interested in the advancement of the women of China it was an event of poignant significance, an event almost to be entered in the miracle class.

Round and round the field they marched, an effective procession in the Chinese version of the middy blouse and short black skirts. Then, drawn up before the grand stand, they imitated a Baseball Drill, they swam on land, and went through the rhythmic motions of treading the water-wheel.

Most of the competing schools have no special physical director, and volunteer leaders, trained by Miss Celia Moyer of the Normal School of Physical Education, have been passing on this coaching to their schools. Special mention should be made of the delegation from the China General Edison Electric Company, the only industrial group represented. Many other such bands could be organized if leaders could be supplied and it is the hope of the Normal School of Physical Education, under whose auspices the demonstration was given, to extend this recreation work in factories.

In working out this program care was taken to choose chiefly games that any Chinese girls could play without elaborate equipment or instruction. From the moment the girls started to play the immense audience watching them was entirely forgotten in the excitement of the sport. They threw themselves into the contests, cheered on winners, admonished the tardy, and danced up and down at exciting moments in complete unconsciousness of the onlookers.

What all this meant and will mean to the girls of China it is hard to estimate. What new ideas it forced home to the audience is even more difficult to imagine. The emancipation brought by the play spirit, the quickening of physical vigor, the broadening of mental horizons, the incentive to healthful living these are joyous things to contemplate. Miss Vera Barger, principal of the Normal School of Physical Training of the Young Women's Christian Association, under whose auspices the demonstration was given, says this is only the beginning, the first expression of a deep interest in physical education which is destined to play a large part in the development of Chinese women.

Home Play

One of the important functions of Community Service is the promotion of home recreation which is so intimately bound up with the strengthening of home life. More and more in Community Service cities play weeks are being held; at club meetings mothers are being taught games suitable for play in the home; interest is being aroused in home play equipment and in every possible way Community Service is working to preserve the spiritual values of the home.

Miss Edna Meeker and Mr. Charles English of Community Service have compiled some very valuable suggestions for home recreation, some of which are to be found in Dorothy Canfield's *What Shall We Do Now*, published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. A few of the suggestions follow:

How We May Use Old Magazines

Colored advertisements provide material for toy stores of various kinds—restaurants, delicatessen, automobile sales rooms, clothing shops and groceries.

When not in use the store stocks may be kept classified between the pages of a magazine.

Paper dolls, furniture and whole rooms for houses may be found in magazines as well as knives, forks and spoons with which to set the table when playing house or restaurant.

Stories for children may be cut out and put into a storytelling book. Such a book may well become a real treasure house for the children of the family and their friends.

It is well to clip suggestions for holiday celebrations—public as well as home entertainments and decorations—for one can never tell when they may be of service. It is a small matter to keep these clippings in a scrapbook and in a few years this book may be more valuable in meeting a special need than any that might be purchased. A loose-leaf book the size of an ordinary blank book serves splendidly as a scrapbook if gummed reinforcements are pasted over the perforations.

Clippings of household hints to make work lighter and furnish more time for other worthwhile activities may be put in the scrapbook.

A Few Games

Observation. Have a child look out of the window for one minute and then try to tell the things which he has seen. This may be made a

HOME PLAY

game for several children who may write the list, being allowed a certain length of time to look and a certain period of time to write the things remembered.

Rhymes. Give each one in the group the name of something in the room and let each choose the name of a person to put in a rhyme with the word given. These may be spoken or written down.

Word Making. Write a long word, *e. g.* Constantinople, at the top of a piece of paper and have the child see how many words he can make from the letters of the large word. Be sure to teach him how to do it systematically, putting the different letters in a row at the top and the words beginning with those letters in a line under them.

Picture Puzzles. Have the children make picture puzzles by cutting post cards in irregular pieces. Pictures from calendars or any cardboard pictures may be used. The pieces of each picture can best be kept in envelopes and a collection of them in the envelopes in a box. This is splendid service work for children, for the puzzle pictures make interesting gifts for little sick friends, for hospitals, orphanages and other institutions.

Anagrams. If you do not have a box of anagrams, give the children some cardboard and let them make several sets of alphabets on small cards. There are many games which may be played with these letter cards, for example, all the letters may be put in a pile in the center of the table, the children taking from it letters to make words they hand to others to put together. Or the children may take turns in drawing cards from the pile, making words of those drawn or, in turn, add to their own row of words by adding a letter to a word of another of the players and so having it for his own.

Scouting for Words. This may be played with anagrams. The leader draws one letter at a time from a bag containing two sets of alphabets, having stated previously that he wants the group to give him words beginning with the letters drawn. For example, the leader will say: "We are now going shopping and will go first to the grocery store where we will buy something beginning with—." Here he draws a card and holds it up so that everyone will immediately see the letter on it. The first one mentioning an article beginning with that letter which may be secured from a grocery store is given the card. The child having the greatest number of cards at the end of the game is the winner.

HOME PLAY

Telegrams. Write at the top of the page any ten letters and have each member of the group write a telegram using the letters in the order given as initials of the ten words. These telegrams should be read and a decision reached by the group as to which is the best.

Cities. Make a list of cities and then transpose the letters, giving the transposed list to the children, the game being to see which one can first put all the letters in their proper places.

Drawing Animals. Give each child a slip of paper with the name of an animal written on it. Each in turn goes to a blackboard and attempts to draw the animal named on his paper.

Paper Bag Drawing. Put a large paper bag over a child's head and give him a piece of charcoal or a heavy crayon pencil telling him to draw his face on the bag.

Game Equipment There are certain articles of equipment easily obtainable which will add greatly to the enjoyment of the child. Among these are a bean bag board which may be homemade, a set of parlor quoits which the boys may easily make from ropes with a piece of an old broom handle stuck in a block of wood for a stake. Children may also be taught to make kites and pinwheels.

Electric Dancers. Cut little figures, such as dolls, out of tissue paper, making them little more than half an inch long and lay them on the paper. Put on each side of them two books and lay a piece of glass about one and a half inches above them. Rub the glass briskly with a piece of flannel cloth and the figures will jump up and down.

Boats. A half of a walnut shell makes a splendid little boat and a whole fleet of sail boats for the basin or the bath tub may be made by cutting little paper sails sticking part of a toothpick through each and fastening this mast to the bottom of the walnut shell by dropping a few drops of sealing wax or candle grease in the bottom of the shell.

Tops. Small tops may be made from wooden button molds or spools by sticking a piece of wood through the hole, making a dull point at one end and having the stick protrude at the other end just enough to twist it and make it spin.

Ink Serpents. Put one teaspoonful of salt in a glass of water. Dip the point of a pen first in ink, then in the water. Little serpents will form from the ink.

Music on the Playground. II

GENEVIEVE TURNER HOLMAN
Community Service

Children's Choral and Orchestral Work

Important in musical development are choral and orchestral work. A high type of leadership is essential. It may sometimes be furnished by developing a class for group vocal instruction and a class for instruction on instruments.

Vocal Instruction for Groups. On account of the expense of private vocal instruction, opportunities for cultivating the voice are limited to a few. For this reason a splendid field for musical service is group voice culture. Finished voices cannot be properly coached through the group system but it has been demonstrated that resonance, good breathing and breath control, relaxation and freedom in their early stages can be effectively taught through this system. A system of syllabic exercises for children's group voice teaching, may be had from Mr. Henry W. Geiger, 39 Beekman Place, New York City.

Private voice teachers will greatly benefit by this giving of opportunities to a much larger number to develop their voices as some pupils of such groups will desire to continue their work through private instruction. The vocal teachers in a community should be canvassed in an effort to secure their cooperation in taking groups of from ten to twenty at their studios, at community centers or industrial plants. Similarly a class may be developed for instruction both in all stringed instruments and upon brass and reed instruments.

Piano Practice. In every neighborhood there are children who desire to take lessons but do not have pianos at home for practice purposes. They may be permitted to practice on pianos in community centers at hours when the instruments are unused for center purposes. In some cases a nominal sum is charged for this practice but when a child is really unable to pay no charge is made.

Music for the Entire Community

Many Departments of Recreation are making the development of community music part of their regular work. The Department of Recreation of Detroit, Michigan, for example, conducts community sings at recreation centers, at the Art Museum on Sunday afternoons and in factories at noon. It furnishes direction and clerical help for a

MUSIC ON THE PLAYGROUND

girls' band. The band is an outgrowth of the Girls' Patriotic League Band organized during the war.

The important factor in community music is the social one, the bringing of people together on the basis of their common interest in music and giving everyone an opportunity for self-expression. The highest possible standards should be maintained, however, and the appreciation of the best kind of music developed.

The extent and forms of musical activity as a part of the program of a department of recreation depends upon the amount of leadership which can be provided and the ability of the superintendent of recreation and his governing board to secure the cooperation of individuals and groups in the community. Among the forms of community-wide musical activities which may be developed are the following:

Community Recitals and Concerts By securing the services of local musicians a series of recitals and concerts may be arranged at community centers. Frequently local artists are glad to volunteer their services. If a nominal sum is charged by the artists a moderate admission fee may sometimes be asked. Such recitals encourage local musical talent.

Noonday programs in churches are another method of community recital. The performers may be the organists of the churches. This idea has been gaining of late in larger cities.

Band concerts offer still another form of community concerts which should be encouraged. In many cities Park Boards make such concerts a part of their summer work. In a number of cities Recreation Commissions or Departments conduct the concerts.

Group Vocal Culture Opportunities for group vocal culture such as are suggested for children should be made possible for adults. Similarly, pianos at social centers which are not in use during parts of the day and the evening meal hour may be made available for the use of adults.

Community Singing Community singing is an activity in which young and old, the family as a whole, may take part together. It brings people together and stimulates an emotional response as does no other form of self-expression. It may constitute an entire program or be made a part of public occasions such as flag raisings, anniversaries and patriotic celebrations. It may be used as an adjunct to such forms of community recreation as picnics, baseball games, field days, fairs, carnivals. It may be made a medium to promote citizenship through

MUSIC ON THE PLAYGROUND

the joint participation in singing of native and foreign-born citizens.

*Training Leaders.** A Recreation Department may perform a large service by training volunteers to lead singing at business men's luncheons, women's club and lodge meetings, at the moving picture theaters and community events of all kinds.

Making Singing Community Wide. The training of volunteer leaders makes possible a broad program with their services. Singing may be started in department stores and factories. One or two demonstration sings should be held in the largest auditorium in the city by the best leader available. Sings should also be conducted among foreign groups, choosing one or two folk songs of the group and having them sing them first in their own language and then in English. If a stereopticon is used slides may be printed both in the foreign language and in English.

Song Sheets, Charts and Slides. It is essential to a successful sing that the audience know the words. Kenneth S. Clark of the Bureau of Community Music of Community Service says, "The most effective method of holding community sings is with the use of stereopticon slides. A mere bed sheet may suffice as a screen. Slides of standard and popular songs may be purchased from such firms as the Standard Slide Corporation, 209 West 48th Street, New York City, or the Mic-Art Slides, 160 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois. Groups may make their own slides on a typewriter with the use of an inexpensive outfit consisting of specially prepared slide mats, pieces of cover glass and binding tape, to be obtained from the Standard Slide Corporation.

"When a stereopticon is not available the same effect may be secured with the use of song charts. For this purpose sign cloth is used. It is to be had in 60-yard rolls. The cloth is measured off in 30-inch lengths. The lettering is done with a drawing and lettering pen No. 7. Black show card color ink is to be used. Three inches from the upper corner of the chart are fastened Dennison's cloth suspension rings, No. 21. For suspending the charts a stick one-half or an inch thick, one and a half inches wide and 36 inches long is used. It may be folded for convenience in carrying. A strap hinge, six inches long, connects the two pieces with a heavy hook and eye on the opposite side to brace it. Hooks should be placed on the framework in position so that the charts may be

* In *Community Music*, a practical handbook published by Community Service, will be found suggestions for conducting a song leaders' school, as well as information on all phases of a community music program. Price \$.50

MUSIC ON THE PLAYGROUND

hung from them with the use of the suspension rings. These dimensions are for a rather small chart and the screen may be enlarged as desired."

When a screen and slides cannot be provided, song sheets or song books may be used. The printing of song sheets may be financed by the group organizing community music, or in some instances local newspapers, merchants or industries are willing to pay for the printing of song sheets as a form of advertisement. It is important to bear in mind that permission to print copyrighted songs must be obtained from the publishers.

Communities that do not wish to publish song sheets locally may secure them at cost price from the Bureau of Community Music, Community Service.

Singing in Connection with Special Holiday Celebrations

As has been suggested community singing may well be made an important feature of special holiday celebrations. This is particularly true of the celebration of Christmas when the singing of carols on Christmas Eve and in connection with the Community Christmas tree may be made so beautiful and impressive a part of the ceremony. The Department of Recreation in Detroit, Michigan, has made this one of their special activities. In 1920 there were 20,000 singers registered and 1009 carol groups were formed. They traversed 800 miles of streets during Christmas week reaching thousands of homes and shut-ins in hospitals and hotels.

(See bulletin *Music in a Community Christmas Celebration* for suggestions for caroling and other forms of musical expression in connection with Christmas celebrations. May be secured from Bureau of Community Music, Community Service. Price 10c.) Christmas carol sheets may be had at cost from the same address.

A Permanent Program of Community Music

"We ought to keep on with community singing, but we ought also to have it lead over, for the more musical, into permanent people's choruses which will be able to do oratorio. We should get glee clubs started in every school and social center. We should promote orchestras, bands, string quartettes, mandolin clubs, in schools and settlements and neighborhood centers. There should be music settlements where solo work is taught," says Joseph Lee.

Out of community singing should develop a permanent organization for appearances at public celebrations and special holiday occasions. *Community Music* describes the unit system of organization with smaller groups in factories, stores, clubs, churches and

MUSIC ON THE PLAYGROUND

other centers. Each group meets regularly by itself under its own leader and is so trained that all groups can sing the same music when merged in one large body for rehearsals or public appearances. A system of attendance cards assures a really well trained chorus. "Belonging to a great civic chorus, the smaller choral groups in neighborhood centers have something definite to work for aside from the pleasure of studying and meeting together, which is so important a feature of community music." Neighborhood choruses in community centers are perhaps most important because of the opportunity to unite in a common interest people of all ages and nationalities.

In one of our middle west towns a community chorus was started by a Community Service song leader and developed into a county undertaking. Choruses were formed in the various towns in the county, and later a series of concerts were held in these towns. At each of these concerts, representatives from the various chorus units were present, and each concert was held in a different town.

A valuable factor in the musical work in one of the towns in Georgia was the formation of an orchestra by local women. The first violinist and pianist are teachers of those instruments and the other girl members are students or teachers in the schools.

In a middle western town members of the
A Musical Library music committee laid plans to have the musical features of a permanent value by establishing not only the different choruses as permanent organizations, but establishing a permanent musical library to which the community has access, and from which it may borrow such music as may be available for other festivals of a community nature.

Once a year the musical interest aroused
Music Week may be brought to a climax by conducting a music week. Sings can be conducted all over the community each day, some in the open air accompanied by a band. The presentation of an oratorio by a chorus, concerts, symphony orchestra and chamber music will be practical in some communities. Community pageants, too, may be objectives for the work of community singing groups, community bands and orchestras.

While Municipal Recreation Departments may not wish to assume responsibility for all the activities enumerated, they may very often be instrumental in taking the initial steps which will result in a coordination of musical interests and the broadening of the community's musical program.

The Calf Path*

One day, through the primeval wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves should;
But walked a trail all bent askew;
A crooked trail, as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.
But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er dale and steep,
And drew the flocks behind him, too,
As good bell wethers always do.

And from that day o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made;
And many men wound in and out
And dodged and turned and bent about
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path.
But still they follow—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf.
And through their winding wood way stalked,
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane
That bent and turned and turned again;
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load
Toiled on beneath the burning sun
And travelled some three miles in one
And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.

The years pass on in swiftmess fleet,
The road became a village street;
And this, before men were aware
A city's crowded thoroughfare;
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis;
And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf three centuries dead
They followed still his crooked way,

* From *Whiffs from Wild Meadows*. Copyright 1895 by Lee and Shepard Company. Used by permission of Lothrop Lee and Shepard Company

PLAY MOVEMENT SPREADS IN THE SOUTH

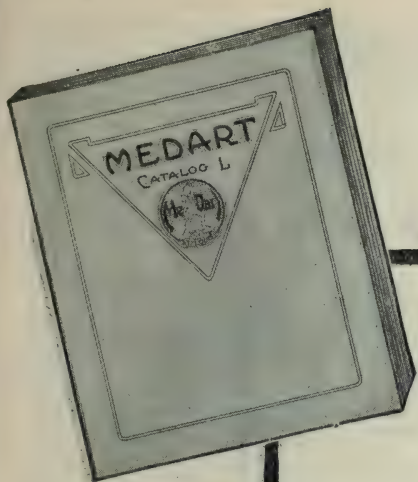
And lost one hundred years a day;
For thus such reverence is lent
To well established precedent.
A moral lesson this might teach
Were I ordained and called to preach;
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf paths of the mind,
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done,
They followed in the beaten track,
And out and in and forth and back,
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
But how the wise old wood gods laugh
Who saw the first primeval calf;
Ah! many things this tale might teach
But I am not ordained to preach.

SAM WALTER FOSS

Play Movement Spreads in the South

"No movement has ever been organized in Augusta that has taken a greater hold upon the people in general than the playground work which has recently been organized in some of the parks here." Thus writes a correspondent of the *Augusta, Georgia, Herald*. "The playground movement," the writer continues, "has been in force for sometime in the North. If the idea has been slower to permeate to the regions of the South probably this may be accounted for by the fact that southern houses, until a few years ago, have been built with liberal yard space and this added to the comfortable climate at most seasons of the year has been very conducive to allowing the children to spend a great deal of their time out-of-doors in play. But this is not enough when so much pleasure and benefit may be derived by organized play under the direction of trained supervisors. So moving spirits have set to work and have accomplished what almost amounts to miracles in so short a time."

Although the playground movement in Augusta dates only from the war a very keen interest has already developed both in establishing more playgrounds for the children and for making possible more and better recreation for grown people. The City Council sets aside \$2,500 every year for this work and the Board of Education has been setting aside a similar amount. The Playground Association hopes in a short time to carry out the plan of its President which is to convert a natural hollow where formerly were malaria infested ponds into a large stadium where athletic sports may be fostered and big athletic contests staged between Augusta and other cities.



The Recognized Textbook on Playground Planning---

This 128-Page Medart Catalog is recognized everywhere as a textbook on Playground Planning and Installations. It shows in detail just what apparatus is best suited for boys, for girls and for smaller children. It shows ideal playground layouts, where cost is secondary to service and it shows, too, what combinations are most desirable for smaller communities or centers where only a limited appropriation is available.

And, of course, it points out convincingly just why you should always specify Medart Playground Equipment.

Add this elaborate book to your library—it is an actual help to anyone interested in Playgrounds and Playground Planning. Sent promptly on request.

FRED MEDART MFG. CO.

Potomac & De Kalb,

St. Louis, Mo.

New York

52 Vanderbilt Ave

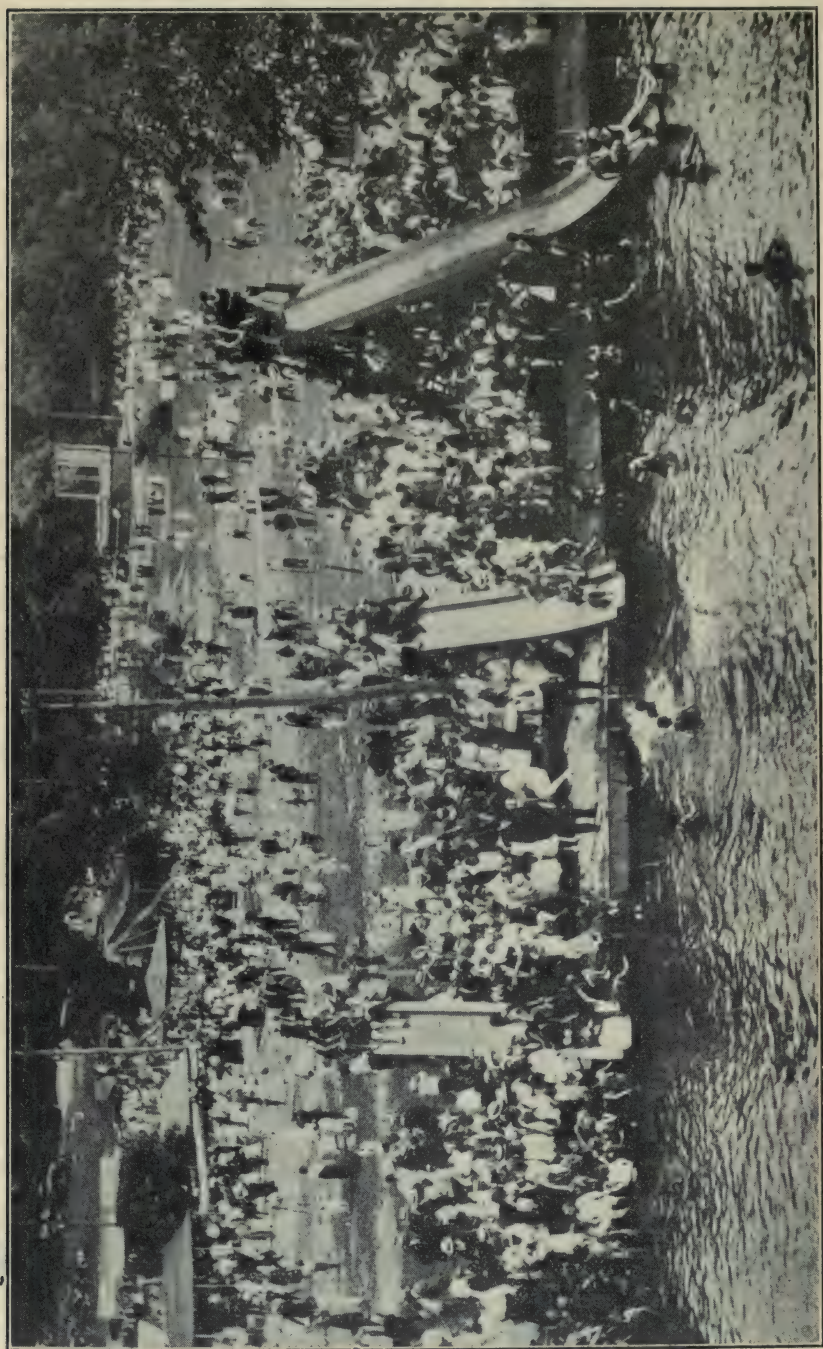
Chicago

326 W. Madison St.

San Francisco

Rialto Bldg.





Municipal Playground, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

A Year's Service

December 1, 1920—November 30, 1921

In the Field

Always there has been a demand for the services of the field secretaries of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. With the requests for help in new campaigns it has been difficult for the field secretaries to find time to give further service to cities where they had helped to secure playgrounds and recreation centers. Many cities would not report the need of help in saving the recreation budget or in building up the work until there was no longer time to give effective aid.

Continuation Field Service

At last it became clear that the only effective way of meeting the need was to secure the strongest field workers possible, setting each one free to follow the work in a district of about twenty cities which have asked for regular help throughout the year.

In April 1921, S. Wales Dixon, formerly Superintendent of Recreation at Hartford, Connecticut, became the first continuation field secretary and was assigned to New England and New York State. John Bradford, for many years a community worker in this country and Canada, began in August to visit cities in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and West Virginia. Harold O. Berg, in charge of the social center work in Milwaukee from its inception in 1914, will start work on December first, 1921, in Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kentucky.

Another continuation field district is soon to be opened. As rapidly as funds permit arrangements will be made to serve other cities having year-round municipal recreation which desire such help. According to the plan which has been adopted, a city wishing the continuation field service of the Association extends an invitation through the superintendent and the Recreation Board or Commission in charge of the work, or some group associated with it. Approximately sixty cities are now receiving the service. Thousands of children and young people would today have recreation opportunity not now open to them, had it been possible to establish this continuation field service six years ago.

Some of the Tasks of the Continuation Field Secretary

The continuation field secretary in visiting a city is presented with problems of all kinds. His advice is sought on questions of administration, of program, of equipment. He is often asked to

give the local group an analysis of the situation; to help in securing increased appropriations; to aid in laying out playgrounds and planning community buildings; to interest certain groups or individuals whom the local people may not have reached; to suggest new workers; to bring to bear on the local work all of his experience and his knowledge of what other cities are doing and of most successful experiences in other parts of the country.

The continuation field secretary is able to help in building up an intelligent public opinion back of the work by presenting the leisure time movement to local groups. Because he comes from the outside he is often able to aid in solving problems arising from a lack of understanding between groups. Recreation officials are glad to feel that the work in their community is being identified with the larger work throughout the country and that through the experiments they are working out a contribution is being made to other cities. Many cities are able to strengthen their own work as they hear by word of mouth what their colleagues in other communities nearby are doing and thinking.

One of the most valuable things which a continuation field secretary does is to arrange for small group conferences where the recreation superintendents of a section of the country may come together to discuss their problems. Such a conference was held in October at Reading, Pennsylvania. If this conference is in any degree an indication of the interest and success of future conferences in various parts of the country a wide field of service lies before the Association in this feature alone.

Promotion Field Work

The initiation of continuation field service with its follow-up program has in no way minimized the importance of the promotion work which the Association has been doing for years. This new phase of work will make it possible, on the other hand, for the regular promotion field workers to devote full time to conducting recreation campaigns and initiating activities in new cities.

During the past year the Association with a very limited staff of promotion field secretaries has not been able to meet all the requests for help which have come to it. It has been necessary for these field workers to give much of their time to helping cities in which work had been started but which were not at the time receiving continuation field service. In addition, they have given help to a number of cities without a definite campaign, some form of service having been given to at least thirty-four cities during the course of the year.

Successful recreation campaigns were carried on in a number of new cities. A few notes about the promotion campaigns in the following cities will be of interest:

At Torrington, Connecticut, the campaign was directed at the arousing of public interest which would express itself at the town meeting in favor of the creation of a recreation commission and the appropriation of funds. This action was secured and a year

round program under the leadership of a trained worker is being put into effect.

The purpose of the campaign in Meriden, Connecticut was to secure the acceptance of a plan by the municipality and town school authorities for a comprehensive year round recreation system, in an industrial community with a large foreign-born population. This action was effected.

The work at Oak Park, Illinois, had as its purpose the bringing about of a favorable referendum vote which would secure for the city the $1\frac{1}{3}$ mill tax for recreation permitted by the state law. A vote strongly in favor of the project secured for the city \$25,000 for recreational purposes.

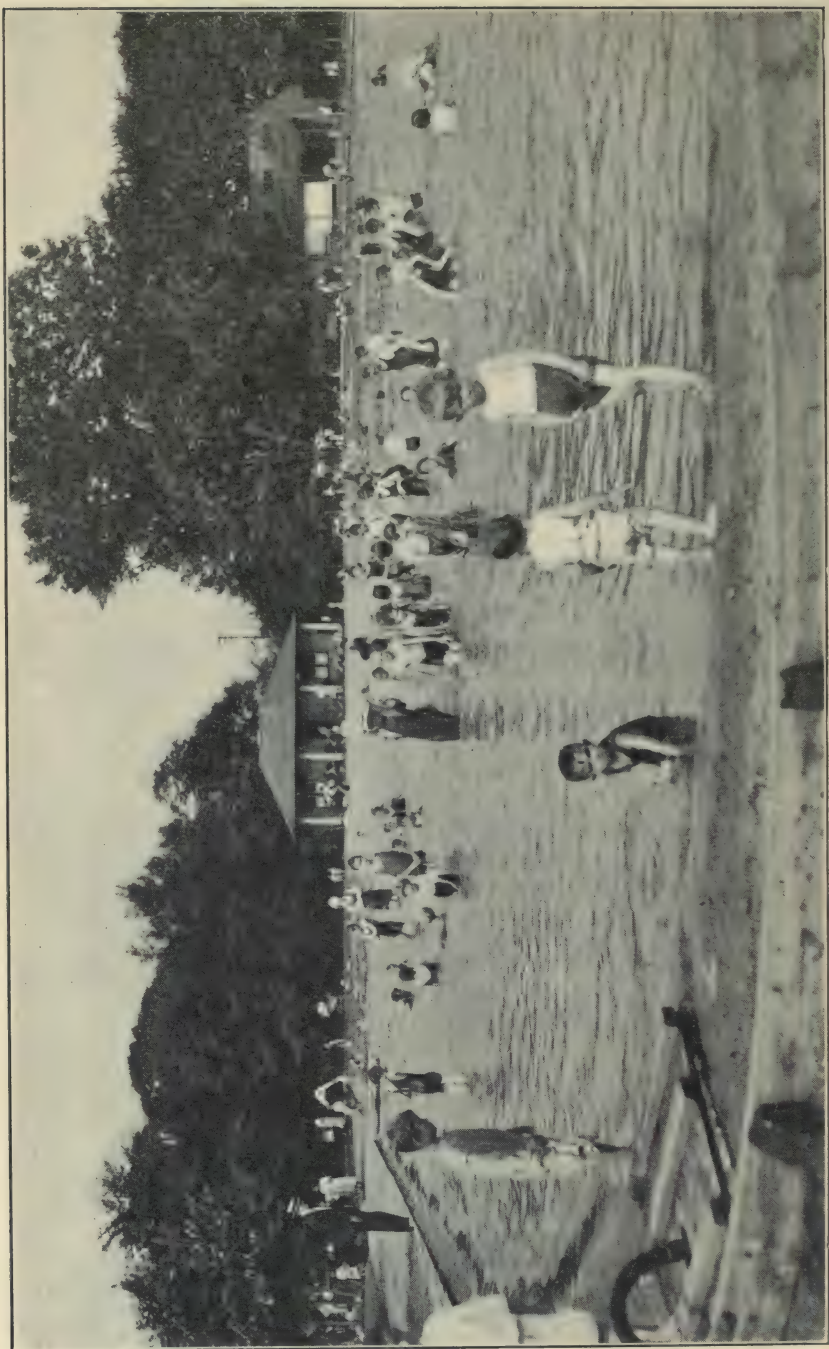
A publicity campaign in Saratoga Springs, New York, consisting of addresses before local groups, newspaper publicity and conferences with individuals, was effective in placing public opinion behind the action of the school board in providing funds for municipal recreation. This popular endorsement giving assurance of a real desire on the part of the citizens made possible the development of the work.

It was necessary to secure the passage of an ordinance creating a recreation commission in order to put into effect in Wheeling, West Virginia, the plan which a large number of local organizations had endorsed as the result of the work of the field secretary. A budget of \$8,500, the maximum amount which could be secured under the city charter, was obtained, and a system of playgrounds in school centers with the organization of surrounding neighborhoods is being put into operation under the leadership of a superintendent of recreation.

A Local Campaign

Just what is the nature of the campaigns conducted by the Association and how are they carried on? The instances just quoted show a few of the activities which make up promotion service. A campaign recently conducted in a middle western city is an example of one type of a field campaign. Here the official Recreation Commission wished to secure by means of the referendum vote permitted by the state law the $1\frac{1}{3}$ mill tax for recreation which would yield in that particular city about \$25,000 a year. The Commission communicated with the Playground and Recreation Association of America asking for suggestions. Through correspondence arrangements were made to supply the service of the field secretary, the Commission agreeing to pay the cost of this service. The field secretary went to the city, made a brief study of needs and facilities and through the presentation of a plan which would mean not only the children's playgrounds which the Commission wished to establish but recreation for adults, won the support of the Commission to a comprehensive program.

After this plan had been drafted efforts were concentrated on securing a favorable referendum vote. Private organizations were lined up back of the plan; wide publicity was given through the newspapers; volunteers were pressed into service and a house



to house canvass was conducted. Ministers made mention of the proposed plan in their prayer meetings and Sunday Schools, and the community was educated to the importance of voting in favor of the recreation fund. At the general election, held two weeks later, the vote resulted favorably for the recreation fund. The Commission made immediate arrangement for the appointment of a trained recreation superintendent and a broad program of activities was put into effect, including the establishment of seven playgrounds, after school play, industrial leagues, community festivals and evening recreation center work.

Another question frequently asked is: "What is the practical result of a field campaign in terms of activities for children and adults? What actually goes on in a city after the field secretary completes his work and the superintendent of recreation takes charge?"

Here are some of the activities which were carried on from July 1, 1920 to July 1, 1921 in York, Pennsylvania, a city in which the Association conducted a campaign and helped secure a year-round superintendent of recreation.

Playgrounds. The first task of the recreation superintendent was the selecting and equipping of playgrounds. Four were established, one of them on a burial ground lent by the trustees of the Moravian Church. Early in May a class was opened for the training of playground leaders who, at the completion of the course, were assigned to the playground districts where they visited the homes explaining the work of the Recreation Department and telling of the opportunities for recreation which were to be made possible. The grounds were open during the summer from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. with a full program of play activities supplemented by picnic parties, hikes and similar events.

During the latter part of June extension centers supervised in the evening were opened in four sections of the city. Band concerts, community sings and pageants made these extension centers very popular. A unique feature of the playground was a junior police organization to which any child was eligible who would assume the responsibility for caring for the conduct and general improvement of his center. In this way a splendid spirit of responsibility was engendered.

Neighborhood Civic Associations. No more significant development has marked progress in any city than the Neighborhood Civic Associations of York, made up of neighborhood folks in the sections around the various playgrounds and social centers, who are standing back of the centers, raising funds for activities for which they themselves have felt the need, and participating in the activities in the planning of which they have had a part. Mothers' clubs, orchestras, athletic clubs, arts and crafts classes, basketball games and entertainments have been among the activities conducted in school houses through the winter months. The Associations, of which there are seven, have secured better lighting, cleared playgrounds through volunteer efforts, aided in obtaining a larger municipal appropriation and have been a real civic and social force

in the community. Through the funds which they have raised privately the municipal appropriation of \$6,000 has been greatly increased and a much larger program made possible.

Other Activities. Among other activities initiated have been after school centers open during September, with a weekly schedule of games, a playground picnic and an inter-center meet; coöperation with the School Department in making available for the teachers outlines of graded games, victrolas, records, balls and other equipment and in conducting game demonstrations; assistance in directing activities at the community house for colored citizens; the organization of athletic contests and industrial leagues on a community wide basis; the sending of play leaders into institutions to promote recreation and the supplying of leadership for Sunday School picnics and similar events.

The work which has been accomplished in a year at York is a practical demonstration of what can be done with a small budget when careful planning, initiative, wise leadership, the ability to organize social groups and to secure the coöperation of community organizations are brought into play.

The Association's Legislative Program

Another phase of the field work which has meant the expenditure of considerable time on the part of the field secretaries has been the legislative program of the Association. This work of helping the states pass home rule bills permitting the establishment of year-round municipal recreation systems has gone forward as fast as the time available for such work would permit. Legislation was secured in Ohio and amendments were obtained for playground laws already existing in New Jersey and Illinois. The Connecticut Home Rule Bill previously passed was also amended. The splendid progress which has been made possible in a number of Pennsylvania cities because of the form of organization and procedure permitted by the terms of the Home Rule Act passed in 1919 bears testimony as nothing else could to the importance of the legislative work of the Association.

At Headquarters

Important as is the field work of the Association it by no means represents the full service which is being rendered. The answering of inquiries on all phases of community recreation received from hundreds of people in all parts of the United States and in foreign countries, and the sending out of literature continue to be an important function of the organization.

Correspondence and Consultation

Each month between 400 and 500 inquiries or letters come to the Correspondence and Consultation Bureau. In replying to many of these special study is required. Literature is being sent each month to an even greater number. In this way the Association is

helping communities and community groups who cannot be aided through the field service.

In increasing numbers individuals are coming to the office of the Association to consult the files and to secure help and suggestions. Through these conferences the Association is establishing relationships with other national organizations and with local groups and is rendering a personal service which is far-reaching in its scope.

Publications

The pamphlets and handbooks of the Association represent a channel of service which each year grows in importance. Practical material is being made available for the use of anyone interested in community recreation. *Layout and Equipment of Playgrounds*, *Pioneering for Play* and other handbooks equally practical are being sent into rural and small communities in all parts of the country.

In *The Playground*, the monthly magazine of the Association, there has appeared during the past year exceedingly practical material on recreation, most of which is available in no other form. A few of the articles of special interest include *Rural Imaginative Recreation* by Constance D'Arcy Mackay; *The Construction and Maintenance of Municipal Golf Courses*; *Special Days on the Playground*; *Lists of Plays for Community Groups*; *Suggestions for Making a Short Budget Go a Long Way*; *Festival Producing in Parks and Playgrounds*; *Some Rural Community Programs*; *Play Production in Churches and Sunday Schools*.

The Year Book telling of the status of the recreation movement in communities throughout the country is being widely used by community groups who are aided in their campaigns by having information regarding methods of organization and expenditures in other cities. No more helpful publication is issued by the Association, many recreation officials believe, than the Year Book.

Other Service Items

Publicity Helps. Photographs, cuts and lantern slides showing recreational activities were available for the use of communities conducting campaigns during the past year. These have been effectively used.

Athletic Badge Tests Many local recreation associations and commissions, schools and other community groups have during 1920 and 1921 made use of the physical efficiency tests whose popularity and usefulness have speedily grown. Practically every state has been represented in the list covered by last year's figures. Between December 1st, 1920 and November 30th, 1921, 4,023 boys and 2,314 girls were awarded badges for passing the tests.

Employment Service

As the community recreation movement has grown the need for helping local communities secure workers who are qualified to organize and conduct recreation on a community-wide basis has

assumed great importance. The Employment Service of the Association through which contacts are made between officials wishing workers and workers desiring positions is therefore no insignificant part of the work. During the past year 82 positions were handled by the Association. Many letters have been written and advice has been given prospective workers through correspondence and conferences.

National Physical Education Service

With the growing appreciation of the need for measures which will increase the physical efficiency of America's young people and make them healthier, stronger and abler citizens, the National Physical Education Service established by the Association has had a very vital task in the promotion of state and federal legislation for physical education. In the past twelve months physical education laws were passed in Missouri, North Carolina, Connecticut, West Virginia and Massachusetts, as a result of which approximately \$45,000 has been appropriated for the carrying out of the provision of the laws in the various states.

Constant and wide-spread publicity has been kept before the public and a nation-wide campaign conducted for the Fess-Capper National Physical Education Bill proposing federal coöperation with the states in making available opportunities for physical education for all children. An intensive effort is being made to secure a vote on this bill by Congress.

Resuming Pre-War Basis

During the war the Playground and Recreation Association of America gave the larger part of its strength and its trained workers to meeting war needs. At the present time the Association is just getting back to the volume of work which it had when the war came. The one addition to its work has been the National Physical Education Service, undertaken only at the urgent request of a group of representatives of many national organizations, who stated that the Association was in position to carry on the campaigns for state and national legislation for physical efficiency more easily than could any other existing group or any new group. In its regular work the Association is merely trying "to carry on," keeping the pre-war basis without any enlargement. This year, however, the emphasis in the field is on strengthening the work already started rather than starting new work, though there is every indication that many new cities will secure year-round municipal recreation within the next twelve months.

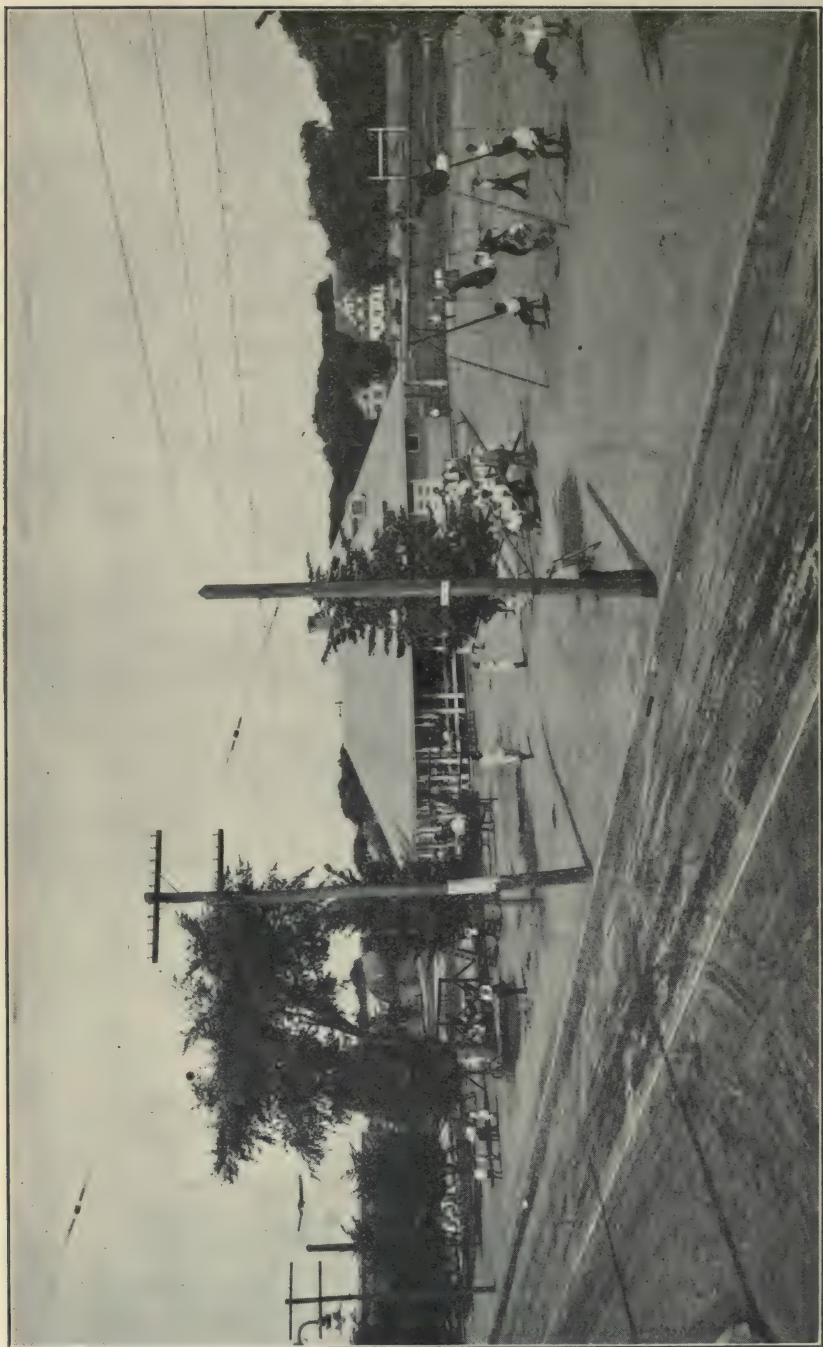
The Responsibility of the Association

With the increasing emphasis on the leisure time movement as a great constructive force which is being reflected in magazines, in such books as *Main Street*, in sermons and public addresses and, most important of all, in the requests which constantly come from

community groups, the Association is faced with the necessity for placing its service on a broader basis.

The fact that 502 cities reported centers conducted last year at an expense of \$8,858,769 is significant of the growth of the movement. The expansion of municipal recreation programs to include community-wide events in which private organizations and local groups coöperate; the organization of neighborhood groups by the municipal recreation departments; the permeating of the whole recreational life of the community by the forces set in motion by the municipal government—these are facts of vital importance. The Playground and Recreation Association of America would be shirking its responsibility if it failed to recognize in them an opportunity for broader and more effective service.

The Association can serve only as its friends and supporters provide the necessary funds. It therefore asks that at a time when the need is imperative for building up the morale of the individual and the community through recreation which will make for happiness and courage, it may be given the means to make the experience accumulated through fifteen years of service, count to the full for the men, women and children of America.



Bucklin Street Playground, Providence, Rhode Island

The Year Book

1921

In an effort to secure for the 1921 Year Book a more comprehensive report from the recreation field, the correspondence this year was extended to cover more than 2,400 cities and towns in the United States and Canada. Of this number replies were received from 1,170. The fact that only fifty per cent of the cities responded to this request for information illustrates the difficulty which is encountered in securing adequate reports, and reemphasizes the fact that the Year Book can serve in a general way only to indicate the progress of the recreation movement. Sixty-six of the cities which appeared in the 1920 Year Book failed to send reports, although in most instances the work is still in progress. A number of incomplete reports which were received from other cities indicate that some form of recreation activity is being promoted.

Most encouraging, however, is the fact that 502 cities report playgrounds and recreation centres maintained under paid leadership during the past year, the largest number since the Year Book has been published.

CENTRES UNDER PAID LEADERSHIP

The tables on Playground and Recreation Centre Statistics for 1921 are based on reports from 502 cities where work is being conducted under paid leadership. This is an encouraging increase over 1920, when 465 cities reported. A corresponding growth is noted in the number of centres, the total being 4,584 as compared with 4,293 reported last year. Only six of the cities appearing in the 1920 Year Book report activities discontinued.

In addition to the 502 cities maintaining work under paid leadership, the following centres are reported:

<i>Playgrounds and Recreation Centres</i>	<i>No. of Cities</i>
School Playgrounds	101
School playgrounds with special paid leaders.....	3
Centres under volunteer leadership.....	6
Unsupervised centres	59

Centres Established During 1921

Still greater cause for encouragement is found in the fact that 51 cities established work during 1921. This is an increase of 39 per cent over the previous year. It is interesting to note in connection with these newly established centres that in 34 of the cities the work is either wholly or partly under municipal control.

In addition, twenty cities report ground and equipment already purchased, and construction well under way. Twenty-two cities suggest definite plans for work next season.

Playgrounds for Colored Children

Of the 502 cities listed in the Year Book Table 68 report 147 centres used by colored children exclusively. A number of others have grounds used by both white and colored children.

EMPLOYED WORKERS

A steady increase in the number of employed workers is observed. This year 11,079 are reported, a total which exceeds the 1920 report by 861. Of this number 5,181 were men and 5,898 women.

One hundred and ninety-one cities report 1,548 workers employed the year round. Two hundred fifty-one cities employed 1,894 caretakers on grounds.

Training Classes for Workers

A comparison with the 1920 reports on training classes for employed and volunteer workers is given as follows:

	1921	1920
Cities conducting training classes for employed workers	94	81
Enrollment in these classes reported by 50 cities	1,580	1,472 (38 cities)
Cities conducting training classes for volunteer workers	69	9
Enrollment in these classes reported by 35 cities	1,890	203 (9 cities)
Cities requiring civil service examinations for recreation positions	41	26

MANAGEMENT

Municipal

Of the 502 cities sending complete reports 367 indicate that their work was supported in whole or in part by municipal funds. The various forms of municipal administration are as follows:

Managing Authority

No. of Cities

Playground and Recreation Commissions or Departments, Divisions Boards and Bureaus of Recreation.....	88
School Boards	128
City Councils, Boards of Trustees or Selectmen.....	11
Departments or Boards of Public Works.....	6
Park Boards, Departments and Bureaus or Park and Recreation Commissions	56
Departments of Parks and Public Property	4
Departments of Public Welfare.....	3
Public Safety Committee	1
Department of Streets and Public Improvements.....	1
City Planning Commission.....	1
City Health Department.....	1
Department of Public Affairs.....	1
Public Recreation and Welfare Commission.....	1
Municipal League	1
Parks and Playgrounds Commissions.....	2
Public Athletic League of County.....	1

Various combinations of municipal departments in charge of recreation work were reported as follows:

City and Board of Education	6
Board of Education and Playground and Recreation Commission	1
Board of Education and Park Commissions or Boards.....	5
Playground Commission and Park Commission.....	1
City Council, Board of Education and Public Utilities Commission	1

Private

Private organizations in control of playgrounds and recreation centres are reported as follows:

Managing Authority

No. of Cities

Playground and Recreation Associations, Leagues and Societies..	50
Civic Clubs and Associations.....	7
Churches	3
Improvement Clubs and Societies.....	5
Parent-Teacher Associations	5
Playground and Recreation Committees.....	9
Y. M. C. A.....	7
Y. W. C. A.	2
Community Service Associations, Corporations and Bureaus.....	29
Community Centres, Boards and Councils.....	13
Neighborhood Associations	4
Memorial Associations	1
Rotary Club	4
Kiwanis Club	1
Red Cross	2
Welfare Leagues and Associations.....	8
Individuals	7
Industrial Plants	8
Settlements	4
Social Service Federation	1
Women's Clubs	16
Miscellaneous Clubs	5
Boys' Organizations	2
Chamber of Commerce	1
Board of Trade	1

Municipal and Private

A list of the municipal departments and private organizations which combined in the management of playgrounds and recreation centres follows:

City Federation and Parent-Teacher Association
Park Board and Community Service
Board of Public Works and Community Service
School Board, City Council and Playground and Recreation Association
Y. M. C. A. School and Park Board
Board of Public Works and Town Guild
Playground Commission and Recreation Association
Playground Department and Community House
City and Y. M. C. A.
Civic League, Civic and Commerce Association and Department of Education
City and University
Board of Education and Memorial House Association
Recreation Commission and Playground and Recreation Association
School and Community Y. M. C. A.
Kiwanis Club and School Board
Federation of Women's Clubs and Park Commission
Women's Federated Clubs and Board of Education
School Board and Board of Commerce
Woman's Club, School Board and City Council
City Council, Board of Education and Chamber of Commerce
School Board, Park Committee and Association of Commerce
Board of Education and Rotary Club
Board of Education and Home and School Associations
City and Y. W. C. A.



A Playground Club House, Los Angeles, California

FINANCES

Sources of Support

The sources of support of the 502 cities appearing in the Year Book Table are summarized as follows:

Municipal Funds	244
Private Funds	135
Municipal and Private Funds.....	120
Municipal and State Funds.....	1
Municipal, Private and State Funds.....	1
Municipal, County and Private Funds.....	1

Expenditures

That communities are realizing more fully the value of money invested in recreation facilities is proved by the increased expenditure shown in 1921. Four hundred fifty-eight cities report \$8,858,769.15 expended in the maintenance of playgrounds and recreation centres. This is an increase of \$1,659,339.49 over last year. Of this total \$5,939,931.23 was expended for salaries. Forty-four cities failed to report expenditures.

Bond Issues

More than five million dollars voted in bonds for recreation purposes! That is the splendid report received from twenty cities; showing an increase of \$3,402,025.00 over last year. Duluth, Minnesota voted \$50,000 for a municipal golf course. Akron, Ohio, has made available \$2,000,000 for the establishing of parks and playgrounds. Memphis, Tennessee plans to spend \$100,000 on a municipal swimming pool.

The cities reporting bond issues are as follows:

<i>City</i>	<i>Amount of Bond Issue</i>
San Diego, Cal.	\$ 28,575
Indianapolis, Ind.	150,000
Shreveport, La.	250,000
River Rouge, Michigan.....	163,000
Duluth, Minn.	50,000
McComb, Miss.	10,000
Livingston, Mont.	2,000
East Orange, N. J.	10,900
Montclair, N. J.	90,000
Roselle, N. J.	30,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	75,000
Utica, N. Y.	6,000
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	100,000
Akron, Ohio	2,000,000
Cleveland, Ohio	480,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,450,000
Scranton, Pa.	15,000

Memphis, Tenn.	100,000
Williamsport, Pa.	10,000
Pendleton, Oregon	8,000
Total	\$5,028,475

Donated Playgrounds

Corresponding to the increase in bond issues is the amount represented in the value of playgrounds donated to various cities by individuals and private organizations. Fifty-three cities report such gifts. Although only eighteen of this number indicate the value of the property in question the total exceeds the million dollar mark. These cities are as follows:

Middletown, Conn.	\$ 7,000	Ithaca, N. Y.	300,000
Muscatine, Ia.	40,000	Wilmington, N. C.	100,000
Covington, Ky.	800	Winston-Salem, N. C.	50,000
Paducah, Ky.	1,500	Dayton, Ohio	27,000
Brockton, Mass.	250,000	Carlisle, Pa.	900
Clinton, Mass.	10,000	Clarion, Pa.	500
Hattiesburg, Miss.	10,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	80,000
Franklin, N. H.	25,000	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	250,000
Herkimer, N. Y.	15,000	Orangeburg, S. C.	15,000
Total			\$1,182,700

Nineteen cities report playground sites donated to the city for a period of years. In almost all cases these are the gifts of industrial firms who in addition are contributing to the expense of maintenance.

LENGTH OF PLAYGROUND TERM

A study of the reports from the 502 cities appearing in the Year Book Table reveals a slight decrease in the number of year round centers and workers. This is probably due to the fact that some of the cities heretofore reporting year round work failed to respond this year. A total of 805 year round centres is reported by 144 cities.

During the summer season 416 cities maintained 2,624 centres. One hundred cities report centres open on Sundays; 196 on holidays.

ATTENDANCE

A total average daily attendance of 1,154,983 is reported by 407 cities. For attendance at winter centres 585,761 is reported by 158 cities. While these figures show a considerable increase over 1920 it is not possible to make any accurate comparison, since the methods of computing attendance vary in different cities.

EVENING WORK

A greater use of playground facilities during the evening hours is observed from year to year. One hundred seventy-five cities report 1,140 centres open and lighted evenings. An attendance of 1,541,369 at these centers is reported by 97 cities.

Although reports show a smaller number of cities reporting school buildings used as evening recreation centres, the number of such centres is larger; 1,274 reported for 137 cities, as compared with 823 for 166 cities last year. The total average attendance at school centres reported by 102 cities is 90,602.

SPECIAL PLAY ACTIVITIES

Special play activities in connection with the recreation work of various cities are reported as follows:

<i>No. of Cities</i>		<i>No. of Cities</i>	
Badge Tests	111	Holiday Celebrations	178
Bands	105	Industrial Athletics	139
Boy Scouts	234	Junior Police	38
Camp Fire Girls.....	139	Junior Red Cross.....	72
Canning	53	Lectures	126
Citizenship	124	Libraries	120
Community Singing	195	Moving Pictures	139
Community Theatre	46	Orchestras	108
Debating Clubs	55	Pageants	180
Domestic Science	120	Self Government	61
Dramatics	173	Skating	146
First Aid	126	Social Dancing	167
Folk Dancing	296	Story Telling	317
Gardening	114	Summer Camps	106
Girl Scouts	138	Swimming	230
Handicraft	200	Tramping	217

STREETS FOR PLAY AND COASTING

Through the closing of streets for play and coasting, city authorities are safeguarding the lives of thousands of children who are denied playground privileges. This year 38 cities report streets closed for play. Twenty-five cities provided leaders for these play spaces. Ninety-eight cities report that they have safeguarded streets for coasting.

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS, BATHS AND BATHING BEACHES

The reports on bathing facilities for public use are given as follows:

	<i>Cities Reporting</i>	<i>Total</i>
Swimming Pools	172	456
Public Baths	81	383
Bathing Beaches	156	246

An increasing number of cities report swimming pools under supervision, as well as the promotion of "Learn-To-Swim Weeks" and water sports of various kinds.

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS FOR RECREATION PURPOSES

The community building is now recognized as a very important factor in the successful promotion of recreational activities. This year 103 cities report the maintenance of 353 community buildings used exclusively for recreation purposes, an increase of 53 over last year. The total average attendance at 197 of these is given as 121,652. A total value of \$2,166,719.70 for such property is reported by 49 cities.

SUMMARY

Questionnaires sent out	2,476
Replies received	1,170
Cities reporting centres established in 1921.....	51
Cities not reporting in 1921 which appeared in the 1920 Year Book....	66
Cities reporting work discontinued	6
Cities reporting work just starting.....	20
Cities suggesting the possibility of work next year.....	22
Cities sending reports incomplete for publication.....	50

Centres Maintained

Cities reporting centres under paid leadership.....	502
Total number of centres reported	4,584
Cities reporting unsupervised playgrounds.....	59
Cities reporting school playgrounds.....	101
Cities reporting school playgrounds with special paid leaders.....	3
Centres maintained during the summer months in 416 cities.....	2,624
Cities maintaining centres for colored children.....	68
Cities reporting centres open Sundays.....	100
Cities reporting centres open holidays.....	196
Total number of year round centres reported by 144 cities.....	805

Employed Workers

Total number of men workers employed	5,181
Total number of women workers employed.....	5,898
Total	11,079
Number of workers employed the year around in 191 cities.....	2,398
Caretakers employed in 251 cities	1,894

Training Classes for Workers

Number of cities reporting training classes for employed workers....	94
Total enrollment in these classes reported by 50 cities	1,580
Total enrollment in classes for volunteers reported by 35 cities.....	1,890
Cities reporting civil service examinations as a requirement in filling recreation positions	41

Finances

Cities reporting work supported by municipal funds.....	244
“ “ “ “ by private funds	135
“ “ “ “ by municipal and private funds.....	120
“ “ “ “ by state and municipal funds.....	1
“ “ “ “ by municipal, private and state funds	1
“ “ “ “ by municipal, county and private funds	1
Total expenditure reported by 458 cities.....	\$8,858,769.15
Total amount issued in bonds by 20 cities.....	\$5,028,475.00
Total value of donated playgrounds reported by 18 cities.....	\$1,182,700.00

Attendance

Total average daily attendance at summer centres reported by 407 cities	1,154,983
Total average daily attendance at winter centres reported by 158 cities	585,761

Evening Playgrounds and Recreation Centres

Total number of centres reported by 175 cities.....	1,140
Total average attendance reported by 97 cities.....	1,541,369
Cities reporting school buildings used as evening recreation centres.....	137
Total number of such buildings.....	1,274
Total average attendance reported by 102 cities.....	90,602

Community Buildings

Total number of community buildings reported by 103 cities....	353
Total average attendance reported for 197 centres.....	121,652
Total value of buildings reported by 49 cities.....	\$2,166,719.70

Public Swimming Pools, Baths and Bathing Beaches

	<i>Cities Reporting</i>	<i>Total</i>
Swimming Pools	122	456
Public Baths	81	383
Bathing Beaches	156	246

Streets for Play and Coasting

Cities reporting streets closed for play.....	38
Cities reporting streets closed for play under leadership.....	25
Cities reporting street closed for coasting	98



Municipal Gymnasium, Brookline, Mass.

OFFICERS OF
RECREATION COMMISSIONS,
BOARDS AND
ASSOCIATIONS

AND

TABLES

SHOWING

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION
CENTRE STATISTICS

FOR

1921

OFFICERS OF RECREATION COMMISSIONS, BOARDS AND ASSOCIATIONS

STATE AND CITY	NAME	PRESIDENT OR CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY
ALABAMA			
Birmingham.....	Playground Association.....	.....	T. D. Moor
CALIFORNIA			
Alameda.....	Recreation Department.....	C. E. Hickok, City Mgr.....	A. C. Benton
Berkeley.....	Playground Commission.....	Mrs. W. H. Marston.....	Mrs. Fowler Mallett
Fresno.....	Playground and Recreation Commission.....	Mayor Truman G. Hart.....	Raymond L. Quigley
Los Angeles.....	Playground Commission.....	Frederick G. Leonard.....	Charles S. Lamb
Long Beach.....	Municipal Playground Association.....	S. F. DuRee.....	Albert W. Comfort
Monrovia.....	Playground Association.....	Mrs. R. O. Simpson.....	E. E. West
Oakland.....	Recreation Department.....	.....	Jay B. Nash
Sacramento.....	Department of Playgrounds.....	L. J. Williams.....	George Sim
San Diego.....	Board of Playground Commissioners.....	Rev. D. O. Crowley.....	Celia A. Dunham
San Francisco.....	Playground Commission.....	Thos. H. Elson.....	Miss M. Philomene Hagan
San Pedro.....	Community Recreation Association.....	C. B. Raitt.....	.....
Santa Ana.....	Playground Commission.....	Mrs. J. Wm Sackman.....	.....
Stockton.....	Summer Playground Committee.....	Mrs. J. W. Kirnick.....	B. E. Swenson
	Playground and Recreation Commissioners.....	.....	.....
COLORADO			
Denver.....	Playground Association.....	H. C. Foster.....	Anna Louise Johnson
CONNECTICUT			
Ansonia.....	Playground Association.....	Geo. C. Bryant.....	C. E. A. Heywood
Bridgeport.....	Board of Recreation.....	Rev. Wm. Horace Day.....	P. V. Gahan
Derby.....	Playground Association.....	Mrs. T. S. Allis.....	Miss Ada S. Shelton
Meriden.....	Playground Committee of Town School Committee.....	Julius Strenlau.....	.....
Norwich.....	Playground Association.....	.....	Arthur L. Peale
South Manchester.....	Recreation Committee of Ninth School District.....	Philip Cheney.....	John Hyde

CONN.—Continued.

Stamford.....	Board of Public Recreation.....	Miss Dorothy Heroy.....	Edith Barclay
Wallingford.....	Playground Association.....	R. H. Taber.....	R. Fleming Stuart
DIST. OF COLUMBIA			
Washington.....	Department of Playgrounds.....	Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes.....	Nina M. White
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville.....	Playground Commission.....	Ernest Metcalf.....	Mrs. Thomas P. Denham
GEORGIA			
Augusta.....	Playground Committee of Community Service Association.....	Lansing B. Lee.....	George Barrett
Macon.....	Playground and Recreation Association	Lee M. Happ.....	Gussie Riley
	Playground and Recreation Commission.....	Luther Williams.....	Gussie Riley
ILLINOIS			
Chicago.....	Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches.....	.....	Walter Wright
{ LaSalle	LaSalle Playground Association.....	.....	J. Wyatt Marrs, Director
{ Peru.....	Playground Board.....	Dr. H. J. Stewart.....	Dudley C. Meyers
{ Oglesby	Playground Association.....	Miss Lela Lincoln.....	L. C. Carroll
Oak Park.....			
Ottawa.....			
INDIANA			
Attica.....	Playground Fund Association.....	Robert A. Martin.....	Florence Peck
Evansville.....	Playground Commission.....	Abe Strouse.....	Julius Doerter
Indianapolis.....	Recreation Department.....	.....	R. Walter Jarvis
South Bend.....	Municipal Recreation Committee.....	C. W. Copp.....	Mrs. Gary Krager
Tell City.....	Playground Committee.....	Mrs. Hilda Zoercher.....	Mrs. Mayne Gregory
IOWA			
Des Moines.....	Playground and Recreation Association	Mrs. Frank Armstrong.....	Mrs. Frank Jeffries
	Playground Commission.....	Mrs. Howard Clark.....	Mrs. Frank Armstrong
Muscantine.....	Playground Association.....	C. L. Young.....	Miss Van Disseldorf
Ottumwa.....	Playground League.....	Mrs. D. C. Brockman.....	Mrs. H. L. Sedgwick
Webster City.....	Playground Association.....	Charles Jerber.....	Louis Follett

STATE AND CITY	NAME	PRESIDENT OR CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY
LOUISIANA			
New Orleans	Board of Commissioners of Public Playgrounds	Mrs. A. J. Stallings	Mrs. J. H. Douglas
MAINE			
Millinocket	Playground Committee	Rev. John Rosnagel, Jr.	
Portland	Recreation Commission	Charles B. Clarke	Granville R. Lee
Westbrook	Community Association	Joseph A. Warren	Arthur S. Merrill
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	Children's Playground Association	Mrs. Chas. E. Ellicott	Miss Mary B. Steuart
Hagerstown	Playground and Recreation Association	Frank S. Leiter	C. E. Whipple
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston	School Playground Association		Nathaniel J. Young, Director
	Park and Recreation Commission	James B. Shea	Daniel J. Byrne
Brockton	Playground Commission	John F. Scully	Abbie O. Delano
Brookline	Playground Commission	Payson Dana	S. K. Nason
Clinton	Recreation Commission	Rev. E. J. Fitzgerald	Miss Clare Groby
Dalton	Committee on Community Recreation	Z. Marshall Crane	William W. Howe
Everett	Playground Commission	Fred A. Hutchings	Melville A. Arnold
Holyoke	Playground Commission	A. A. Brooks	Katherine A. Mahoney
Lawrence	Playgrounds Department	Michael F. Scanlon	William V. Crawford
Ludlow	Playground Commission	Walter E. Gushee	Chas. H. Paull
	Recreation Association		George B. Haas
Newton	Playground Commission	William C. Brewer	Ernst Hermann
Peabody	Playground Commission	Henry A. King	Henry A. King
Somerville	Playgrounds Association	Albion A. Perry	Mrs. Mary R. Lincoln
	Recreation and Playgrounds Commission	Charles S. Clark	George L. Dudley
Southbridge	Playground Committee	C. A. Petrault, M. D.	Hector LeClain
Taunton	Playground Commission	Bernard S. Conaty	
Westfield	Playground Commission	D. M. Cole	Mrs. Edith M. Fielding
West Springfield	Playground Commission	R. B. Pillsbury	W. Lenville
Worcester	Parks and Recreation Commission	George F. Booth	George T. Richardson

MICHIGAN	Detroit.....	Department of Recreation.....	C. E. Brewer, Commissioner.....	.....	R. M. Teele, Supt.
	Grand Rapids.....	Bureau of Recreation.....			Mrs. Edith Alvord
	Highland Park.....	Recreation Commission.....	Russell Wallace.....		Frank Cook
	Hillsdale.....	Playground Association.....	Mrs. A. G. Doty.....		Mrs. D. L. Quirk
	Ypsilanti.....	Recreation Commission.....	Prof. W. P. Bowen.....		
MINNESOTA	Minneapolis.....	Joint Committee on Playgrounds.....	Mrs. A. W. Strong.....		Mrs. R. H. Smith
	St. Paul.....	Department of Parks and Playgrounds.....			Ernest W. Johnson
	Winona.....	Playgrounds Association.....	Rev. Geo. S. Keller.....		C. D. Tearse
MISSOURI	St. Louis.....	Division of Parks and Recreation.....	Fred W. Pape, Commissioner.....		R. H. Abeken
	Joliet.....	Playground Committee.....	Mrs. C. E. Pierce.....		
MISSISSIPPI	Brookhaven.....	Municipal Playground Association.....	C. B. Perkins.....		R. L. Davis
	Omaha.....	Recreation Department.....	J. B. Humel, Commissioner.....		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Concord.....	Committee on Playgrounds.....	Wm. L. Stevens.....		
	Franklin.....	Playground Association.....	Rev. C. D. Skillen.....		Mrs. John Manchester
	Manchester.....	City Playground Commission.....	William F. Sullivan.....		Carl F. Simon
	Nashua.....	Municipal Recreation Commission.....			Oscar L. Flather
NEW JERSEY	Atlantic City.....	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Streets and Public Improvements.....	Joseph T. McCormack.....		Glenn C. Heller
	Bayonne.....	Playground Department.....	Archer Platt.....		V. E. Edwards
	Bridgeton.....	Johnson-Reeves Playground Association.....	Thomas A. Barrett.....		L. E. Rowley
	East Orange.....	Board of Recreation Commissioners.....	Walter H. Baldwin.....		C. A. Allen
	Elizabeth.....	Recreation Commission.....	F. S. Green, Commissioner.....		
	Livington.....	Playground Department.....	C. Fletcher Church.....		Chas. W. McWilliams
	Kearny.....	Playground Commission.....	John A. Brinley.....		F. W. Ford
	Morristown.....	Playground Society.....			

STATE AND CITY	NAME	PRESIDENT OR CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY
NEW JERSEY.—Cont.			
Mt. Tabor.....	Playground Association.....	Wm. C. Cudlipp.....	Mrs. John W. King.....
New Brunswick.....	Commission of Parks and Playgrounds.....	Mrs. Walter T. Marvin.....	Miss Ida Cogan.....
Passaic.....	Recreation Association.....	H. Weber, Jr.....	Dr. L. R. Burnett.....
Patterson.....	Board of Recreation.....	Wm. H. Gurney.....	Miss Florence Stewart.....
Plainfield.....	Public Recreation Commission.....	H. W. Marshall.....	John S. Applegate.....
Red Bank.....	Recreation Commission.....	William H. Houston.....	Josephine T. Ruff.....
Riverside.....	Children's Playground Association.....	Julia T. Arndt.....	A. E. Clough.....
South Orange.....	Recreation Commission.....	C. E. Colley.....	C. C. Malsbury.....
Westfield.....	Playground Commission.....	Geo. H. L. Morton.....	Mrs. P. McKim Garrison.....
West Orange.....	Playground Commission.....	Edgar L. Newhouse.....	
NEW YORK			
Beacon.....	Recreation Commission.....	A. E. Gordon.....	A. O. Tritsch.....
Buffalo.....	Bureau of Recreation.....		A. C. Febrey, Director.....
Elmira.....	City Recreation Commission.....	E. J. Dunn.....	Z. Nespor.....
Herkimer.....	Playground Association.....	Mrs. John Campbell.....	Helen A. Mangan.....
Hornell.....	Municipal Recreation Association.....	W. H. Prangen.....	Mrs. John J. Herrick.....
Newburgh.....	Recreation Commission.....	J. R. Thompson.....	Mrs. P. A. Northrip.....
New Rochelle.....	Recreation Department.....	Julius Prince.....	Mrs. Emil Samek.....
New York.....	Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Parks.....	Francis D. Gallatin, Com'r.....	
	Dept. of Parks, Borough of Brooklyn.....	John N. Harman.....	John J. Downing.....
	Parks and Playgrounds Association.....	George Gordon Battle.....	Lulu Morton.....
	Recreation Commission.....	Thomas J. Connelly.....	F. G. Schmidt.....
	Community Service— Recreation Association.....	Dr. Edgar G. Cuddeback.....	Ethel L. Hiller.....
Potsdam.....	Public Playground Committee.....	Horace N. Clark.....	Mr. Safford.....
Rochester.....	Bureau of Playgrounds and Recreation.....	Robert A. Bernhardt.....	Edna H. Miller.....
Sag Harbor.....	Park and Recreation Ass'n. Incorporated.....	L. P. Pleasants.....	Miss E. B. Low.....
Syracuse.....	Board of Recreation.....	Dr. Frederick Sears.....	Miss Leslie M. West.....
Tuxedo Park.....	Tuxedo Village Playground Association.....	Mrs. Lewis S. Morris.....	Mrs. George St. George.....

Utica.....	Recreation Commission.....	Harry R. Hayes.....	Ida J. Butcher
Watertown.....	Playground and Recreation Association.....	Roy C. Van Denbergh.....	Ida J. Butcher
	Recreation Department.....	C. A. Bingham, City Mgr.....	
NORTH CAROLINA			
Greensboro.....	Camp and Playground Association.....	E. Sternberger.....	J. D. Wilkins
Raleigh.....	Recreation Commission.....	Dr. A. G. Spingler.....	Dr. Richard Crozier
Wilmington.....	Playground Association.....	George Whitaker.....	Otis B. Hinnant
Winston-Salem.....	Park and Playground Department.....		Walter Houcins
OHIO			
Canton.....	Park and Recreation Commission.....	Emmett C. Johnson.....	Julius J. Sonneborn
Cleveland.....	Division of Recreation of the Department of Parks and Public Property.....	Fred S. Day, Commissioner.....	A. W. Raymond, Director
Columbus.....	Division of Public Recreation.....	Scott Pierce.....	Ben Piers
Dayton.....	Playground and Garden Association.....		Ben Piers
Gallipolis.....	Bureau of Recreation.....		
	Playground Committee of Community Association.....	W. G. Scarberry.....	Mrs. Ed. Mullineaux
Mansfield.....	Playground Association.....	R. O. Lupton.....	Rose Leiter
Martin's Ferry.....	Playground Association.....	Douglas Robbins.....	A. T. Selby
Middletown.....	Recreation Association.....	Max L. Kleeman.....	Dwight Smith
Springfield.....	Playground Association.....	C. G. Booth, Commissioner.....	E. E. Parsons
Toledo.....	Division of Recreation.....	Wells Griswold.....	Frank Tear
Youngstown.....	Playground Association.....		
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown.....	Central Recreation Commission.....	David Jacks.....	Ella Gardner
Altoona.....	Bureau of Recreation.....	W. C. Westfall, Commissioner.....	Mrs. L. C. Spring
Bristol.....	Playground Association.....	Mrs. W. E. Dodds.....	
Butler.....	Playground Committee of Women's Club.....	Mrs. J. C. Say.....	
Carlisle.....	Playground Association of Civic Club.....	Harriet H. Goodyear.....	Mrs. W. L. Jackson
Chester.....	Public Recreation and Welfare Commission.....	Eugene White.....	Benjamin Newsome
Chester County.....	Board of Recreation.....	Horace A. Beale.....	Edwin S. Philips
Clarion.....	Public Playground Association.....	Frank Arnold, Jr.....	Norman C. Ball
Coatesville.....	Committee on Parks and Recreation.....	H. M. Zook.....	R. B. Harris
Conshohocken.....	Frances Ross Poley Playground Ass'n.....	Howard Wood, Jr.....	Mrs. David H. Ross

STATE AND CITY	NAME	PRESIDENT OR CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY
PENN.— <i>Cont.</i>			
Elwood City	Playground Commission	Dr. C. M. Dunn	J. Jay Dunn
Greensburg	Playgrounds and Civic Association	Mrs. L. B. Huff	Mrs. F. W. Frazier
Johnstown	Municipal Recreation Commission	Dr. A. S. Fichtner	Leo J. Buettner
Lancaster	Recreation and Playground Association	M. M. Harnish	S. M. Strayer
Lebanon	Recreation Board	Harry A. Snyder	L. W. Richards
McDonald	Playground Association	Mrs. Besse Miller	N. G. Parke
Milton	Playground Association	C. L. Millward	L. Townsend
Northampton	Playgrounds Association	H. S. Belheimer	A. A. Shoemaker
Oxford	Recreational Association	C. C. Urig	Mrs. Cecil Reynolds
Philadelphia	Bureau of Recreation	Sophia L. Ross	Gertrude MacDougall
Phoenixville	Recreation Commission	Wm. H. Reeves	Joseph Jelby
Pittsburgh	Bureau of Recreation		Mrs. Margaret S. Gray
	Playground and Vacation		
Pottsville	School Association of Allegheny, Inc.	Mrs. John Cowley	Miss Mame M. Stoner
	Y. M. C. A. Playground Association	G. T. Burd	
Punxsutawney	Parks and Playground Commission		John Dengler
Quakertown	Playground Association	Ed S. Swartz	Mrs. John P. Wilson
Reading	Playground Association	Carl G. Leech	Carl G. Leech
Scranton	Recreation Commission	D. E. Dampman	Wm. R. Diener
Scranton	Bureau of Recreation	Rev. Robert Kreidler	Mrs. Edwin W. Gearhardt
Steelton	Parks and Playground Commission	Chas. S. Davis	Chas. P. Feidt
West Newton	Playgrounds Committee	A. W. Cronshore	Ralph N. Lutz
West Reading	Playground Association	Irvin P. Fessler	Chas. B. Merritt
Wilkes-Barre	Playground Association	Mrs. Charles Long	Mr. Deffendorf
York	Recreation Commission	Alexander E. McLean	Miss Charlotte V. Kelsey
RHODE ISLAND			
Newport	Board of Recreation Commissioners	A. R. C. Katzenmeyer	Miss Ruth B. Franklin
Providence	Board of Recreation	Hon. Joseph H. Gainer	Joseph J. McCaffrey
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	Municipal Playground Commission	Mrs. J. C. Tiedeman	Mrs. A. B. Miller
Columbia	Playground Department	Fred D. Marshall	
Orangeburg	Committee for Orangeburg Playgrounds	V. J. Hill	Ted Schiffler

TENNESSEE	Recreation Department.....	J. T. Willingham.....	L. M. DeSaussure
	Memphis.....		
TEXAS	Recreation and Community Service Association.....	R. W. Wier.....	Max Bentley
	Houston.....	R. W. Wier.....	Max Bentley
UTAH	City Playground Committee.....	George D. Gordon.....	Norman Hamilton
	Logan.....	A. H. Crabbe, Commissioner.....	Charlotte Stewart
VERMONT	Recreation Department.....		Kate Williams
	Salt Lake City.....		
VERMONT	Playground Association.....	Dr. Ray Smith.....	M. E. Hunt
	Rutland.....		
VIRGINIA	Playground Association.....	Mrs. F. C. Howard.....	Mrs. T. Marshall Jones
	Alexandria.....		C. R. Wood
VIRGINIA	Department Recreation and Playgrounds.....	Morgan R. Mills.....	E. J. Garnhausen
	Lynchburg.....	Mrs. Glenn A. Main.....	Esther Lee
WEST VIRGINIA	Community Recreation Association.....		
	Roanoke.....		
WEST VIRGINIA	Recreation Committee.....		
	Martinsburg.....	Mrs. Sadie Smith.....	Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend
WEST VIRGINIA	Playground Association.....	Mrs. A. B. Rinehart.....	Mrs. J. D. Marple
	McMechen.....	H. E. Ogden.....	J. D. Kebler
WEST VIRGINIA	Playground Association.....	John L. Fish.....	
	Parkersburg.....	W. B. Gundling.....	Edward Jefferson
WEST VIRGINIA	Sistersville.....		
	Wheeling.....		
WEST VIRGINIA	Recreation Commission.....		
	Waukesha.....	Mrs. Harvey J. Frame.....	
CANADA	Municipal League Committee on Play-ground Activities.....		
CANADA	Playgrounds Commission.....	J. D. O. Connor.....	W. E. Donovan
	Halifax, N. S.....	John M. Eastwood.....	Charles Peebles
CANADA	Playground Association.....	R. O. Johnson.....	Raymond Allan
	Hamilton, Ontario.....	Gerald H. Brown.....	E. F. Morgan
CANADA	Parks and Playgrounds Association.....		
	Montreal, Quebec.....		
CANADA	Playground Commission.....		
	Ottawa, Ontario.....		
CANADA	Playground Association.....		
	Peterboro, Ontario.....		

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes f

STATE AND CITY	Population*	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Attendance	
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year-round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter		
ALABAMA														
1 Birmingham.....	178,270		19		19	5	20	1		2:00- 7:00	2:00- 7:00		5,000	
2 Montgomery.....	43,464	3			3	1	2	1		8:00- 6:00	3:00- 5:00		1,000	
ARIZONA														
1 Bisbee.....	9,205		2		2	1	1			2	2	2		
2 Douglas.....	9,916	2		3	5	1	1	1	1	All day	9:00- 6:00	9:00- 6:00	500	
3 Globe.....	7,044		1		1		1			8:00-12:00				
4 Miami.....	6,689			1	1		1	1						
CALIFORNIA														
1 Alameda.....	28,806	3			3	1	4	5	8	10:00- 6:00	2:00- 5:30	2:00- 5:00	1,351	
2 Alhambra.....	9,096		1		1	1	1							
3 Bakersfield.....	18,638		3		3	1	2			3:00- 5:30			90	
4 Berkeley.....	55,886	9			9	10	10	20	9	9:30- 6:00	2:30- 5:30	2:30- 5:00	1,200	
5 Fresno.....	44,616	7	1	3	11	8	9	17	4	9:00- 9:00	3:30-dark	3:30-10:30	8,000	
6 Long Beach.....	55,593		7		7	4	9			2-5, 7-9	2-5, 7-9		475	
7 Los Angeles.....	576,673	13	35	2	50	45	41	29	14	1:30- 7:30	2:00-5:15 7:30-10:00 Sat. 10-12	2:00: 5:15 7:30-10:00 Sat. 10-12	4,341	
8 Modesto.....	9,241		1		1		1		1	9:00- 5:30			150	
9 Monrovia.....	5,480		1		1	1	1		1	2-5, 6-9			92	
10 Oakland.....	216,361	23		29	52	11	16	5	13	9:00- 8:00	3:00- 6:00		7,500	
11 Oroville.....	3,340	1			1	1		1	1	3:30- 6:00	3:30- 6:00	3:30- 6:00	19	
12 Pomona.....	13,505			1	1	2	1		1		3-6, 7-10			
13 Sacramento.....	65,857	5	2		7	9	13	15	6	9:00-12:00 2:00- 6:00 Afternoon Evening	9:00-12:00 2:00- 6:00 Afternoon Evening	10:00-12:00 2:30- 5:30 Afternoon- Evening	906	
14 San Diego.....	74,683	4			4	5	5	10	5	8 a. m.- 9 p. m.			2,939	
15 San Francisco.....	508,410	16		2	18	10	20	26	18	8:00- 5:00 9:00- 5:00			400	
16 San Jose.....	39,604		2		2	2	6							
17 San Pedro.....			1		1	1								
18 Santa Ana.....	15,485		2		2		2						70	
19 Santa Monica...	15,252	1		9	10	3	17		1	1:00- 5:00	3:30-4:30	3:30-4:30	40	
20 Stockton.....	40,296	7	2	2	11	10	9	14	8	1:00- 9:00	3:30- 5:30	3:30- 5:30	1,565	
COLORADO														
1 Colorado Springs	30,105		4		4		12			9:00- 7:00			1,360	
2 Denver.....	256,369	2	16		18	12	25	37		2:00- 9:00	8:00-10:00	3:30-10:00	5,104	
CONNECTICUT														
1 Ansonia.....	17,643		1		1	1	1			9:00- 6:00			300	
2 Bridgeport.....	143,538		20	7	27	136		9		9:00- 9:00		7:00-11:00	7,600	
3 Bristol.....	20,620		1		1	2	1		1	10:00- 5:30			2,000	
4 Derby.....	11,238		2		2		2			9:00- 5:30			120	
5 Hartford.....	138,036	5	26	7	38	16	6	5		9:00- 9:00	1:00- 9:00		3,925	
6 Meriden.....	34,739		6		6	4	7	1	3	9-11:30 1:30-5 10:00-12 1:30-5:00 6:00-8:00			868	
7 Middletown.....	22,129		4		4	6	6		1				820	
8 New Haven.....	162,519		17	34	51	10	41	1	17	9:00- 4:00 9:00-12:00 1:30- 5:00	3:30- 5:00		5,500	
9 Norwich.....	29,685		2		2	4	7		1				217	
10 Putnam.....	7,711		1		1		1			9-12, 2-5			65	
11 S. Manchester...	18,370	2	3		5	2	2		4	8 a. m.- 10:30 p. m.	8 a. m.- 10:30 p. m.	8 a. m.- 10:30 p. m.	200	
12 Stamford.....	40,057		5		5	5	7			1:00- 5:00	2:00-10:00	2:00-10:00		

ENTER STATISTICS FOR 1921

e table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Recreation Centers	Year First Center was established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total			
City Commissioners.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1919	T. D. Moor
City Commission.....					Municipal Funds.....	1914	H. A. Washington
School Trustees.....		545.00	6,100.00	6,645.00	Municipal Funds.....		C. H. Philbrook
City and Public Schools.....	2,163.25		3,105.00	5,268.25	Municipal Funds.....	1919	R. E. Souers
School District.....				4,000.00	Municipal funds.....		W. P. Bland
Public Schools.....					Municipal funds.....		Nina V. Fisher
Recreation Department....	1,283.06	3,500.28	15,736.09	20,519.43	Municipal funds.....	1910	A. C. Benton
City of Alhambra.....				600.00	Municipal funds.....		Grant M. Lorraine
Board of Education.....		100.00	500.00	600.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....		
(School Department and Playground Commission		1,000.00	5,280.00	6,280.00	Municipal funds.....	1921	James H. Parker
Playground and Recreation Commission	1,766.70	4,576.33	17,052.00	23,395.03	Municipal funds.....	1909	George Hjelte
Dept. of Public Affairs.....	1,500.00	500.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1914	Raymond L. Quigley
Playground Commission....	94,110.77	99,784.76	130,600.11	324,495.64	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1918	Albert W. Comfort
Park Department.....	1,000.00	30.00	225.00	1,255.00	Municipal funds.....	1905	C. B. Raitt
Playground Association.....		50.00	450.00	500.00	Municipal funds.....		G. B. Shadinger
Recreation Department....	957.88	42,600.46	92,010.06	135,568.40	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1921	E. E. West
Community Y. M. C. A.....				73.25	Private funds.....	1909	Jay B. Nash
Christian Church.....					Private funds.....	1921	J. B. Wilbur
Dept. of Playgrounds.....	9,800.00	9,917.00	27,560.00	47,277.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1912	Sarah M. Jacobus
(Board of Playground Commissioners.....		7,008.73	22,156.18	29,164.91	Municipal funds.....		George Sim
Playground Commission....		24,113.00	76,636.00	100,749.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	F. H. Ehmke
School Department.....		125.00	425.00	550.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1910	M. Philomene Hagan
Board of Education.....			100.00	100.00	Municipal funds.....	1915	Alex. Sherriffs
(City Federation and Parent Teacher Ass'n.....		10.00	300.00	310.00	Private funds.....		Thomas H. Elson
Board of Education.....		1,086.62	981.00	2,067.62	Municipal funds.....	1917	Mrs. J. Wm. Sackman
(Playground and Recreation Commission	4,000.00	4,185.00	11,615.00	19,800.00	Municipal funds.....	1919	H. M. Rebok
Park Department.....		1,688.00	2,112.00	3,800.00	Municipal funds.....	1914	B. E. Swenson
(City and Board of Education.....		12,446.00	12,032.05	24,478.05	Municipal funds.....	1913	Celia Gormley
Playground Association....		150.00	270.00	420.00	Private funds.....	1905	Anna L. Johnson
Board of Recreation.....	15,000.00	23,350.00	24,939.00	63,289.00	Municipal funds.....	1909	Howard E. Green
Individual.....	700.00	400.00	1,600.00	2,700.00	Private funds.....	1912	P. V. Gahan
(Playground Association and Y. M. C. A.....		174.00	280.00	454.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1916	Nettie E. Rockwell
(Park and Recreation Department.....	5,129.74	20,549.07	13,525.70	39,204.51	Municipal funds.....	1913	Ada S. Shelton
Town School Committee....		661.21	1,240.00	1,901.21	Municipal funds.....	1909	James H. Dillon
Community Service, Inc....	11,000.00	400.00	3,120.00	14,520.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1912	David Gibbs
Board of Education.....		1,500.00	6,500.00	8,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1920	E. L. Manning
Playground Association....		225.75	272.95	498.70	Municipal funds.....	1909	H. J. Schnelle
Parent Teacher Ass'n.....	75.00	10.00	120.00	205.00	Private funds.....	1909	Mary F. McKay
(Recreation Commission of Ninth School District				13,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1921	Wm. L. McDonald
Board of Public Recreation		1,667.61	2,478.00	4,145.61	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1917	W. J. Clarke
Community Centre, Inc....			1,049.50	2,217.39		1913	Dorothy Hercy

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes for

STATE AND CITY	Population*	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Attendance
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter	
CONN.—Cont.													
13 Wallingford....	12,010		2		2	4	2		1	{ 9-11:30 2:00-9:00 9:00-4:00			203
14 West Haven....			1		1		2						100
15 Willimantic....	12,330			1	1	1	1	2	1	9-11, 2-5	9-11, 2-5	Evening	500
DELAWARE													
1 Henry Clay....	1,000	1			1	1	6	3	1	{ 2-4:45 7-9:30	1-4:45 7-10:00		80
2 Wilmington....	110,168	{ 4	11	7	11	2	19						
DIST. OF COLUMBIA													
1 Washington....	437,571	{ 1	11	30	42	5	47	7	22	{ 9-dark S. 9-4:30 5	11:45-dark Sat. 9-4:30		11,215
FLORIDA													
1 Jacksonville....	91,558	11			11	2	1	3		10-12, 2-6	3:30-5:30	3:00-5:00	
GEORGIA													
1 Augusta....	52,548	2			2	1	2	3		3	3	3	250
2 Columbus....	31,125	4	2		6		6	4	2	{ 8:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m.		10:00-10:00	500
3 Macon....	52,995	5			5	1	7	8	1	4-dark	3-dark	3-dark	675
4 Thomasville....	8,196		3		3		1	1		4:00-7:00		8:00-11:00	98
ILLINOIS													
1 Belleville....	24,823		4		4	3	1		4	12:00-8:00			20
2 Chicago....	2,701,705	{ 70			70	70	70	70	70	{ 8:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 9:00-1:00 10:00-10:00 9:00-9:00 9:00-9:00 1:00-9:00 1:00-9:00 1:00-9:00 9:00-12:00 5:00-9:00	8:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 7:00-9:00 10:00-10:00 3:00-10:00 9:00-9:00 1:00-9:00 3:00-9:00 3:00-9:00 9:00-12:00 5:00-9:00	8:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 7:00-9:00 10:00-10:00 3:00-10:00 9:00-9:00 1:00-9:00 3:00-9:00 3:00-9:00 9:00-12:00 5:00-9:00	60,000 3,000 9,170 54,160 200 1,000 400 400 500 100 444
3 Decatur....	43,818	1			1	1				9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	200
4 East St. Louis..	66,740	1	5		6	6	3	2	12	1:00-9:00	1:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	1,000
5 Evanston....	37,215	{ 1			1	1	1	2	1	1:00-9:00	1:00-9:00	3:00-9:00	400
6 Granite City....	14,757	2			2	1	2		2	9:00-9:00	3:00-9:00	3:00-9:00	500
7 Jacksonville....	15,713		1		1		1		5	9:00-12:00	9:00-12:00		550
8 Joliet....	38,442	8	14	8	22	14	12	16	14	1:30-8:00	All day 12:00-1:30	7:00-9:00 P. M.	100 444
9 LaSalle, Peru and Oglesby....	12,332	{ 1			1	12	6	10	3	9:00-9:00	3:00-10:00	3:00-10:00	850
		1	3		3	4	3	1	1	9:00-9:00	9:00-9:00	4:00-10:00	850
10 Moline....	30,709		5	3	8	4	6			9:00-5:00		8:00-10:00	1,400
11 Murphysboro...	10,703		2		2	1	1			All day			
12 North Chicago..	5,839	1			1	1			1	10:00-10:00		10:00-10:00	
13 Oak Park....	39,830	2	4		6	2	1		1	10:00-9:00	3:30-7:00		600
14 Ottawa....	10,816		1		1	1			1	{ 9-12 2-5, 7-9			660
15 Pana....	6,122		1		1	1			1	All day			250
16 Rockford....	65,651			8	8	5	6						
17 Rock Island....	35,177		4		4		4		3	9:00-4:00			555
18 Taylorville....	5,806		1		1		1						

TER STATISTICS FOR 1921

Table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Unkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total			
Ground Committee.....		586.78	797.85	1,384.63	Municipal funds.....	1913	R. Fleming Stuart
Board of Park Commissioners.....			200.00	200.00	Private funds.....	1921	Dr. Chas. D. Phelps
African Thread Co.....		2,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	Private funds.....	1915	C. W. Hill
ley Community House..		959.38	5,254.00	6,213.38	Private funds.....	1913	Clara B. Bubb
rk Board Community Service.....				20,000.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1920	Charles F. Ernst
Department of Playgrounds rd of Education.....	49,000.00	38,000.00	46,220.00 20,000.00	133,220.00 20,000.00	{ Municipal funds.....	1902	Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes { Walter B. Patterson Dr. W. S. Montgomery
ground Commission.....				7,686.92	Municipal funds.....	1910	Jasper N. Jones
Community Service Association.....	1 000.00	1,660.00	2,340.00	5,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1919	A. R. Tones
Community Service.....				14,000.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1920	Cara B. Lehman
ayground and Recreation tion Commission.....				7,260.00	Municipal funds.....	1911	Gussie Riley
Community Service.....	450.00	50.00	1,300.00	1,800.00	Private funds.....	1921	Hettie Stewart
Plan Commission.....	210.00	210.00	735.00	1,155.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1921	Lucile K. Craig
au of Parks, Play- s. & Bathing Beaches.....		110,000.00	270,000.00	380,000.00	{ Municipal funds.....	1901	Walter Wright
rd of Education.....				62,815.00			Dudley Grant Hayf
h Park Commissioners.....			17,500.00	384,915.23	{ Municipal funds.....	1908	T. J. Smergalski
h Park Commissioners..				469,448.26			V. K. Brown
oad Y. M. C. A.....					Private funds.....		Dwight Stamper
istrict.....		1,000.00	3,500.00	4,500.00	Municipal funds.....	1913	Emmett P. Griffin
Department.....		500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....		
ol District 75.....		600.00	2,400.00	3,000.00		1909	Edith M. Ennis
ol District 76.....		100.00	600.00	700.00	{ Municipal funds.....		
a Board.....		500.00	840.00	1,340.00		1916	Margaret Mulberry
Board.....			240.00	240.00	Municipal funds.....		S. W. Nichols
ty Schools and Park Commission.....					Municipal funds.....	1919	R. A. P. Holderby
Salle, Peru Township ard of Education.....				9,000.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....		
Salle Playground Association.....				5,000.00		1914	J. Wyatt Marrs
Community Service Council.....		700.00	1,300.00	2,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1921	W. H. Breed
rd of Education.....				210.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....		Samuel J. Shoemaker
Park Road.....		400.00	2,800.00	3,200.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1920	Virgil M. Smith
ground Board.....	15,000.00	1,700.00	7,500.00	24,200.00	Private funds.....	1917	Dudley C. Meyers
an's Club.....	1,000.00		400.00	1,400.00	Private funds.....		C. J. Byrne
ark Committee of City Council.....				1,800.00	Municipal funds.....		J. L. Hart
ard of Education and Park Board.....				4,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	Leo M. Lyons
an's Club.....	1,167.00	863.00	400.00	2,430.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1915	Mrs. C. W. Foss
and School.....			100.00	100.00	Municipal funds.....	1916	Edgar S. Jones

PLAYGROUND AND RECREA

Foot notes

STATE AND CITY	Population *	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Attendance
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year-round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter	
ILLINOIS.—Cont.													
19 Winnetka.....	6,694	1			1	3	5	5	2		9 a. m.- 10 p. m.	9 a. m.- 10 p. m.	
INDIANA													
1 Attica.....	3,392			1	1	1				9:00- 5:00	7:30- 5:00	7:30-5:00	
2 Aurora.....	4,299		1		1		2			8:00-12:00 a. m.			40
3 Bedford.....	9,076			1	1	1	1	1					
4 Brazil.....	9,293		1		1	1		1		8-12, 2-6			225
5 E. Chicago ⁴	35,967	4			4	6	6	8		8:00- 6:00	9:00- 9:00	9:00- 9:00	500
6 Elkhart.....	24,277	2			2		1	1	1	{ 8 a. m.- 10 p. m.	8 a. m.- 10 p. m.	8 a. m.- 10 p. m.	400
7 Evansville.....	85,264		6		6	4	4		6	5			1,226
8 Fort Wayne.....	86,549		7		7	5	16		1	{ 8:30-11:30 1:30- 5:00			1,025
9 Indianapolis.....	314,194	4	48		52	100	180	17		9:00- 9:00	3:00- 9:00	3:00- 9:00	10,000
10 Kokomo.....	30,067	1			1		1			8:00-6:00			
11 LaPorte.....	15,158		4		4	1	1		1	8:00- 8:00			150
12 New Albany.....	22,992		14		14	3	5			3-5, 7-9 ⁴			1,000
13 Richmond.....	26,765	1	7		8	5	7	1		9:30- 5:30			440
14 South Bend.....	70,983	7	7	3	17	11	13	10	1	10:00- 9:00	4:00- 8:00	7:00- 9:00	1,200
15 Tell City.....	4,086		1		1		1						
16 Terre Haute.....	66,083		4		4	1	5			9:00- 6:00			317
17 Vincennes.....	17,160		1		1		2		1	{ 8 a. m.- 9 p. m.			600
18 Wabash.....	9,872		1	1	1	1			2	5:00-7:00 p. m.			
19 Warsaw.....	5,478		1		1	1				8-11:30 1- 6:00			45
20 Whiting.....	10,145	3	1		4	1	1	2		9:00- 9:00		3:00-11:00	
Iowa													
1 Davenport.....	56,727		4		4	4	6	3	3	9:00- 9:00			1,800
2 Des Moines.....	126,468	5	7		12	5	20	9	2	9-5, 6-10	3-6, 7-9	3-6, 7-9	45
3 Mason City.....	20,065		1		1	1		1		1:00- 9:00			45
4 Muscatine.....	16,068		7		7	1	1	3	3				35
5 Newton.....	6,627	5			5	2	1	3	5	All day	All day	8-10 p. m.	150
6 Ottumwa.....	23,003		4		4		1			2:00- 6:00			23
7 Sioux City.....	71,227		6	8	13	18		8		2:00- 5:00		7:30- 9:30	1,500
8 Traer.....	1,329		1		1		1			afternoon evening			
9 Washington.....	4,697		2		2	1				8:00- 4:00			80
10 Webster City.....	5,657		1		1	1			1		7:30-10:00		200
KANSAS													
1 Coffeyville.....	13,452	3		5	8	2	6	3	8	1:00- 8:00	school hrs.	school hrs.	100
2 Eldorado.....	10,995		3		3	1	1	1	1	9:30- 8:30	4:00- 6:00		50
3 Hutchinson.....	23,298		2		2	3				9:00- 6:00			80
4 Kingman.....	2,407			1	1	1	1			All day			
5 McPherson.....	4,310			2	2	1	1						
6 Topeka.....	50,022		5		5	10	13			9-12, 2-8			1,500
7 Wellington.....	7,048	2	1		3	1	1	1	1	{ 8-6 and evenings	Evenings	Evenings	130
8 Wichita.....	72,128		5		5	6	5	1		6:30- 9:00			
KENTUCKY													
1 Covington.....	57,121		3		3	1	4		3	8:00- 4:00		7:30-10:00	125
2 Louisville.....	234,891		15		15	134	24		14	9:00-dark			7,005
3 Owensboro.....	17,424		9		9		9			4:00- 6:00			30
4 Paducah.....	24,735	1	3		4		4	1	1	2:30- 5:30			150

TER STATISTICS FOR 1921

table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was Established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total			
Community House.....				16,000.00	Private funds.....	1911	J. W. F. Davies
Public Schools.....	200.00		22.00	222.00	Private funds.....	1921	Robert A. Martin
Recreation of Clubs.....		10.00	90.00	100.00	Private funds.....		Elizabeth DuChemin
Wrestlers' Club.....					Private funds.....	1921	E. W. Montgomery
Board of Education.....			400.00	400.00	Municipal funds.....	1921	C. C. Sexton
Board of Education.....		1,000.00	18,000.00	19,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1913	Edwin N. Canine
Community Service.....				300.00	Private funds.....	1920	C. F. Van Dusen
Park Board and Board of Education.....	1,522.88	4,134.53	4,506.87	2,000.00 10,164.28	Municipal funds..... Municipal funds.....	1910 1908	Julius Doerter Carrie A. Snively
Recreation Department.....		18,528.67	45,326.76	63,855.43	Municipal funds.....	1911	R. Walter Jarvis
Board of Education.....					Municipal funds.....		C. V. Haworth
Community Service.....				3,750.00	Private funds.....	1921	H. H. Martin
Community Service.....					Private funds.....	1921	G. W. Danielson
Community Service.....		250.00	1,350.00	1,600.00	Municipal funds.....		P. H. Slocum
Municipal Recreation Committee.....	630.00	1,139.00	9,751.00	11,520.00	Municipal funds.....	1914	C. Seymour Bullock
Ground Committee.....				250.00	Private funds.....		Mayme Gregory
Board of Education.....		42.12	581.50	623.62	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1920	Daniel M. Davis
Community Service Council.....	700.00	100.00	400.00	1,200.00	Private funds.....		H. L. Brewer
Community Service.....					Private funds.....		W. C. Mills
Y Club.....		150.00	450.00	600.00	Private funds.....		James E. Blue
Board of Public Works and Community Service..	42,000.00	1,500.00	5,200.00	48,700.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1919	A. J. Parkin
Y Council.....	3,000.00	1,200.00	4,800.00	9,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1919	Chas. P. Wolf
School Board, City Coun- cil, Playground and Recreation Ass'n.....		2,284.16	8,331.98	10,616.14	Municipal funds.....	1904	Margaret A. McKee
Public Schools.....		25.00	600.00	625.00	Municipal funds.....	1920	F. T. Vasey
Playground Association.....		50.00	500.00	550.00	Private funds.....	1921	H. R. Frank
Y. M. C. A., School and Park Boards.....		500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1921	George J. Ross
Playground Ass'n. Inc.....			80.00	80.00	Private funds.....	1912	Mr. G. A. Ralston
School Board.....		2,799.25	12,032.32	14,831.57	Municipal funds.....	1903	A. N. Morris
Woman's Federation.....				300.00	Private funds.....		Ainslie Law
Y. M. C. A.....	5.00	10.50	250.00	265.50	Private funds.....		W. Foster Bickil
Playground Association.....	750.00	2,560.00	360.00	3,670.00	Private funds.....		Louis Pollett
Board of Education.....		1,000.00	4,400.00	5,400.00	Municipal funds.....	1921	R. C. Lewis
Board of Education.....	100.00	25.00	3,800.00	3,925.00	Municipal funds.....	1915	Frank L. Gooch
Board of Education.....		197.67	570.00	767.67	Municipal funds.....		J. O. Hall
Public Schools.....			300.00	300.00	Private funds.....		Guy H. Jaggard
Y Schools.....			3,150.00	3,150.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....		
Board of Education.....		500.00	3,450.00	3,950.00	Municipal funds.....	1911	R. W. Potwin
City Park Board and Board of Education.....				14,000.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1912	L. P. Dittmore
Board of Education.....		29.70	997.50	1,027.20	Municipal funds.....	1913	A. D. Catlin Strong Hinman
Community Service.....		5.00	224.00	229.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1904	Mary B. Laidley
Board of Park Commissioners.....		1,261.03	6,862.46	8,123.49	Municipal funds.....		Frederick Hess
Community Service.....		150.00	1,350.00	1,500.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....		
Community Service.....	800.00	350.00	1,050.00	2,200.00	Private funds.....	1920 1921	Edgar Courtney Edna Hays Lyle

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes

STATE AND CITY	Population *	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Attend
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year-round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter	Summer Months
LOUISIANA													
1 Jennings.....	3,824		1		1	1							
2 New Orleans.....	387,219	13			13	3	15	14	1	4	3	3	1,700
MAINE													
1 Biddeford.....	18,008		1		1		1		1	2:00- 4:30			200
2 Millinocket.....	3,680		1		1	2	2		1	9:00- 5:00			160
3 Portland.....	69,272		11		11	1	22	1	1	5 ½			2,500
4 Westbrook.....	9,453	1	1		2	2	1	2	2	9:00- 8:00	9:00-11:00	9:00-11:00	70
MARYLAND													
1 Baltimore.....	733,826	8	26	31	65	2	88	30	3	9-12, 3-9	3:00- 6:00	3:00-5:30 7:00-9:30	15,750
		10	9	82	101	72	21	24	22	9:00- 9:00	3:30- 6:00	3:30-6:00 7:00-10:00	6,456
2 Hagerstown.....	28,064	1	5		6	4	6	1		9:00- 5:00	4:00- 6:00	7:00- 9:00	1,650
MASSACHUSETTS													
1 Adams.....	12,967		4		4		4			1:00- 5:00			430
2 Amherst.....	5,550		1		1	1				1:30- 5:00			85
3 Andover.....	8,268	1			1	1	2	3	1				
4 Arlington.....	18,665	1			1	1			1				
5 Belmont.....	10,749		2		2	2	2	1	3	9-5 7-9			
6 Boston.....	748,060		12		12	100	50	10			7:30-10:30	7:30-10:30	
			75	35	110	60	250	2	35	9:00- 5:00	4:00- 5:30		200
7 Brockton.....	66,138		15		15	6	11			10:00- 5:00			500
										2:30- 5:30	2:30- 5:30	2:30- 5:30	
8 Brookline.....	37,748	6	6	3	15	14	24	12	10	9:00-10:00 p. m.	9:00-10:00 p. m.	9:00-10:00 p. m.	2,100
9 Clinton.....	12,979		3		3		4	1	1	9:00- 5:00			244
10 Dalton.....	4,090		4		4	2	4			9-12 1:30-5:00 6-8:30			328
11 Easthampton....	11,261		1		1	3	3		1	6			100
12 Everett.....	40,120		5	1	6		3	3	1	9:00- 5:00		Evening	80
13 Fall River.....	120,485		11		11	13	26			9:30-11:30 2:00- 5:00			5,471
14 Fitchburg.....	41,013		6		6	7	6			9:30- 5:00			1,157
15 Framingham.....	17,033		5		5	7	9		1	9:00- 4:00			
16 Gardner.....	16,971		1		1	1	1		1		9:00- 5:00		200
17 Gr. Barrington..	6,315		2		2		1			9:00- 4:30			59
18 Haverhill.....	53,884		3		3		6		2	7			
19 Holyoke.....	60,203		12		12	10	42	3	7	9:00- 8:30			3,800
20 Lawrence.....	94,270		7		7	11	11	1		9-11:30 2-5			2,000
21 Lowell.....	112,759		7		7	5	22			9-4:30			4,000
22 Ludlow.....	7,470		1	1	2	3	3		2	1:00-5:00 6:30-9:00		10:00-10:00	1,043
23 Lynn.....	99,148		11		11	6	13		12	9:00- 5:00			2,500
24 Marblehead.....	7,324		1		2	1							60
25 Melrose.....	18,204		2		2	1			1	9:00- 7:00			300
26 Millbury.....	5,653	1			1		1		1				200
27 New Bedford....	121,217	4	9	4	17	16	28	8	17	10:00- 8:30	4:00- 9:30	4:00- 9:30	3,500
28 Newton.....	46,054	5	18	18	21	33	30	10	11	9:00-11:30 1:30-dark	1:00- 5:00 9-5 Sat. 2-6 Sun.	7:00-10:00	3,645
29 Palmer.....	9,896		5		5	2	8		5	9-12, 2-4			768
30 Peabody.....	19,552	1	1		2	11	15	2	2	9-12, 1-5	2-10	2-10	

INTER STATISTICS FOR 1921

table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total			
Rotary Club.....			600.00	600.00	Private funds.....		W P. Arnette
Board of Commissioners of Public Playgrounds.....		4,919.65	9,198.68	14,118.33	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1908	L. di Benedetto
Park Commission.....				90.00	Municipal funds.....		Jennie E. Hoole
Playground Committee.....	1,500.00	150.00	650.00	2,300.00	Municipal funds.....	1920	John Rossmagel, Jr.
Recreation Commission.....				7,363.97	Municipal funds.....	1916	Granville R. Lee
Community Association.....		3,776.24	3,106.10	6,882.34	Private funds.....	1904	Joseph A. Warren
Children's Playground Association.....		13,112.07	33,467.29	46,579.36	{ Municipal, County and private funds	1897	Mary B. Steuart
Public Athletic League.....				79,736.50		1908	Dr. William Burdick
Playground and Recrea- tion Association.....	1,693.37	2,200.00	3,400.00	7,293.37	Private funds.....	1921	Hiram S. Hall
Community Service.....				3,500.00	Private funds.....		Hazel Coley Hayman
Individual.....		20.00	300.00	320.00	Private funds.....	1919	George E. Williams
Board of Public Works and Andover Guild.....					{ Municipal and private funds.....	1919	Henry C. Sanborn
Board of Education.....		862.25	1,800.00	2,662.25	Municipal funds.....	1910	G. C. Minard
School Department.....		1,612.78	1,110.66	2,723.44	Municipal funds.....	1912	Frank A. Scott
Department of extended use of Public Schools..			19,200.00	29,800.00	{ Municipal funds.....	1912	James T. Mulroy
School Playground Department.....	2,000.00	8,000.00	48,000.00	58,000.00		1900	Nathaniel J. Young
Playground Commission.....	1,817.07	2,906.39	3,360.79	8,084.25	Municipal funds.....	1912	Abbie O. Delano
Playground Commission.....	14,000.00	16,700.00	35,000.00	65,700.00	Municipal funds.....	1897	S. K. Nason
Recreation Commission.....				3,000.00	Municipal funds.....		Fay H. Marvin
Committee on Community Recreation...	342.58	872.61	1,391.33	2,606.52	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1916	Z. Marshall Crane
School Department.....			680.00	680.00	Municipal funds.....	1913	W. D. Miller
Playground Commission and Park Commission...	900.00	1,000.85	1,025.40	2,926.25	Municipal funds.....		Melville A. Arnold
Board of Park Commissioners.....		320.27	3,679.20	3,999.47	Municipal funds.....	1910	Howard Lothrop
Park Commission.....		2,551.78	1,161.22	3,713.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	G. A. Hubbard
Park Commissioners.....		700.00	1,300.00	2,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1914	Arthur C. Winch
Park Commission.....		400.00	550.00	950.00	Municipal funds.....		Rex M. Cate
School Department.....				100.00	Municipal funds.....	1919	R. H. Bellows
Board of Park Commissioners.....	833.47	324.22	1,836.67	2,994.36	Municipal funds.....	1909	F. James Caswell
Playground Commission.....		8,000.00	8,500.00	16,500.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	P. H. Kelly
Playgrounds Department..	322.20	1,196.60	5,081.20	6,600.00	Municipal funds.....	1912	Wm. V. Crawford
Park Commission.....		600.00	3,000.00	3,600.00	Municipal funds.....	1906	John W. Kernan
Playground Commission and Recreation Ass'n....	350.00	100.00	1,054.00	1,504.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....		Charles H. Paull
Park Commission.....	39,000.00	3,500.00	12,000.00	54,500.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	Gertrude H. Cull
Park Commissioners.....			280.00	280.00	Municipal funds.....		Frank H. Hill
Park Commission.....		5,000.00	2,000.00	7,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1917	Victor C. Kirmser
Community Service Corporation.....					{ Municipal and private funds.....		C. C. Ferguson
Dept. of Community Centers, School Com.....		8,100.00	21,900.00	30,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	Edward M. Barrow
Playground Commission.....	2,600.00	23,599.40	18,260.00	44,459.40	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1889	Ernst Hermann
School Department.....	1,460.65	423.98	1,717.25	3,601.88	Municipal funds.....	1919	C. H. Hobson
Playground Department and Peabody Com- munity House.....	1,000.00	5,700.00	6,550.00	13,250.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1916	Carl Killam

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes for

STATE AND CITY	Population *	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Attend.
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter		Summer Months
MASS.—Cont.													
31 Quincy.....	47,876		52		5	7	6		2	9-12, 1-4			
32 Salem.....	42,529		11		11	16	19	1	8	9-12, 2-5			2,362
33 Somerville.....	93,091		8		8	5	10	1	1	9:30- 4:30			2,200
34 Southbridge.....	14,245		6		6	3	17			1:00- 5:00			900
35 Springfield.....	129,563	3	15	7	25	40	39		3	9:00- 5:00	9:00- 5:00	7:30-10:00	1,700
36 Taunton.....	37,137		4		4	6	6			9:00- 5:00			700
37 Webster.....	13,258		4		4	5	4		4	9:00-12:00 1:00- 4:00			
38 Wellesley Hills.....			3		3	1	4	1					50
39 Westfield.....	18,360		1		1	2	1			9:00- 9:00	3:00- 6:00		1,000
40 West Springfield.....	13,443		2		2	3	2			9:00- 5:00			153
41 Worcester.....	179,754		20		20	18	35		20	9:30-11:30 2:00- 5:00			6,854
MICHIGAN													
1 Adrian.....	11,878		6		6		6		6	3			256
2 Ann Arbor.....	19,516		10		10	4	4	6		9:30- 8:00			1,267
3 Battle Creek.....	36,164		6	2	8		8			9:00- 4:30			
4 Detroit.....	993,739	54	44	88	184	115	118	108	51	9:00- 9:00 10:00-5:30 6:30-dark	3:00- 9:00	3:00- 9:00	22,536
5 Grand Rapids.....	137,634		14		14	22	17	1					
6 Hastings.....	5,132		1	14	1		1		1	10:00-12 2:00-8:00		7:30- 9:30	60
7 Highland Park.....	46,499	6		1	7	14	2	4	2	2:00- 9:00	4:00- 9:00	4:00-10:30	1,500
8 Hillsdale.....	5,476		1		1	1	1		1	1:00- 5:00			135
9 Jackson.....	48,374		3		3	3	2			8:00- 5:15			325
10 Kalamazoo.....	48,858		4	10	10	6	16		10	8:30- 3:30	4-dark		724
11 Lansing.....	57,327		5		5	2	5		2	8:00- 5:00			
12 Ludington.....	8,810		1	2	3	2	4	1	1	afternoon-evening	afternoon-evening	afternoon-evening	325
13 Manistee.....	9,694		1		1	1				9:00- 9:00			
14 Mount Clemens.....	9,488		1		1	1				2:00- 6:00			50
15 Muskegon.....	9,514	3	5		8	6	8	1		1:15- 8:15		7:15- 9:15	905
16 Negaunee.....	7,419		1		1	1			1	8:30-dark			125
17 River Rouge.....	9,822		2		2		2		1				
18 St. Clair.....	3,204		1		1		1			9:00-11:30 1:30- 5:00			100
19 St. Johns.....	3,925		3		3		3			9:00- 1:30	11:30- 5:00		300
20 Saginaw.....	61,903		4		4	3	7			1:30- 6:00			500
21 Sault St. Marie.....	12,096		4		4		5			1:00-5:00 7:00-9:00			150
22 Ypsilanti.....	7,413		3	4	7	7	7	2	9	1:30- 9:00	3:30-10:00	3:30-10:00	1,135
MINNESOTA													
1 Albert Lea.....	8,056		4	3	7	1	1	2	2	9:00- 8:30		7-9	60
2 Chisholm.....	9,039		3		3	3	2	1	3	10:00- 9:00			800
3 Cloquet.....	5,127		1		1	1				9:00- 5:00			150
4 Crookston.....	8,825	25			2	3			2	7:00-11:00			600
5 Duluth.....	98,917		5	2	18	25	20	3	22	10-dark	3:30-dark	10:00-10:00	63,273
			3	5	3	11	7	4	1	10:00-10:00	3:30-10:00	10:00-10:00	95,671
6 Ely.....	4,250		1		2	1	1	2	1	10:00-10:00	10:00-10:00	10:00-10:00	25
7 Eveleth.....	7,205		1	5	6	4	4	5	5	10:00- 9:00			450
8 Mankato.....	12,469	3			3	1	2	2		2:00- 8:00	4:00- 6:00		150
9 Minneapolis.....	380,582		1	24	32	57	30	27	8	1:30- 9:20	1:30-10:00	All day	
				12	12	12	12	1		1:30- 9:00			2,695

INTER STATISTICS FOR 1921

Table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Unkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total			
Park Commissioners.....		1,484.00	2,216.00	3,700.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	James H. Slade
Board of Park Commissioners.....	950.00	3,000.00	4,186.00	8,136.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1906	Oliver G. Pratt
Recreation and Play- grounds Commission.....		1,304.00	1,995.69	3,299.69	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1909	Charles S. Clark
Playground Committee.....				3,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1911	Margaret G. Butler
Dept. of Public Parks.....	5,500.00	4,432.61	15,145.50	25,078.11	Municipal funds.....	1905	Charles M. Ladd
Playground Commission.....		1,480.00	1,570.00	3,050.00	Municipal funds.....	1911	Bernard S. Conaty
School Department.....	470.74	350.57	1,158.00	1,979.31	Municipal funds.....		William F. Sims
Board of Education.....				2,000.00	Municipal funds.....		S. Monroe Graves
Playground Commission.....		536.75	1,153.25	1,690.00	Municipal funds.....	1908	Edith M. Fielding
Playground Commission.....		330.00	648.00	978.00	Municipal funds.....		R. B. Pillsbury
Parks and Recreation Commission.....		7,754.79	23,183.93	30,938.72	Municipal funds.....	1911	Thomas E. Holland
Public Schools.....		26.89	500.00	526.89	Municipal funds.....	1918	C. H. Griffey
Board of Education.....	1,200.00	3,000.00	8,500.00	12,700.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	L. W. Olds
School Board.....		119.19	626.66	745.85	Municipal funds.....	1918	Nancy C. Foster
Department of Recreation.....	38,963.12	61,187.00	260,520.24	360,670.36	Municipal funds.....	1915	C. E. Brewer
Bureau of Recreation.....		3,484.52	13,655.00	17,139.52	Municipal funds.....	1910	R. M. Teele
Board of Education.....		500.00	3,700.00	4,200.00		1912	Eva H. Reynier
Parent-Teachers' Club.....	431.63	65.70	200.00	697.33	Private funds.....	1921	Mrs. James Matthews
Recreation Commission.....	4,000.00	10,278.00	17,722.00	32,000.00	Municipal funds.....		T. H. Fewlass
Playground Commission.....	437.61	19.10	450.00	906.71	Private funds.....	1921	Donald S. Stewart
Board of Education.....		426.18	910.00	1,336.18	Municipal funds.....	1911	Edward A. Davey
Board of Education.....	150.00	3,080.00	35,519.00	38,749.00	Municipal funds.....	1907	Ethel Rockwell
Park Commission and Board of Education.....		109.92	745.00	854.92	Municipal funds.....		H. Lee Bancroft
School Board.....		800.00	6,000.00	6,800.00	Municipal funds.....	1917	William L. Kunkel
Board of Education.....			250.00	500.00	Municipal funds.....	1920	Mary L. Vollbrecht
Rotary Club.....				900.00	Private funds.....	1921	L. W. Fast
Board of Education.....	84.14	1,074.83	6,707.49	7,866.46	Municipal funds.....	1916	Barbara Bailey
Board of Education.....		75.00	468.34	543.34	Municipal funds.....	1914	E. D. Denison
City.....	165,000.00	850.00	750.00	166,600.00	Municipal funds.....	1920	A. McDonald
Community Council.....			165.00	165.00	Municipal funds.....		O. M. Misener
Public Schools.....				1,200.00	Municipal funds.....		F. P. Buck
Federation of Women's Clubs.....		79.00	700.00	779.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1921	Mrs. James C. Groves
Child Welfare League.....				1,150.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1914	Jane B. Hathaway
Recreation Commission.....	2,000.00	480.30	4,807.40	7,287.40	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1919	Deyo S. Leland
Public Schools.....		300.00	3,200.00	3,500.00	Municipal funds.....	1920	C. W. Brown
School District No. 40.....					Municipal funds.....		Allan P. Owens
City and Y. M. C. A.....					{ Municipal and private funds.....		
Park Board.....	20,000.00	2,000.00	2,555.00	24,555.00	Municipal funds.....		Herbert J. Drew
Board of Education.....	500.00	1,500.00	14,000.00	16,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1915	C. A. Hitchcock
Welfare Department.....	2,000.00	1,500.00	5,000.00	8,500.00			J. R. Batcherlor
Community Board.....			4,025.00	10,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1919	G. H. Nichols
City and Board of Education.....					Municipal funds.....	1917	A. W. Lewis
Board of Education.....	400.00	300.00	1,500.00	2,200.00	Municipal funds.....		E. S. Selle
Park Board.....				160,000.00		1906	K. B. Raymond
Joint Committee on Playgrounds.....		1,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....		{ R. C. Tapp and Mary V. Kellogg

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes fol

STATE AND CITY	Population*	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance	
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter	Summer Months	Winter
MINN.—Cont.														
10 Red Wing.....	8,637		4		4		5			{ 9:00-11:00 2:00- 4:00			200	
11 Rochester.....	13,722		2		2		1		1	12:00- 9:00			50	
12 St. Paul.....	234,595	4	9		13	13	11	8	15	1:30-10:00	2:45-10:00	2:45-10:00	390	
13 Virginia.....	14,022	{	8	4	12	4	12			9:00- 9:00		5:00-10:00	2,500	
14 Winona.....	19,143		5		5	6	5			9:00- 9:00 1-dark			111	
MISSISSIPPI														
1 Brookhaven.....	4,706	1			1	1			1	2:00-10:00			300	
2 Vicksburg.....	17,931		4		4		2		1	4:00- 7:30			125	
MISSOURI														
1 Jefferson City....	14,490		1		1	1			1	1:00- 9:30			100	
2 St. Louis.....	772,897	14	26	26	26	75	175	40	35	9:00- 9:00	3:00- 6:00	3:00-11:00	20,800	7
MONTANA														
1 Joliet.....	440		1		1	1							25	
2 Livingston.....	6,311		1	1	2	1		1		9:00- 4:30		4:00- 7:30		
3 Missoula.....	12,668		3		3		3		3	1:00- 6:00			370	
NEBRASKA														
1 Columbus.....	5,410		3		3	1	1			{ 9:00-11:00 3:00- 7:00			80	
2 Omaha.....	191,601		11	14	25	5	21	1	14	12:00- 9:00		7 p. m.- 9 p. m.	2,898	
NEW HAMPSHIRE														
1 Claremont.....	9,524	1			1	1	1	1	1	9:00- 8:00	9:00- 5:00	9:00-10:00	500	
2 Concord.....	22,167		2		2	3	2		2	{ 9:00-12:00 1:00- 5:00			400	
3 Dover.....	13,029		3		3	1	3		1	All day				
4 Franklin.....	6,318		1		1	1	1	2	2	10:00- 5:00			50	
5 Laconia.....	10,897		2		2	2	2			{ 9:00-11:30 1:30- 5:30			325	
6 Lebanon.....	6,162	1			1	2		2	1		9:00-10:00	9:00-10:00		
7 Manchester.....	78,384		9		9	11	10		4	{ 9:00-12:00 2:00- 5:00			1,500	
8 Nashua.....	28,379		2		2	2	1			9:00- 5:00			100	
9 Rochester.....	9,673		1		1	1	1			{ 9:00-11:30 1:00- 5:00			200	
NEW JERSEY														
1 Asbury Park.....	12,400		1		1		1							
2 Atlantic City....	50,682		7		7	10	18		28	9:00- 7:00			850	
3 Bayonne.....	76,754	2	7		9	2	25	1	1	12:30- 5:00		All day	900	
4 Bridgeton.....	14,323		1		1		1		1	9:00- 5:00	After school			
5 Burlington.....	9,049		2		2		2			{ 9:00-12:00 2:00- 4:00			89	
6 East Orange.....	50,710	2			2	4	3		6	8 a. m.- dark	8:00- 6:00	8 a. m.- 10 p. m.	2,460	15
7 Elizabeth.....	95,682		8	6	14	12	15	2	7	10-12:00 2:00-5:00 6:00-9:00	2:00- 5:00	8:00-10:30	5,815	

TER STATISTICS FOR 1921

table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Unkeep, Supplies and incidentals	Salaries	Total			
Individual		25.80	320.00	345.80	Private funds	1920	H. L. Hjermstad
Civic League, Civic and Commerce Ass'n. and Dept. of Education			250.00	250.00	{ Municipal and private funds	1921	Maurine Mulnix
Department of Parks and Playgrounds	16,000.00	9,000.00	28,500.00	53,500.00	Municipal funds	1904	Ernest W. Johnson
Park Board		2,756.90	4,847.55	7,604.45	{ Municipal funds	1912	E. T. Duffield
Playground Association	311.38	769.65	586.74	1,356.39	Private funds		C. D. Tearse
		679.60	1,354.50	2,345.48			
Municipal Playground Association	22,000.00		300.00	22,300.00	{ Municipal and private funds		C. B. Perkins
Civic League	320.00	75.00	150.00	545.00	Private funds	1919	Mrs. M. H. Bell
Board of Education		200.00	140.00	340.00	Municipal funds	1920	W. M. Oakerson
Division of Parks and Recreation		6,709.00	60,441.00	67,150.00	Municipal funds	1906	R. H. Abeken
Woman's Club and Community Club	10.00		50.00	60.00	Private funds	1921	Mrs. C. E. Pierce
Board of Education			2,400.00	2,400.00	Municipal funds	1921	H. W. Whicker
City and University of Montana	500.00	200.00	120.00	720.00	{ Municipal and State funds	1914	Chris A. Rupp
Board of Education		150.00	400.00	550.00	Municipal funds	1921	C. Roy Gates
Recreation Department				20,000.00	Municipal funds	1915	Ira A. Jones
Monadnock Park Commission	1,500.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	Municipal funds	1917	R. G. Blanc
Municipal Playground Committee				1,086.46	Municipal funds	1910	William L. Stevens
Neighborhood House					{ Municipal and private funds	1919	Mrs. Edna Crewe
Community Service, Inc.					Private funds	1920	J. Theodore Johnson
Park Commission		300.00	730.00	1,030.00	{ Municipal and private funds	1913	Alice S. Harriman
Carter Community Building Ass'n., Inc.		1,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	Private funds	1919	Maynard L. Carpenter
City Playground Commission	200.00	500.00	2,430.00	3,130.00	Municipal funds	1913	Carl F. Simon
Municipal Recreation Commission			200.00	200.00	Private funds	1916	John C. O'Hare
School Board	300.00		296.61	596.61	{ Municipal and private funds	1920	A. W. Smith
Child's Welfare Association Department of Streets and Public Improvements		1,500.00	4,700.00	6,200.00	Municipal funds	1914	Eugenie P. Bennett
Board of Education		269.86	2,420.00	2,689.86	Municipal funds	1910	Glenn C. Heller
Johnson-Reeves Play- ground Association		100.00	200.00	300.00	Private funds	1912	J. T. McCormack
Civic League		29.03	128.00	157.03	{ Municipal and private funds	1915	D. C. Porter
Board of Recreation Commissioners	11,577.50	6,924.30	10,498.20	29,000.00	Municipal funds	1901	Mrs. Warren Rahr
Recreation Commission	1,400.00	2,534.66	8,100.66	12,034.66	Municipal funds	1910	Lincoln E. Rowley
							C. A. Allen

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes follow

STATE AND CITY	Population *	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Summer Months Attended
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Season	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year-round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter	
NEW JERSEY.—Con.													
8 Englewood.....	11,627	1	1		2	3	1		2	9:00-10:00			400
9 Essex County7.....			11		11	14	23		9	10:00- 6:00	3:00 6:00		
10 Glen Ridge.....	4,620		1		1		1						25
11 Hoboken.....	68,166	7			7	11	1	12		9:00- 9:00			3,000
12 Hudson County9.....		5			5	7		7		8:00-8:00	9:00-5:00		500
13 Irvington.....	25,480	1			1	1			1	8 a. m.- 9 p. m.	8-5	afternoons	800
14 Jersey City.....	298,103		22	5	27	24	23			9:00-5:00 10		evenings	
15 Kearney.....	26,724		2		2	4		2		8:00- 6:00	8:00- 6:00		1,500
16 Madison.....	5,523		1		1	1	1			9:00- 3:00			40
17 Maplewood.....			4		4	1	1		1	9:00- 5:00			150
18 Montclair.....	28,810	2		8	10	5	5	2		3:30- 5:00	3:30- 5:00	3:30- 5:00	600
19 Morristown.....	12,548		1		1	2	1	1	1	10:00-12 2:00-5:30 6:30-8:00	12:00- 1:00 3:30- 5:30 1:30- 8:00		758
20 Mount Tabor.....			1		1		1						50
21 Newark.....	414,216	3	25	15	43	171	1	8	4	10:00- 6:00	3:30- 5:30	7:30-10:00	
22 New Brunswick.....	32,779		4		4	5	4			9:00-12:00 2:00- 5:30 6:30- 9:00			1,339
23 Orange.....	33,268	1	4		4	8	8	1	4	8:00- 6:00	9:00- 5:00	10:00- 5:00	1,450
24 Passaic.....	63,824		3		3	6	6			9:00- 5:00			2,000
25 Paterson.....	135,860		14	3	17	17	18	6	2	9:00 a. m.- dark	3:30-dark	7:00 p. m.- 10:00 p. m.	6,800
26 Plainfield.....	27,700		2		2	2	1		3	10:00- 6:00			2,500
27 Prospect Park...	4,292			1	1	1				9:00-12:00 2:00- 5:00			
28 Rahway.....	11,042		1		1		1		1	8:00-4:30 Sat. 8-5			650
29 Red Bank.....	9,251	3	4		7	1	5	3		9:00-12:00 1:00- 5:00 7:00- 9:00		day and 11 evening 7:30-10:00	300
30 Riverside.....	1,077		1		1		1			9:00- 5:00			84
31 Rumson.....	1,658		1	1	1		1		3	9:00- 5:00	afternoon		
32 Salem.....	7,435		2		2		2			9:00-12:00 4:00- 7:00			88
33 South Orange...	7,274	1			1	1	2	1	1	8:00 a. m.- 10 p. m.	8:00- 5:30	8:00-10:00	450
34 Summit.....	10,174		2		2	2	2		1	8			350
35 Westfield.....	9,033		4		4		2				300		
36 West Orange.....	15,573			3	3	4	5	1	2	9:00- 8:30	3:00- 6:00		1,406
NEW MEXICO													
1 Raton.....	5,544	1			1	1			1	2:00 5:00 7:00-9:30	3:30- 5:00 7:00- 9:30	3:30- 5:00 7:00- 9:30	125
2 Silver City.....	3,860			1	1		1						
NEW YORK													
1 Albany.....	113,344			28	28	7	30				3:30- 5:00 7:30-10:30	3:30- 5:00 7:30-10:30	
2 Amsterdam.....	33,524		5		5	5	6			1:00- 5:00			411
3 Auburn.....	36,192		4		4	4	4		1	9:00- 5:00			120
4 Babylon.....	2,523			1	1	1			1			3:00 p. m.- 11 p. m.	
			1		1	1				9:00-dark			30

ENTER STATISTICS FOR 1921

ic table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was Established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and incidentals	Salaries	Total			
Board of Education and Memorial House Association.....		150.00	500.00	650.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1907	Arthur C. Maroney
Essex County Park Commission.....			1,500.00	7,500.00	Municipal funds.....		A. M. Woodford
Community Service Committee.....			100.00	100.00	Private funds.....	1920	Edith C. Pitcher
Dept. of Parks and Public Property.....		6,000.00	17,000.00	23,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	Julius Durstewitz
Hudson County Park Commission.....				226,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1906	Joseph Filoramo, Jr.
Playground Department.....		850.00	3,000.00	3,850.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	William Meldrum
Board of Education.....				11,800.00	Municipal funds.....		Henry Snyder
Playground Commission.....	500.00	500.00	1,400.00	2,400.00	Municipal funds.....		Charles D. McWilliam
Thursday Morning Club.....		25.00	258.00	283.00	Municipal funds.....	1916	Grace A. Sternes
Woman's Club.....		1,000.00	500.00	1,500.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1918	Grace F. Bogue
Board of Education.....		200.00	4,500.00	4,700.00	Municipal funds.....	1898	Marianna G. Packer
Playground Society.....		500.00	2,635.00	3,135.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1910	Arthur C. N. Fairlamt
Playground Association.....	300.00	50.00	125.00	475.00	Private funds.....	1911	William C. Cudlipp
Board of Education.....		13,983.61	38,468.84	52,452.45	Municipal funds.....	1898	David B. Corson
City Improvement Society.....			1,550.00	2,600.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....		Mrs. Walter T. Marvin
{ Department of Parks and Public Property.....	825.00	2,944.24	4,145.00	7,914.24	Municipal funds.....	1908	Hubert F. Brennan
Recreation Commission.....		250.00	2,300.00	2,550.00	Municipal funds.....	1909	Amasa A. Marks
Board of Recreation.....	3,000.00	3,500.00	13,500.00	20,000.00	{ Municipal funds.....	1915	Dr. L. R. Burnett
{ Board of Park Commissioners.....		500.00	2,335.00	2,835.00	Municipal funds.....	1921	H. Maxson
Recreation Commission.....				2,500.00			
Board of Education.....	5,000.00	100.00	250.00	5,350.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1921	Thomas L. Bump
Board of Education.....		1,739.98	810.50	2,550.48	Municipal funds.....	1915	G. M. Howard
Recreation Commission.....		1,067.27	4,568.75	5,636.02	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1914	Helen H. Porterfield
{ Children's Playground Association.....				210.29	Private funds.....	1920	Reba O. Whitton
Victory Park Trustees.....					Private funds.....		Arthur A. McKay
Woman's Club.....			180.00	200.00	Municipal funds.....	1915	B. K. Hires
Recreation Commission.....		1,250.00	3,250.00	4,500.00	Municipal funds.....	1913	James Turner, Jr.
{ Town Improvement Association and Neighborhood House.....		550.00	700.00	1,250.00	Private funds.....	1909	Isabel Alden
Playground Commission.....		350.00	450.00	800.00	Municipal funds.....	1914	C. C. Malsbury
Playground Commission.....	289.60	2,223.12	4,509.50	7,022.22	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1910	S. Fred Wright
Board of Education.....		500.00	2,200.00	2,700.00	Municipal funds.....	1920	Julius Kuhnert
Public Schools.....	1,500.00	200.00	1,300.00	3,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1918	Lela A. Manville
Board of Education.....		3,500.00	30,150.00	33,650.00	Municipal funds.....	1899	Lawrence S. Hill
Board of Education.....		78.50	1,528.00	1,606.50	Municipal funds.....	1912	H. T. Morrow
City of Auburn.....		307.93	1,345.04	1,652.97	Municipal funds.....		Harry G. Tripp
Community Institute.....		500.00	900.00	1,400.00	Private funds.....		C. W. Armstrong
Community Service.....		200.00	600.00	800.00			

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes follow

STATE AND CITY	Population *	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance	
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter	Summer Months	Winter
NEW YORK.—Cont.														
5 Ballston Spa.....	4,103	1			1		1	1		2:00- 9:30	2:00- 9:30	2:00- 9:30	100	
6 Batavia.....	13,541		3		3	1	2			8:00- 9:00			500	
7 Beacon.....	10,996	1	2		3	1	2	1			9:00- 5:00		275	
8 Binghamton.....	66,800		17		17	16	32			9:00-12:00 1:30- 4:30 8:00 a. m. 8:30 p. m.		9:00 a. m.- 9:30 p. m.	1,673	
9 Buffalo.....	506,775		16	52	68	16	16	32	16				16,000	0
10 Cohoes.....	22,987		2		2	2	3			9:00- 5:00			125	
11 Corning.....	15,820		1		1	2	1		2	9:00- 8:00			600	
12 Cortland.....	13,294		2		2		4			8:00- 5:00			90	
13 East Hampton.....	2,100	2			2	1	1	1						
14 Elmira.....	45,305		4		4	4	10			9:30-12, 2-5:30 6:30-7:30 7:00 a. m.- 10 p. m.	2:00- 8:00	2:00- 8:00	100	
15 Endicott.....	9,500	2	1		1		1						70	
16 Fairport.....	4,626		1		1		1			9:30-11:30 2:00- 5:00			25	
17 Glen Cove.....	8,664		2		2		2			9:00- 5:00			200	
18 Glens Falls.....	16,638		2		2	3	2			2:00-5:00 6:30-8:00			239	
19 Gloversville.....	22,075	1			1	1				10:00- 8:00	10:00- 5:00	11:00- 8:00	200	
20 Herkimer.....	10,453		2		2	1	2			10:00- 9:00				
21 Hornell.....	15,025		2		2	1	2			9:00- 6:00			390	
22 Hudson.....	11,745		1	1	2	2				9:00- 4:00		3:00- 7:00	75	
23 Hudson Falls...	5,761		1		1	1	2		1	9:00- 5:00			67	
24 Ilion.....	10,169		2		2	1	3			9:00-11:30 1:30- 3:30				
25 Ithaca.....	17,004	1	4	2	6	2	7	2	5	9:30- 9:00	8:30- 5:30		131	
26 Jamestown.....	38,917		7		7	9	12			10:00- 9:00			1,226	
27 Kingston.....	26,688		10		10	5	6	1	5	9:00- 9:00	4:00- 9:00		2,800	
28 Lackawanna.....	17,918	2			2	4	7	8	4	9:00- 9:00	1:00-10:00	1:00-10:00	200	
29 Lockport.....	21,308		9		9	2	7			1:30- 5:30			413	
30 Mamaroneck.....	6,571		1		1	1	1		1	9:00- 5:00			60	
31 Middletown.....	18,420		3		3	1	6	1	1	10:00- 5:00			200	
32 Mount Vernon...	42,726		4		4	5	5		4	9:00-5:00 9:00-9:00		6:00-11:00		
33 Newburgh.....	30,366		1		1	3	3		1	10:00- 9:00			1,000	
34 New Rochelle...	36,213		5	2	7	2	15		5	9:30-dark	3:00- 6:00	7:30 p. m.- 10:00 p. m.	525	
		35	55		90	50	60	51	7	9:00- 7:00	10:00- 5:30	10:00- 5:00	52,000	21
		9	10		19	16	20	18		9:00- 7:00	10:00- 6:00	10:00- 5:00		
35 New York City	5,621,151		8		8	2	6			1:00- 7:00			5,000	
		12	213	45	270	471	720	35		8:00-10:30		7:30-10:00	120,330	30
			35	10	45	10	25			9:00-5:00 7:00-8:30 9:00-12:00 2:00- 5:00	afternoon	afternoon	5,000	
36 Niagara Falls...	50,760		6		6	7	7		6				175	
37 Olean.....	20,506		5		5	1	2			9:00- 4:00			65	
38 Oneonta.....	11,582		2		2		1			9:00- 4:00			80	
39 Oswego.....	23,626		3		3	3	3			9:00- 5:00				
40 Port Chester...	16,573	3	2		5		2	1		10:00-5:00 7:00-9:00 10:00-8:00	3:00- 6:00 and evening 7:00 p. m.- 10:00 p. m.	3:00- 6:00 and evening 7:00 p. m. 10:00 p. m.	800	
41 Port Jervis.....	10,171	1	3		4		3	1					730	
42 Potsdam.....	4,039		1		1	1	1			9:00-12:00 6:30- 8:30				

INTER STATISTICS FOR 1921

table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was Established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total			
Woman's Club City of Batavia	300.00	58.00	500.00	858.00	Private funds		Mrs. J. M. Rouse
Recreation Commission		820.00	1,680.00	2,500.00	{ Municipal and private funds		Michael Goldberg
Department of Education				4,944.56	Municipal funds	1919	Elizabeth K. Hughes
					Municipal funds	1915	Elizabeth M. Pratt
Bureau of Recreation		18,000.00	75,000.00	93,000.00	Municipal funds	1905	A. C. Febrey
Women's Municipal Wel- fare League, Inc.	1,500.00	500.00	544.00	2,544.00	{ Municipal and private funds		
Dept. of Public Works	1,080.10	808.32	1,391.70	3,280.12	Municipal funds	1915	Mrs. C. W. Carter
Board of Education	750.00	200.00	655.00	1,605.00	Municipal funds	1917	William O. Drake
Neighborhood Associa- tion, Inc.		1,270.45	300.00	1,570.45	{ Municipal and private funds	1921	F. E. Smith
Recreation Commission				2,500.00	Municipal funds	1914	Cornelius R. Sleight
Federation for Social Service					{ Municipal Funds	1913	Z. Nespor
Endicott-Johnson Corporation			3,000.00	25,000.00	{ Municipal and private funds	1919	Margery Quigley
Parent-Teachers' Association		35.00	108.00	143.00	Private funds	1920	Mrs. R. S. Walling
Neighborhood Association		16.00	400.00	416.00	Private funds	1914	G. C. Gourdeau
Board of Education					Municipal funds		H. W. Jenkins
Board of Education				600.00	Private funds	1914	S. Elmore Burton
Playground Ass'n., Inc.	50.00	229.55	538.50	767.55	{ Municipal and private funds		
Municipal Recreation Ass'n.				750.00	Municipal funds	1916	Helen A. Mangan
Board of Education		208.86	275.00	483.86	{ Municipal and private funds	1908	Nora E. Herrick
Woman's Civic League		67.10	250.00	317.10	{ Municipal and private funds	1915	C. S. Williams
School Board				675.00	Municipal funds	1912	Mrs. J. C. Jacques
						1914	H. M. Schwartz
School Board	485.00	325.00	875.00	1,685.00	Municipal funds	1916	Edgar E. Bredbemer
Board of Education	500.00		2,500.00	3,000.00	Municipal funds	1911	Harry T. Watson
Board of Public Works		1,076.19	4,180.00	5,256.19	Municipal funds	1917	A. W. Buley
Community House, Inc.				15,000.00	Private funds	1911	W. A. Robb
Board of Education	700.00	150.00	1,250.00	2,100.00	Municipal funds	1918	A. E. Gay
Village Improvement Ass'n.	449.37	45.59	150.00	644.96	Private funds	1913	Mrs. E. R. Will
Board of Education		985.04	973.35	1,958.39	Municipal funds	1919	Louis L. Goer
Board of Education		406.61	1,571.15	1,977.76	Municipal funds	1914	W. H. Holmes
Recreation Commission		600.00	2,400.00	3,000.00	Municipal funds	1908	Mattie E. Northrip
Recreation Commission	1,328.98	3,209.05	6,621.68	11,159.71	Municipal funds	1918	Edward A. Wilson
Bureau of Recreation		4,000.00	104,920.00	108,920.00		1918	Thomas F. O'Connell
Department of Parks Borough of Brooklyn		6,500.00	51,194.00	57,694.00	{ Municipal and private funds	1904	John J. Downing
Department of Parks Borough of Bronx	178.65	4,837.35	4,353.50	9,369.50		1915	A. G. Waldrean
Board of Education			247,742.97	247,742.97			Eugene C. Gibney
Parks and Playground Association				13,347.00		1908	Lulu Morton
Board of Education	3,985.00		2,493.00	6,478.00	Municipal funds	1920	Oscar A. Schmidt
Community Service	1,000.00		1,560.00	2,560.00	Private funds	1921	F. J. Consedine
Board of Education	400.00		250.00	650.00	Municipal funds		George J. Dann
Department of Works		480.00	720.00	1,200.00	Municipal funds	1915	John T. Collins
Recreation Commission		400.00	1,600.00	2,000.00	Municipal funds	1918	Sara Louise Super
Community Service Recreation Ass'n.	700.00	80.00	620.00	1,400.00	Private funds	1921	Francis Mahoney
Playground Committee			350.00	350.00	Private funds		C. A. Aey

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes for

STATE AND CITY	Population*	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Monthly Attendance
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year-round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter	
NEW YORK.—Cont.													
43 Poughkeepsie.....	35,000	1	5	.....	6	2	18	1	3	{ 9:00-12:00 1:30- 5:00 1:00- 5:00	.....	.....	800
44 Renssalaer.....	10,823	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
45 Rhinecliff.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	{ 3:00- 5:00 6:00- 8:00 9:00-9:00	.....	.....	35
46 Rochester.....	295,750	17	15	8	40	67	74	60	27	.....	11:45- 1:15 3:00- 6:00	11:45- 1:15 3:00- 6:00 7:00-11:00	18,352
47 Rome.....	26,341	{	4	.....	4	4	4	.....	2	9:00-dark 9:00-dark	.....	{ 7:30 p. m.- 10:00 p. m.	800 160
48 Roslyn.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	{ 8:00 a. m. 10:30 pm.	8:00 a. m. 10:30 p. m.	8:00 a. m. 10:30 p. m.	100
49 Sag Harbor.....	2,993	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	9:00- 8:00	4:00- 6:00	4:00-6:00	150
50 Schenectady.....	88,723	6	4	15	25	23	17	2	6	{ 9:00-12:00 2:00- 5:00	3:00- 5:00	7:00-10:00	2,620
51 Solvay.....	7,352	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7:00- 9:00	.....
52 Syracuse.....	171,717	.....	9	5	14	31	35	7	9	9:00-10:00	9:00- 7:00	7:30-11:00	6,500
53 Tarrytown.....	8,807	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
54 Troy.....	72,013	.....	7	.....	7	1	10	.....	9	1:00- 5:00	.....	.....	.....
55 Tuxedo Park.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	50
56 Utica.....	94,156	.....	13	9	21	28	20	2	.....	10:00- 8:30	4:00- 8:00	8:00-10:00	4,032
57 Watertown.....	31,285	.....	4	4	8	4	2	1	1	9:00- 6:00	9:00- 6:00	3:00-11:00	700
NORTH CAROLINA													
1 Asheville.....	28,504	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	10:00- 6:00	.....	337	.....
2 Goldsboro.....	11,296	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	{ 9:00-6:00 7:30 p. m.- 9:30 p. m.	9:00-6:00 7:30 p. m.- 9:30 p. m.	9:00-6:00 7:30 p. m.- 9:30 p. m.	30
3 Greensboro.....	19,861	.....	5	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	145
4 Raleigh.....	24,418	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
5 Statesville.....	7,895	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	7:30- 9:00	7:30- 9:00	7:30- 9:00	300
6 Washington.....	6,314	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	{ 4:00-7:00	3:15- 6:30	3:15- 6:30 8:00- 9:00	40
7 Wilmington.....	33,372	3	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	3	All day	.....	.....	350
8 Winston-Salem..	48,395	10	.....	1	11	12	1	13	1	{ 9:00-12:00 4:00-dark	3:00-dark	3:00-dark	.....
NORTH DAKOTA													
1 Fargo.....	21,961	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2:00- 4:00	.....	.....	40
2 Minot.....	10,476	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9:00- 5:00	.....	.....	.....
3 Valley City ..	6,040	1	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	{ 1:00-6:00 7:00-9:00	8:30- 4:00	.....	25
OHIO													
1 Ada.....	4,080	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	50
2 Akron.....	208,435	11	.....	.....	11	10	18	.....	.....	9:30- 5:00	.....	.....	3,510
3 Athens.....	6,418	.....	3	3	6	1	.....	1	1	9:00- 5:00	3:00- 5:00	3:00- 8:00	100
4 Bellefontaine...	9,336	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	9:00- 4:00	.....	.....	125
5 Cambridge.....	13,104	.....	4	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	{ 9:00-12:00 2:00-4:00	.....	300
6 Canton.....	87,091	.....	5	.....	5	2	3	.....	3	{ 9:00-11:30 1:00- 5:00	.....	.....	3,275
7 Cincinnati.....	401,247	1	14	27	42	72	81	40	.....	8:30- 5:00	7:00-10:00	7:00-10:00	956
8 Circleville.....	7,049	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	9:00- 5:00	.....	.....	262

INTER STATISTICS FOR 1921

table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was Established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total			
Board of Education.....		277.06	3,878.00	4,155.06	Municipal funds.....	1918	Ward C. Moon
Civic Club.....	402.96	124.66	159.00	686.62	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1916	Sara F. Ryan
Memorial Library.....				250.00	Private funds.....	1920	Harriet E. Woolley
Bureau of Playgrounds and Recreation.....	6,311.00	41,707.98	110,923.20	158,942.18	Municipal funds.....	1903	Robert A. Bernhard
Department of Public Wks. Community Service.....	600.00	250.00 200.00	2,200.00 2,000.00	3,050.00 2,200.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1915	Philip C. Jacobus
Neighborhood Association..	1,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	8,000.00	Private funds.....	1915	R. E. Haas
Park and Recreation Association, Inc.....	100.00	1,840.00	3,060.00	5,000.00	Private funds.....	1908	Mrs. R. K. Atkinson
Board of Education.....	1,500.00	900.00	6,000.00	8,400.00	Municipal funds.....	1908	Mildred L. George
Board of Education.....			302.25	302.25	Municipal funds.....	1915	Anna L. Murtagh
Board of Recreation.....		2,000.00	9,100.00	11,100.00	Municipal funds.....	1906	Lucia L. Knowles
Civic League.....				600.00	Private funds.....	1914	Julia L. Chase
Department of Public Wks. Village Playground Association.....		5,100.00	7,325.00	12,425.00	Municipal funds.....	1906	Sara A. Holbrook
Recreation Commission and Playground and Recreation Association...	445.14	53.85	480.00	978.99	Private funds.....		Katherine St. George
Recreation Department....	5,084.00	3,216.00	14,453.00	22,753.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1900	W. C. Batchelor
Recreation Department....	600.00	1,400.00	2,300.00	4,300.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	C. A. Bingham
Public Safety Committee...	3,072.64	2,951.43	3,746.25	9,770.32	Municipal funds.....	1916	J. M. Taylor
Community Service.....		300.00	2,000.00	2,300.00	Private funds.....	1918	Martha M. Zachman
Camp and Playground Association.....				309.40	Private funds.....	1918	Frederick Archer
Community Service.....		300.00	1,200.00	1,500.00	Municipal funds.....	1914	Dr. A. G. Spingler
Community Service.....	148.55	298.72	715.28	1,162.55	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1921	A. L. Lincoln
Public School and Com- munity Y. M. C. A.....					{ Municipal and private funds.....	1920	Frank L. Ashley
Playground Commission...		1,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1905	Otis B. Hinnant
Park and Playground Department.....	26,500.00	550.00	7,950.00	35,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1909	W. E. Vaughan-Lloyd
Board of Education.....			160.00	160.00	Municipal funds.....	1917	J. G. Moore
T. W. C. A.....			400.00	400.00	Private funds.....		L. A. White
Public Schools.....		100.00	4,000.00	4,100.00	Municipal funds.....	1912	G. W. Hanna
Mothers' Club.....			20.00	20.00	Private funds.....	1920	Mrs. R. A. McElroy
Board of Education.....		2,200.00	7,200.00	9,400.00	Municipal funds.....		Milton H. Seitz
Kiwanis Club and School Board.....	1,600.00	400.00	450.00	2,450.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1915	Walter P. Porter
Federation of Woman's Clubs and Park Commission.....	1,900.00	75.00	300.00	2,275.00	Private funds.....	1919	R. J. Keefer
Community Service, Inc.....					Private funds.....	1921	W. E. Arter
Park and Recreation Commission.....		179.37	649.99	829.36	Municipal funds.....	1909	Julius J. Sonneborn
Board of Education.....		1,728.00	31,785.50	33,513.50	Municipal funds.....	1907	J. A. Schwarz
Parent-Teacher Ass'n.....	100.00	40.00	800.00	940.00	Private funds.....		J. O. Eagleson

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes for

STATE AND CITY	Population *	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Attendance	
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year-round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter		
OHIO.—Cont.														
9 Cleveland	796,836	{ 1			1	4	3	1	11	{ 8:30-12:00 2:30- 5:30 7:00- 9:00 12:00- 9:00	{ 3:30-5:30 7:00-9:00 Sat. 10-12 after school. 3:00-11:00	{ 3:30- 5:30 7:00- 9:00 Sat. 10-12 9:00- 9:00 3:00-11:00	634 12,061 12,909	
10 Cleveland Hgts..	15,236	{ 4 24 24 10 52 30		2 98 2 2	34 197	32 222	8 5	75		9:00- 4:30			75	
11 Columbus	237,031	2	7	5	14	12	14	10	2	9:00-dark	2:00-dark	9:00 a. m.- 11:00 p. m.	4,552	
12 Conneaut	9,343	3	2		5	1	2	1	2	1:00- 5:00		4:00-10:00	250	
13 Coshocton	10,847		1	2	3	1	2			{ 8:00-12:00 3:00- 6:00				
14 Dayton	152,559	4	21		25	3	16	9	10	7:00-10:00	7:00-10:00	8:00-10:00	10,000	
15 Elyria	20,474	1			1		1	1					50	
16 Galion	7,374		1		1	1			1	{ 6:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m.			60	
17 Gallipolis	6,070		1		1	1	1						75	
18 Ironton	14,007		1		1	1	1		1	12:00- 6:00			350	
19 Lima	41,326		4		4	2	2			{ 8:00-5:00 evenings			400	
20 Mansfield	27,824	{	1		1	1	1						536	
21 Martin's Ferry...	11,634		3		3	1	5							
22 Miamisburg	4,333		2		2		3			11:00- 9:00			600	
23 Middletown....	23,594	3			3	1	4	5	1	9:00-4:00 ¹²			100	
24 Mingo Junction.	4,865		3		3	2	1		1	9:00- 9:00			490	
25 Montpelier	3,052		1		1	1							322	
26 Newark	26,718		3		3	3	3			8:00- 8:00			1,200	
27 Niles	13,080		4		4		4			{ 8:30-11:30 6:00- 8:00			411	
28 Oberlin	4,895		1		1		2			10:30-11:45			40	
29 Piqua	15,044		3		3	1	1			2:00- 5:00 8:00- 6:00				
30 Portsmouth....	33,011	{	1 5 7		6 7	1 1	2 7	3 1	7	8 8	6	7	60 1,000	
31 St. Mary's	5,679	1			1	1		1	1	9:00- 9:00	9:00- 9:00	12:00- 7:00	250	
32 Springfield	60,840		10		10	8	3			1:30- 5:00			1,051	
33 Toledo	243,109		12		12	19	17			8:00- 8:00				
34 Toronto	4,684		1		1		1			2:00- 8:00			40	
35 Youngstown...	132,358	{	3 13 4 8		3 12	2 8	2 6	1 1	4	8:30- 5:00 1:00- 9:00		{ 7:00 p. m. 9:30 p. m.		
36 Zanesville	29,569		2		2	2	2			9:00- 5:00			94	
OKLAHOMA														
1 Lawton	8,930		2		2	2			6	3				
2 McAlester	12,095	6			6	1		1	6	All day	All day	All day		
3 Sapulpa	11,634	{ 4 14			4 15	1 4	2 8	3 12	1 7	1:00- 9:00 8-5, 7-9 9:00-12:00 1:00- 5:00			100 200 30	
4 Stillwater	4,701		1		1	1								

ENTER STATISTICS FOR 1921

he table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Unkeep Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total			
Hiram House.....		1,153.19	4,642.14	5,795.33			Mary E. Gilbert
Division of Recreation.....		30,000.00	92,288.02	122,288.02	Municipal and private funds.....	1911	Fred S. Day
Department of Educa- tional Extension	402,125.00	8,462.36	81,161.76	491,749.12		1913	Marie W. Wilson
School Board.....				1,050.00	Municipal and private funds.....	1921	J. W. McLane
Division of Public Recreation.....	16,000.00	7,000.00	24,160.00	47,160.00	Municipal and private funds.....	1910	Grace English
Community Service.....					Private funds.....	1921	A. B. Matthews
Women's Federated Clubs and Board of Education.....			2,500.00	2,500.00	Municipal and private funds.....		O. B. Clifton
Department of Public Welfare.....				27,695.00	Municipal and private funds.....	1907	Ben Piers
Americanization Ass'n.....				790.00	Private funds.....	1913	F. M. Shelton
Board of Education.....			790.00	790.00	Municipal and private funds.....		J. J. Phillips
Community Association.....			240.00	240.00	Private funds.....	1921	W. G. Scarberry
Board of Education.....		400.00	300.00	700.00	Private funds.....	1921	E. Q. Swan
Board of Education.....		100.00	800.00	900.00	Municipal funds.....	1916	J. E. Collins
Friendly House.....			450.00	450.00	Municipal and private funds.....		Rose Leiter
Playground Association.....				1,200.00	Private funds.....	1911	A. T. Selby
Playground Association.....		360.00	540.00	900.00	Private funds.....	1921	Harris V. Bear
Community Welfare Association.....		50.00	125.00	175.00	Municipal and private funds.....	1920	Frank S. Marsh
Recreation Association.....	247.46	3,593.35	7,241.45	11,082.26	Private funds.....		{ A. H. Wyman Marc S. Parsons
Carnegie Steel Co.....					Private funds.....		C. R. Dustin
Board of Education.....				450.00	Municipal funds.....		Oren J. Barnes
School Board.....		100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	Municipal funds.....	1913	S. L. Eby
Board of Education.....		50.90	800.00	850.90	Municipal and private funds.....		Howard L. Rawdon
Boys' Work Committee.....		50.00	80.00	130.00	Private funds.....	1916	George C. Dietrich
Board of Education.....		100.00	800.00	900.00	Municipal and private funds.....		Edward S. Giffellan
Bureau of Community Service.....		500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	Private funds.....	1911	C. C. McBroom
School Board.....		300.00	1,600.00	1,900.00	Municipal and private funds.....	1909	Max L. Kleeman
Community Welfare Association.....				3,500.00	Private funds.....	1920	C. G. Booth
Playground Association.....	200.00	200.00	1,725.00	2,125.00	Municipal and private funds.....	1915	S. C. Dennis
Division of Recreation.....		5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	Municipal funds.....		J. H. Chase
Village Council.....		50.00	200.00	250.00	Municipal and private funds.....	1905	F. C. Kirkendall
Park Board.....	200,000.00			200,000.00	Municipal and private funds.....		M. L. Cotton
Playground Association.....					Private funds.....	1912	W. G. Masterson
Carnegie Steel Co. and Presbyterian Church.....					Municipal and private funds.....		J. R. Barton
Federation of Women's Clubs.....		190.00	610.00	800.00	Private funds.....		W. H. Bishop
Board of Education.....					Municipal funds.....		
Board of Education.....				3,875.00	Municipal funds.....		
City Park Board.....					Municipal and private funds.....		
Public Schools.....					Private funds.....		
Boy Scout Council.....			450.00	450.00	Private funds.....		

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes follow

STATE AND CITY	Population*	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance	
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter	Summer Months	Winter
OREGON														
1 Astoria.....	14,027		3		3		3			1-5, 7-9			300	
2 Pendleton.....	7,387		3		3		3			9:00-11:30			120	
					27					7:00- 8:30				
3 Portland.....	258,288	2	18		18	27	29	7		10:00- 9:00	12:00- 7:00	10:00-10:00		
PENNSYLVANIA														
1 Allentown.....	73,502		8		8	10	9		2	9:30- 8:00			2,400	
			4		4	6	4			9:30- 8:00			3,000	
			1		1	2	3			9:30- 8:00			600	
2 Altoona.....	60,331		8	4	12	3	12			9:00- 9:00	12-dark	7:30- 9:30	2,920	
3 Apollo.....	3,227		1		1	1				day and evening				
4 Beaver Falls....	12,802		2		2		4	2		1:30-4:00			100	
										6:30 dark				
5 Braddock.....	20,879		2		2		8	2		9:00-12:00			400	
6 Bradford.....	15,525		2		2	1	1			9-12, 2-5				
7 Bristol.....	10,273		2		2		4	2					448	
8 Butler.....	23,778		3		3	2	3						250	
										10-12, 2-5				
9 Carlisle.....	10,916		3		3	1	4			6-9				
10 Chester.....	58,030		10		10		31	10		9-12, 2-4			1,000	
										9:00-12:00				
11 ChesterCounty ¹⁶	115,120		6		6	1	6	6		11:30-4:30			50	
12 Clarion.....	2,793		1		1		1			9-dark			125	
										10-12, 3-6	3:00- 6:00			
13 Coatesville.....	14,515		4		4	4	5	2	3	6-8				
										10-12				
14 Connellsville....	13,804		4		4	5	4			4:00-dark			475	
										9:30-4:30				
15 Conshohocken....	8,481	1	1		2		2	1	3	7:00-8:00	1:00- 9:00	1:00- 9:00	150	
										9:00- 5:00				
16 Downingtown.....	4,024		2		2		2			9:00-12:00				
										1:30- 5:00				
17 Duquesne.....	19,011		2		2	5	3	1	1	9:30-dark			1,600	
18 Easton.....	33,813		3		3		3			9:00-12:00			92	
										1:30- 4:00				
			1		1	1	1			9:00-12:00			112	
										1:30- 5:00				
19 Egypt.....		1			1		1	1					25	
20 Ellwood City...	8,958		4		4		8	1		9:00- 5:00			843	
21 Etna.....	6,341	1	1		2	1	1	1	1	9:30-dark	1:00-10:00	1:00-10:00	650	
22 Franklin.....	9,970		4		4		2			9:00-11:30			35	
										2:00- 5:00				
23 Greensburg....	15,033		4		4	1	4			9:00-11:30			310	
										1:00- 3:30				
24 Harrisburg.....	75,917		16		16	13	18	12		10:00- 8:00			4,039	
25 Johnstown.....	67,327		15		15	2	18	1						
26 Kennett Square..	3,310		1		1		2						53	
27 Lancaster.....	53,150		10	4	14	11	14	1		9:00-12:00		7:00- 9:00	1,500	
										1:30- 5:00				
28 Lansford.....	9,625		1		1	1		1		1:00- 8:00	10:00- 8:00		500	
29 Lebanon.....	24,643		4		4	4	4	4		9:00- 8:00			1,400	
30 Littlestown....	100,520		1		1		1							
31 McDonald.....	2,751		1		1		1	1		9:00- 5:00	4:00- 6:00		30	
32 Milford.....	768		1		1		1						36	
33 Milton.....	8,638		1		1	2	2	1		9:00- 5:00			200	
34 Monessen.....	18,179		4		4	1	3							
35 Munhall.....	6,418	1	2		3	9	7	4	2	9:30-dark	1:00-10:00	1:00-10:00	1,800	
36 New Castle.....	44,938		2		2	3	2	1	1	9:30- 8:00			1,877	

ENTER STATISTICS FOR 1921

he table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total			
City and Y. W. C. A.		200.00	450.00	650.00	Municipal funds.	1920	Blanche W. Slade
Board of Education.		75.00	175.00	250.00	Municipal funds.	1921	H. E. Inlow
Bureau of Parks.	125,000.00	16,000.00	70,000.00	211,000.00	Municipal funds.	1913	C. H. Degermark
School District.	500.00	1,500.00	3,200.00	5,200.00	{ Municipal and private funds.	1910	Ralph Wetherhold
City of Allentown.		700.00	2,200.00	2,900.00			
Recreation Commission.		200.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	{ Municipal and private funds.	1914	Ella Gardner J. D. Boydston
Bureau of Recreation.		1,388.17	4,957.77	6,345.94			
Welfare League.					Private funds.		
Public Schools.			1,050.00	1,050.00	Municipal funds.		Howard E. Ewing
School District.					Private funds.	1913	T. A. McCleary
{ School Board and Board of Commerce.		100.00	600.00	700.00	Municipal funds.	1915	Genevieve Crooke
Playground Association.				344.00	Private funds.	1912	Mrs. W. E. Dodds
{ Woman's Club, School Board and City Council		250.00	1,100.00	1,350.00	{ Municipal and private funds.	1912	Mrs. J. C. Say
Playground Association.	1,200.00	590.91	355.00	2,145.91	Private funds.	1909	Mrs. W. L. Jackson
{ Public Recreation and Welfare Commission.				3,000.00	Municipal funds.	1909	Nellie E. Mason
Board of Recreation.	70.00	188.11	1,983.31	2,241.42	Private funds.		Mathilde Christman
City of Clarion.		75.00	210.50	285.50	Municipal funds.	1921	Loretta S. Brogan
{ Committee on Parks and Recreation.	1,300.00	675.00	4,800.00	6,775.00	Municipal funds.	1908	Reeve B. Harris
Woman's Culture Club.	1,000.00	300.00	2,400.00	3,700.00	{ Municipal and private funds.	1920	Louise S. Myers
{ Frances Ross Poley Playground Association and Community Center.				1,875.00	Private funds.	1914	David H. Ross
School Board.			300.00	300.00	Municipal funds.		Ruth R. Bickling
Carnegie Steel Co.					Private funds.		A. H. Wyman
Public Schools.	50.00	15.00	432.00	497.00	{ Municipal funds.	1910	J. R. Conahay
Department of Parks.	950.00	20.00	444.00	1,414.00			
Giant Portland Cement Co..			1,500.00	1,500.00	Private funds.	1920	Julia A. Weder
Playground Commission.	1,012.54	503.62	1,837.46	3,353.62	{ Municipal and private funds.	1913	J. Jay Dunn
Carnegie Steel Co.					Private funds.		A. H. Wyman
School Board.			300.00	300.00	Municipal funds.	1918	C. E. Carter
{ Playgrounds and Civic Association.	441.70	2,193.20	770.00	3,404.90	{ Municipal and private funds.	1911	Mrs. F. W. Frazier
Dept. of Parks and Public Property.		6,041.71	4,367.83	10,409.54	Municipal funds.	1908	V. Grant Forrer
Recreation Commission.				23,930.70	Municipal funds.	1910	Paul R. Beeler
Board of Trade.		24.17	260.00	284.17	Private funds.	1918	Wm. F. Wickersham
{ Recreation and Play- ground Association.		4,054.00	2,246.00	6,300.00	{ Municipal and private funds.	1905	Mildred E. Wiley
School District.	2,500.00	150.00	500.00	3,150.00	Municipal funds.	1921	E. E. Kuntz
Recreation Board.		3,500.00	2,600.00	6,100.00	{ Municipal and private funds.	1915	James E. Fisher
{ Community Welfare Association.				400.00	Private funds.	1919	Burton M. Alleman
Chamber of Commerce and Playground Ass'n.	1,000.00	200.00	300.00	1,500.00	Private funds.	1921	N. G. Parke
Individual.			120.00	120.00	Private funds.	1919	Elizabeth Cotterill
Playground Association.	1,175.75	1,100.59	1,452.00	3,728.34	Private funds.	1921	C. L. Millward
Board of Education.			900.00	900.00	Municipal funds.	1913	H. E. Gress
Carnegie Steel Co.					Private funds.		A. H. Wyman
Carnegie Steel Co.					Private funds.	1909	A. H. Wyman

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes follow

STATE AND CITY	Population #	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance		
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year-round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter	Summer Months	Winter Months	
PENN.—Cont.															
37 New Kensington	11,987	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	{ 9:00-12:00 6:30- 9:00	.....	.....	110	.....
38 Norristown....	32,319	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	9:00- 6:00	9:00- 6:00	.....	65	.....
39 Northampton..	9,349	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2:00- 8:30	.....	.....	150	.....
40 Oakmont.....	4,512	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1:00- 9:00	.....	.....	60	.....
41 Oil City.....	21,274	.....	3	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	12	10	.....	183	.....
42 Oxford.....	2,093	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9:00- 5:00	.....	.....	.....	.....
		21	105	.....	126	59	143	21	125	9-12, 1-5 Sat. 10-12	{ 3:30-5:30	.....	8,475	3.7
43 Philadelphia...	1,823,158	.....	2	.....	2	6	12	.....	6	9:00- 9:00	1-5	.....	.....	.....
		25	6	.....	31	48	53	101	114	13	8	8	26,912	.....
44 Phoenixville....	10,484	.....	4	1	5	5	3	1	4	{ 9:00-12:00 1:00- 9:00	.....	9:00-12:00 1:00-10:00	556	2
		9	38	9	14	47	70	88	47	19	9:30- 9:30	1:30-10:00	4,227	4.0	
45 Pittsburgh..... (North Side)...	588,193	.....	15	33	48	25	125	18	3	9:00- 9:00	3:30- 9:00	3:30- 9:00	400	.....
		.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9:30-dark	1:00-10:00	1:00-10:00	.....	.....
46 Pittston.....	18,497	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	9:00- 9:00	.....	.....	429	.....
47 Pottsville.....	21,876	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	9:30- 9:00	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9:00- 9:00	.....	.....	150	.....
48 Punxsutawney.	10,311	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	9:00- 5:00	.....	.....	.....	.....
49 Quakertown....	4,391	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8:30-12:00	.....	.....	100	.....
50 Reading.....	107,784	.....	11	.....	11	13	16	.....	3	9:30- 9:00	3:00- 6:00	.....	3,650	.....
51 Renovo.....	5,877	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9-12, 1-5	.....	.....	141	.....
52 St. Mary's....	6,967	.....	4	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	860	.....
53 Scranton.....	137,783	1	12	10	23	13	18	5	22	9:00- 9:00	7:30-10:30	200	1
54 Steelton.....	13,428	.....	5	.....	5	2	6	.....	.....	{ 9:00-11:30 1:30- 5:00	.....	.....	787	.....
55 Tarentum.....	8,925	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
56 Turtle Creek...	8,138	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	300	.....
57 West Chester...	11,717	.....	4	2	6	4	10	1	3	9-5, 7-9	.....	7-10	.....	.....
58 West Newton..	2,645	.....	2	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	{ 9:00-11:30 1:30- 4:00 6:00- 8:00	.....	.....	160	.....
59 West Reading...	2,400	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8:00- 8:00	.....	.....	105	.....
60 Wilkes-Barre...	73,833	.....	9	.....	9	5	10	.....	.....	9:00- 8:00	.....	.....	.....	.....
61 Williamsport...	36,198	.....	5	.....	5	7	5	.....	3	9-12, 6-8	.....	.....	2,500	.....
62 Wilmerding....	6,441	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	9:00- 6:00	.....	.....	320	.....
63 York.....	47,512	.....	7	8	4	8	7	9	1	9:00- 9:00	4:00 9:00	7:00-10:00	250	1
RHODE ISLAND															
1 East Greenwich..	4,180	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	{ 10-12 2:00-5:30	2:00- 5:30	.....	10
2 Newport.....	30,255	.....	4	1	5	3	3	1	1	9-12, 2-5	.....	4:00-10:30	2,000	1
3 Providence.....	237,595	3	22	10	25	50	75	14	7	12	5	4	11,200	5.1
4 Westerly.....	12,000	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	{ 9:30-12:00 2:00- 5:30	.....	.....	352	.....
SOUTH CAROLINA															
1 Charleston.....	67,957	.....	4	.....	4	5	8	9	1	{ 9:00-12:00 3:30- 7:00	3:30- 7:00	3:30-dark	779	3
2 Columbia.....	37,524	.....	5	7	5	12	1	6	7	1	9:00-12:00 3:30- 7:30	3:30-dark	4,500	4.0

INTER STATISTICS FOR 1921

table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Source of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total			
School Board.....	6,000.00	89.30	293.00	6,382.30	Municipal funds.....	1914	B. Empfield
School District and Borough of Norristown	1,500.00	50.00	200.00	1,750.00	Municipal funds.....	1920	Harold I. Zimmerman
Playground Association...	500.00	300.00	200.00	1,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1917	A. A. Shoemaker
Woman's Club.....		45.00	225.00	270.00	Private funds.....	1918	Mrs. Thomas McGraw
Parent-Teacher Ass'n.....	309.69	334.01	1,033.46	1,677.16	Private funds.....	1915	Mrs. Anna Mount
Recreational Association...			80.00	1,500.00	Private funds.....	1921	Frances Preston
Board of Education.....		4,858.55	47,668.15	52,526.70	Private funds.....	1894	Elizabeth O'Neill
Relief Trust Company.....					Municipal and private funds.....	1918	P. H. Valentine
Bureau of Recreation.....	54,186.04	66,226.87	213,926.52	334,339.43	Private funds.....	1894	Gertrude MacDougall
Recreation Commission...	529.92	1,460.92	3,546.96	5,537.80	Municipal and private funds.....	1920	Frank E. Sutch
Bureau of Recreation.....	8,765.91	34,531.11	135,862.56	179,159.58	Private funds.....	1896	Margaret S. Gray
Playground and Vacation School Association of Allegheny, Inc.....		30,678.57		30,678.57	Municipal and private funds.....	1898	Mrs. John Cowley
Pennsylv. Steel Co.....					Private funds.....		A. H. Wyman
Park Department.....				280.00	Municipal funds.....	1914	O. M. Wintermute
M. C. A. Playgd. Ass'n		145.58	225.00	370.58	Municipal and private funds.....	1914	John F. Murray
West Side Association.....					Private funds.....		
Maple Association.....	125.00	189.00	150.00	464.00	Municipal and private funds.....	1912	Mrs. John P. Wilson
Playground Association...	100.00	50.00	550.00	700.00	Private funds.....		Carl G. Leech
Playground Association...	400.00		75.00	475.00	Municipal and private funds.....	1903	Gustavus Schneider
Recreation Board.....		2,878.95	11,521.05	14,400.00	Private funds.....	1915	S. L. Williams
Pennsylvania Railroad Y. M. C. A.....		235.13	187.50	422.63	Municipal and private funds.....	1914	Jane M. Kaul
Village Improvement Association.....	150.00	300.00	400.00	850.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	Mrs. Edwin W. Gearhart
Bureau of Recreation.....		6,550.00	16,236.00	22,786.00	Municipal and private funds.....	1916	Charles S. Davis
Parks and Playground Commission.....	68.83	240.89	1,325.18	1,634.90	Municipal and private funds.....	1914	Mrs. J. E. Harrison
Y. M. C. Club.....				100.00	Municipal funds.....		W. A. Rodgers
Public Schools.....		100.00	250.00	350.00	Private funds.....	1912	Florence W. Hilton
Board of Education.....	41.84	364.54	2,996.30	3,402.68	Private funds.....	1921	Ralph N. Lutz
Playgrounds Committee...		125.00	510.00	635.00	Private funds.....	1916	Charles B. Merritt
Playground Association...	75.00	50.00	350.00	475.00	Municipal and private funds.....	1905	Fannie S. Long
Department of Parks.....		600.00	2,270.00	2,870.00	Private funds.....		
Department of Parks and Public Property...	6,000.00	5,800.00	2,300.00	14,100.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	George R. Fleming
Y. M. C. A.....		934.41	1,019.17	1,953.58	Municipal and private funds.....	1910	S. H. Stevens
Recreation Commission...	1,896.36	393.48	4,475.66	6,765.50	Municipal and private funds.....	1920	Violet G. Williams
Neighborhood Cottage Association.....		1,000.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	Private funds.....		Howard P. Bourne
Board of Recreation Commissioners.....				9,429.61	Municipal and private funds.....	1914	Arthur Leland
Board of Recreation.....	13,000.00	5,000.00	20,500.00	38,500.00	Municipal funds.....	1906	Joseph J. McCaffrey
School Committee.....					Municipal funds.....	1913	W. H. Bacon
Municipal Playground Commission.....	1,000.00	700.00	5,750.00	7,450.00	Municipal funds.....	1910	Mrs. J. C. Tiedeman
Municipal Playground Department.....				10,400.00	Municipal and private funds.....	1913	Adele J. Minahan

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes

STATE AND CITY	Population*	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Attend
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year-round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter		Summer Months
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Continued.													
3 Greenville.....	23,127	3	1	....	4	....	4	4	1	9-11, 4-7	3:00- 7:00	3:00- 6:00	272
4 Orangeburg....	7,290	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	..	9:00- 8:00	10:00- 7:00	3:30- 6:00	165
SOUTH DAKOTA													
1 Pierre.....	3,209	....	1	15	1	1	....	....	..	1:00-10:30	....	....	125
TENNESSEE													
1 Memphis.....	162,351	2	9	12	22	10	15	13	3	9:00- 6:00	2:30- 5:30	{ 10-12, 3-5 7-10	2,400
2 Nashville.....	118,342	5	19	....	24	17	17	7	15	{ 9:30-12:00 2-6, 7-9	....	9:30-12:00 2-6, 7-9	....
TEXAS													
1 Dallas.....	158,976	4	13	....	17	6	20	10	4	4:00- 8:00	3:00- 9:00	3:00- 9:00	....
2 Houston.....	138,076	2	9	....	10	3	14	7	..	4:00-10:00	....	....	3,628
3 San Angelo....	10,050	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	..	100	....	....	....
UTAH													
1 Logan.....	9,439	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	..	10:30- 9:00	....	....	347
2 Salt Lake City..	118,110	....	10	....	10	11	14	1	4	10:30- 9:00	after school.	after school	....
VERMONT													
1 Bellows Falls...	6,365	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	..	9-12, 2-5	....	....	150
2 Bennington....	9,982	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	9-12, 1-5	....	....	200
3 Burlington....	22,779	....	3	....	3	3	5	....	3	1-6, 7-9	....	....	275
4 Montpelier....	7,125	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	7:00-10:00	{ 4:00- 6:00 7:30-10:00	4:00- 6:00 7:30-10:00	10
5 Randolph.....	2,180	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	..	9-12, 2-5	....	....	95
6 Rutland.....	14,954	....	5	....	5	4	4	....	3	9:00- 5:00	....	....	1,000
7 Woodstock....	1,620	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	..	9:00-12:00	....	....	35
VIRGINIA													
1 Alexandria....	18,060	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	..	{ 9:00-12:30 3:00- 8:30	11:45-dark	11:45-dark	325
2 Lynchburg....	29,956	1	2	2	5	3	1	2	1	9-12, 3-8	3-6, 8-11	3-5, 8-11	514
3 Norfolk.....	115,777	....	12	....	12	5	11	....	2	....	....	....	1,474
4 Petersburg....	31,012	....	....	6	6	....	6	....	..	6	....	....	9,756
5 Richmond.....	171,667	{ 3	7	2 3	7 3	7 1	11 1	1 2	5	9-12 4-10 { 9 a. m.- 10 p. m.	4-9:30 9 a. m.- 10 p. m.	9 a. m.- 10 p. m.	....
6 Roanoke.....	50,842	....	4	....	4	1	4	....	..	9:00- 5:30	....	....	1,200
WASHINGTON													
1 Dupont.....	450	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	1	{ 10-12 1:30-4:30	....	....	75
2 Everett.....	27,644	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	..	10:30- 9:00	3:00-dark	3:00-dark	....
3 Seattle.....	315,652	4	17	2	23	8	6	8	25	1:00- 9:00	2:00-10:00	2:00-10:00	3,610
4 Spokane.....	104,437	1	10	....	10	13	12	1	10	10:00- 9:00	....	4:00- 9:00	8,618
5 Walla Walla...	15,503	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	2	1-6 Sat. 10-6	....	....	60

ENTER STATISTICS FOR 1921

table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total			
Community Service.....		242.64	4,786.00	5,028.64	{ Municipal and private funds..... Private funds.....	1917	Theresa E. Schmidt Mary P. Wallace
Playgrounds Committee.....		350.00	450.00	800.00			
Public Schools.....	200.00	400.00	600.00	1,200.00	Municipal funds.....	1919	R. E. Rawlins
Recreation Department....	20,703.40	22,481.36	11,821.91	55,006.67	Municipal funds.....	1914	Minnie M. Wagner
Board of Park Commissioners.....					Municipal funds.....	1909	J. S. Lewis
Park Board.....				15,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1909	W. F. Jacoby
Recreation and Community Service Association and Department of Recreation and Community Service..		10,182.00	16,348.00	26,530.00	{ Municipal and private funds..... Private funds.....	1915 1921	Corinne Fondé F. E. Smith
Community Service.....							
Playground Committee of City Council, Board of Education and Chamber of Commerce...	300.00	50.00	1,000.00	1,350.00	{ Municipal and private funds..... Municipal funds.....	1919 1908	Norman Hamilton Charlotte Stewart
Recreation Department....	4,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00			
Village Trustees.....				632.00	Municipal funds.....		H. S. Bishop
Public Welfare Association.....	1,200.00	1,602.54	3,239.33	6,041.87	{ Municipal and private funds..... Municipal funds.....	1901 1920	Mabel R. Cobb Mrs. G. A. Robbins
Park Commissioners.....							
Young People's Community Club.....		1,116.65	711.50	1,828.15	Private funds.....	1919	W. E. Stockwell
American Red Cross.....		89.61	225.00	314.61	Private funds.....	1920	Mrs. F. A. Salisbury
Playground Association.....				2,500.00	Municipal funds.....	1920	Irene L. Copps
Woodstock Improve- ment Society.....			144.00	144.00	Private funds.....	1911	Rachel M. French
Playground Association...			600.00	600.00	Private funds.....	1914	Mrs. T. Clifton Howard
Department of Recreation and Playgrounds.....				6,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1913	C. R. Wood
Dept. of Public Welfare.....			4,500.00	14,702.50	Municipal funds.....	1913	A. A. Hainsworth
School Board.....	1,200.00	880.00	2,420.00	4,500.00	Municipal funds.....	1921	F. M. Martin
Dept. of Public Works.....	9,000.00		10,500.00	19,500.00	{ Municipal and private funds..... Municipal and private funds.....	1906	E. J. Garmhausen Esther Lee
Community Recreation Association.....			7,300.00	7,300.00			
School Board Park Commission and Ass'n. of Commerce.....							
Woman's Club.....	25.00	25.00	384.50	434.50	{ Municipal and private funds..... Municipal funds.....	1919 1911	Mrs. Roy C. Hull C. G. Shelden
Board of Education.....		112.00	1,150.00	1,262.00			
Board of Park Commissioners.....				56,280.32	Municipal funds.....	1904	B. Evans
Board of Park Commissioners.....		1,500.00	13,500.00	15,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1913	Benjamin A. Clark
Park and Civic Arts Club.....		200.00	300.00	500.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1915	Grace G. Isaacs

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes for

STATE AND CITY	Population*	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter	
WEST VIRGINIA													
1 Elkins.....	6,788		1		1	1				9:00- 9:00			200
2 Huntington.....	50,177		7		7	6	5		5	8			80,000 ³
3 McMechen.....	3,470		1		1		1		1	1:00- 9:00			100
4 Martinsburg.....	12,515		1		1		1			9:30- 8:30			204
5 Parkersburg.....	20,050		4		4	4	3	1		12:45- 9:00			1,400
6 Sistersville.....	3,238		2		2	1				{ 9:00-11:30 2:00- 5:30 6:00- 9:30			150
7 Wheeling.....	54,322		7		7	8	9	1	1	9:00- 8:00	4:00- 7:00	8:00-10:00	2,124
WISCONSIN													
1 Appleton.....	19,561		3		3		2			9:00-12:00			25
2 Cudahy.....	6,725		1		1	1			1	{ 9:00-11:30 2:00- 5:00 9:30-11:30 1:30- 5:30			300
[3 Hartford.....	4,515		1		1		1			9:00- 9:00			35
[4 Kenosha.....	40,472		1		1	1	1			9:00- 9:00			522
5 LaCrosse.....	30,363		4		4	5	4			1:00- 9:00			1,066
[6 Manitowac.....	17,563		2		2	2				{ 8 a. m.- 9 p. m.- 9 a. m.- 9:30 p. m.- 9:00-11:30			400
[7 Milwaukee.....	457,147	8	13		21	199	214	4		9 a. m.- 9:30 p. m.- 9:00-11:30		7:00-10:00	6,017
8 Oshkosh.....	33,162		8	7	15	20	15	1	7	{ 2:00- 5:00 6:45- 8:30		7:30-11:00	2,400
9 Racine.....	58,593	3	6		9	8	10	4	8	1:00- 8:00	3:00- 9:30	3:00- 9:30	2,000
10 Waukesha.....	12,558		1		1	1				{ 1:30-5:30 6:30-8:30			135
11 Wausau.....	18,661		1		1		2			9:00- 5:00			80
12 West Allis.....	13,765	1	1	1	3	3	3			1:30- 9:00	7:00- 9:00	7:00- 9:00	300
WYOMING													
1 Casper.....	11,447		2		2	1	1						
2 Laramie.....	6301		2		2		2			2-5-7-8			75
3 Rock Springs.....	6,456			5	5	2					2:20- 3:00	2:20- 3:00	
CANADA													
BRITISH COLUMBIA													
1 Revelstoke B. C.			1		1	1				9:00- 8:00			30
MANITOBA													
1 Winnipeg.....			26	33	59	47	38	1	29	2:00- 9:00	6:00- 9:00	4:00-10:00	8,896
NOVA SCOTIA													
1 Halifax.....			6		6	3	20		5	9:30- 6:00			1,900
ONTARIO													
1 Hamilton.....			4		4	9	9			9:00- 8:30			1,233
2 Kingston.....		2	5		7	4	12	4		9:00- 5:00			
3 London.....			8	5	13	10	7		1	10:00- 9:00		2:00-10:00	1,777
4 Ottawa.....			17	14	31	31	16	2		10:00-10:00		10:00-10:00	6,200
5 Peterborough.....			4		4	3	4		4	9-12 2-5			50
6 Toronto.....		{ 13	29	38	38	120	132	21	42	9:00-10:00	9:30-10:00	9:30-10:00	8,654
7 Welland.....			1		20	19	31		21	2:00- 9:00			3,000
					1		1		1	2:00-dark	4:00-dark		

ENTER STATISTICS FOR 1921

he table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was Established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings Permanent Equipment	Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries	Total			
Rotary Club.....	591.34	505.00	310.00	906.39	Private funds.....	1921	W. W. Trent
Community Service.....					Private funds.....		Ian Forbes
Playground Association.....		25.00	150.00	175.00	Private funds.....	1916	Mrs. J. D. Marple
Playground Association.....		10.00	80.00	90.00	Private funds.....	1915	Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend
Board of Education.....	250.00	364.00	1,628.00	2,242.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....		J. D. Kebler
Kiwanis Club.....	800.00	200.00	300.00	1,300.00	Private funds.....	1921	R. B. Marston
Playground Ass'n.....	650.00	708.00	3,842.00	5,200.00	Private funds.....	1909	Alfred O. Anderson
Woman's Club.....					Private funds.....		Constance Johnson
Red Cross.....		85.00	400.00	485.00	Private funds.....	1921	Jesse F. Cory
Woman's Club.....	1,000.00		75.00	1,075.00	Private funds.....		Arthur Schubert
Board of Education.....				2,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1916	G. F. Loomis
Board of Education.....		60.00	1,530.00	1,590.00	Municipal funds.....	1913	B. E. McCormick
City Council.....	1,250.00		750.00	2,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1911	B. Nespor
{ School Board Extension Department.....				258,500.00	Municipal funds.....	1912	Dorothy C. Enderis
Board of Education.....		2,502.00	7,500.00	10,002.00	Municipal funds.....	1908	Louis P. Washburn
Board of Park Commissioners.....				10,733.39	Municipal funds.....	1916	W. A. Cox
Municipal League.....					Private funds.....	1919	Mrs. H. J. Frame
{ Methodist Presbyterian and Universalist Churches.....					Private funds.....		S. B. Tobey
Board of Education.....					Municipal funds.....	1920	Paul F. Hagen
{ Board of Education and Rotary Club.....				2,450.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1921	Dean C. Morgan
Parent, Teacher Association				250.00	Private Funds.....	1920	Mrs. E. H. Rawson
Board of Education.....					Municipal funds.....		Christine Cravens
Railroad Y. M. C. A.....		120.00		120.00	Private funds.....		Sid Kirk
Public Parks Board.....	3,917.00	9,680.00	21,955.00	35,552.00	Municipal funds.....	1909	J. H. Blackwood
Playgrounds Commission.....					Municipal funds.....	1906	R. B. Harris
{ Hamilton Playground Association.....				6,000.00	Municipal funds.....	1908	John M. Eastwood
Board of Education and City Council.....			2,800.00	2,800.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1918	Etta A. Newlandr
Public Utilities Commission	10,695.42	4,278.57	5,853.52	20,827.51	Municipal funds.....	1920	E. V. Buchanan
Playground Commission.....		18,900.00	10,900.00	29,800.00	Municipal funds.....		E. F. Morgan
Playground Association.....		410.00	1,090.00	1,500.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1915	Bertha F. Neal
Parks Department.....		43,602.00	82,141.00	125,743.00	Municipal funds.....	1909	S. H. Armstrong
Board of Education.....		2,561.39	8,778.46	11,339.85			
{ Board of Education and Home and School Associations.....				1,200.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1921	Mary D. Carrington

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Foot notes follow

STATE AND CITY	Population*	Number of Centers Under Paid Leadership				Number of Paid Workers Exclusive of Caretakers			Caretakers	Hours Between Which Centers are Open Under Leadership			Average Daily Attendance	
		Year round	Summer Mos.	Other Seasons	Total	Men	Women	Employed Year-round		Summer	Spring and Fall	Winter	Summer Months	Winter
QUEBEC														
1 Montreal.....		1	9	1	9	4	21	....	7	9:00- 9:00	3:00- 9:00	3:00-10:00	1,788	
		9	1	1	11	19	7	19	..	9:00- 9:00	2:00- 9:00	2:00-10:00	6,379	2,
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS														
1 Honolulu.....		5	....	....	5	1	12	13	..	2:00- 6:00	2:00- 6:00	2:00- 6:00	500	
Makaweli Kawai		8	....	....	8	9	2	11	4	5:30- 9:00	5:30- 9:00	5:30- 9:00	400	

*The statistics on population of cities of 5,000 and over have been taken from the U. S. Census Report for 1920

1 This figure includes men and women workers.

2 One of these centers is a supervised bath.

3 This figure is the total attendance for the season.

4 The report sent by this city indicates that the year round centers and workers reported are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. Although in some instances playgrounds were conducted during the summer months under paid leadership. The centers open during the school year refer in the majority of cases to organized playground work in connection with the school program.

5 One of these centers is a swimming pool.

6 The Joint Committee on Playgrounds includes the Board of Education and The Woman's Community Council.

7 The Park Commission of Essex County maintains playgrounds in Newark, Bloomfield, East Orange, Irvington, Montclair, Nutley and Orange.

8 This attendance is at skating centers.

9 The Park Commission of Hudson County maintains playgrounds in North Hudson Bayonne Harrison Jersey City and Hoboken

10 Nine of the eighteen playgrounds are open from nine to five; nine from one to five. Four of the centers are swimming pools open from nine to four-thirty. Five are school buildings open evenings as supervised community centers.

11 These centers are open for skating.

12 One of the centers was open only one morning a week.

13 The centers are open in the spring and fall for football.

14 These centers are swimming pools.

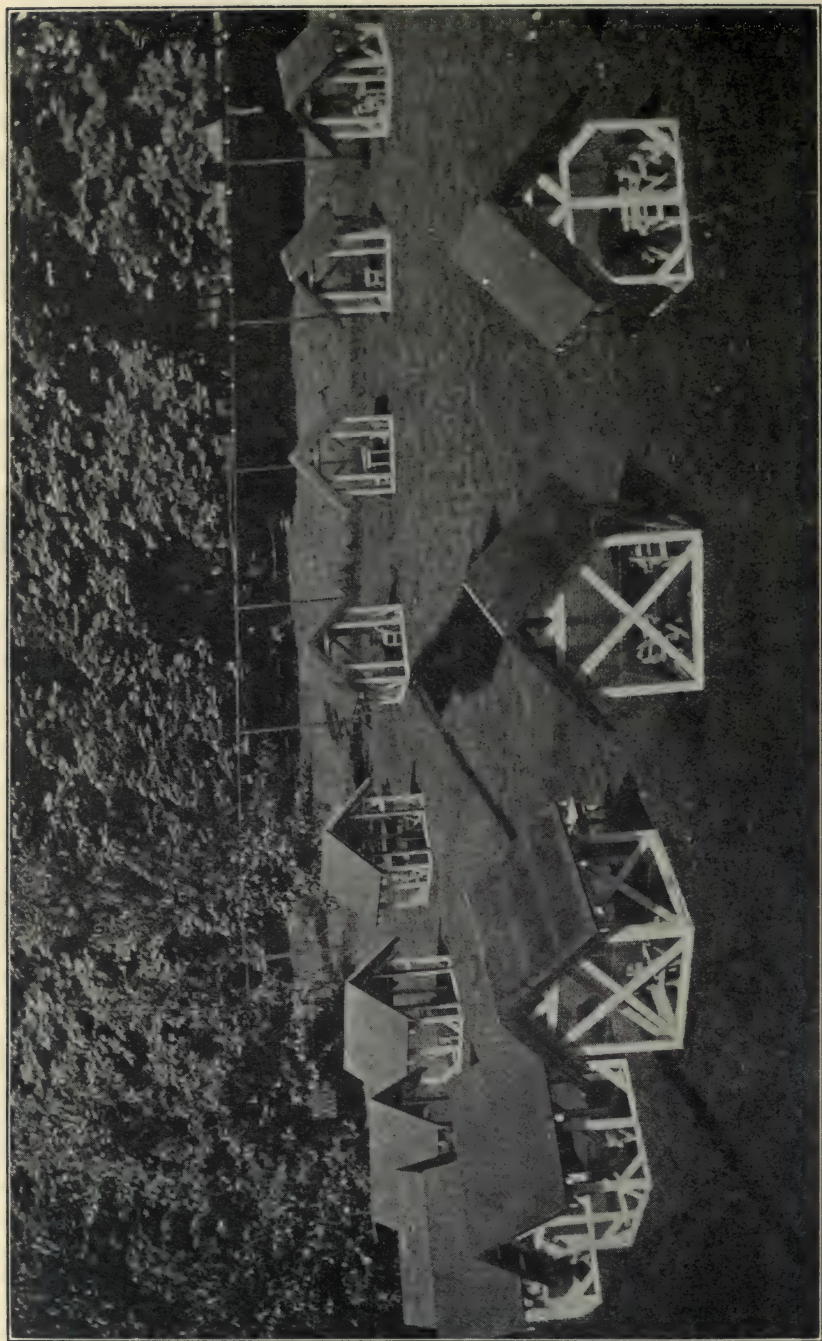
15 This center is a supervised swimming pool.

16 The Chester County Board of Recreation maintains playgrounds in the boroughs of Oxford, Kennett Square and Berwyn.

ENTER STATISTICS FOR 1921

e table

Authorities Managing Playgrounds and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Expenditures Last Fiscal Year				Sources of Financial Support of Playground and Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Year First Center was established Under Leadership	Sources of Information
	Land, Buildings, Permanent Equipment	Unkeep, Supplies and incidentals	Salaries	Total			
Park and Playgrounds Association.....		1,368.00	5,875.00	7,243.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1902	Raymond Allen Dr. J. P. Gadbois
City Health Department.....		2,800.00	24,796.00	27,596.00		1913	
Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Ass'n.....	600.00	350.00	3,900.00	6,850.00	{ Municipal and private funds.....	1911	Frances Lawrence E. L. Damkroger
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	29,000.00	1,200.00	7,500.00	37,700.00			



A Village of Playhouses in a Hartford Park

Playground and Recreation Association of America Statement of Income and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year Ending November 30, 1921

General Fund balance November 30, 1920.....	\$3,346.11
---	------------

Income:

Contributions	\$109,485.34	
Playground Sales	1,000.16	
Playground Subscriptions	2,037.87	
Playground Advertising	1,316.81	
Boys Badges	803.75	
Girls Badges	452.58	
Pamphlet Sales	3,822.53	
Lantern Slides	36.38	
Photograph Sales	2.45	
Dividends on Endowment Fund & Interest....	2,443.41	
Interest on Bank Balance	249.15	
Field Refunds	1,918.23	\$123,568.66
		126,914.77

Expenditures:

Salary Expense	\$62,227.90	
Travel Expense	21,436.13	
Telephone	622.66	
Telegrams	841.74	
Sundries	3,142.42	
Stationery	4,850.68	
Rent	7,674.32	
Postage	4,411.78	
Express	225.35	
Printing	10,363.80	
Office Supplies	950.55	
Furniture & Equipment	216.21	
Mimeographing	3,901.23	
Photos	25.14	120,889.91
		\$6,024.86

General Fund Balance, November 30, 1921.....	\$6,024.86
--	------------

Endowment Funds	43,470.04
-----------------------	-----------

Special Fund (Action of 1910) \$25,000.00	
Lucy Tudor Hillyer Fund 5,000.00	
Emily C. Bondy Fund 1,000.00	
Geo. S. Sands Fund 12,470.04	

We have audited the accounts of the Playground & Recreation Association of America for the fiscal year ended November 30th, 1921, and certify that the above statement is a true and correct statement of the financial transaction of the General and Endowment Funds for the period.

(Signed) QUERY & CALVERT,
 Certified Public Accountants

Playground and Recreation Association of America

Report of Work Cost for the Period from December 1, 1920 Through November 30, 1921

General Administration	\$ 7,376.64
Field	45,030.84
National Physical Education Service	33,051.53
Playground	13,027.02
Employment	4,423.61
Consultation & Correspondence	8,831.00
Slides, Cuts, Photos	865.06
Girls Badges	1,092.46
Boys Badges	1,361.18
Bureau Special Publications	3,335.46
Year Book	2,214.78
Annual Meetings	280.33
TOTAL	<hr/> \$120,889.91

Index to Volume XV.

The Playground

April, 1921

March, 1922

Activities

	Month	Year	Page
Aberdeen, South Dakota, Gives a Play Day for Rural Schools	September	1921	384
Americanization Project of Mason City Parent Teachers' Association	February	1922	704
Are the Badge Tests Worth While?	September	1921	382
Armistice Day in South Bend, Indiana	April	1921	74
Art in Every Home	May	1921	117
Athletic Meet and Play Festival for the Rural Schools of Kent County, Michigan	May	1921	163
Belleville's Annual Ding-Dong	January	1922	629
Belleville's Public School Picnic	September	1921	391
Big Day for Detroit's Children, A, <i>Beatrice Plumb Hunzicker</i>	July	1921	264
Boys' Community Service of Connersville, Indiana, The	August	1921	320
Boys in Community Service	May	1921	135
Boys' Week in Cincinnati	February	1922	699
Camps for Tourists	December	1921	560
Catching Coppers at a Fair, <i>M. Caroline Geyer</i> I	October	1921	465
II	December	1921	576
Check Your Babies	May	1921	139
Children Hold Election for Playground Officers. Community Dinner at Bellingham, Washington, A	April	1921	67
Community Nights in Renville County, Minnesota	May	1921	164
Community Service to the Rescue of American Arts and Crafts, <i>Martha Candler</i>	October	1921	448
Community-wide Coöperation in Vallejo, California	June	1921	224
Coöperatively Planned Training School, A	October	1921	442
Denver Ski Tournament, The	June	1921	230
For Summer Court Games, <i>William A. McKeever</i>	June	1921	223
Forums in West Chester	September	1921	403
Founders' League of Children, <i>Frank A. Connolly</i>	February	1922	698
Fun for the Grown-ups	April	1921	69
III	April	1921	73
IV	May	1921	155
V	July	1921	291
VI	August	1921	346
VII	September	1921	394
Getting Acquainted, <i>Gilbert Stodola</i>	November	1921	496
Gift Bearers, The, <i>Hazel Hayman</i>	May	1921	157
Girls' Club that Grew, A	August	1921	318
Girls Week in Modesto, California	October	1921	466
Going to the Country in a City School	May	1921	120
Hallowe'en Celebration, A	October	1921	432
Hallowe'en Revels for the Whole Town	February	1922	678
Harrisburg's Japanese Kipona	November	1921	514
Home Play	February	1922	711

	Month	Year	Page
Home Play Program, A	October	1921	460
Huntington, Virginia, Children's Play Day to Become an Annual Event	September	1921	379
Junior Police	January	1922	631
Just a Song and Dance at Twilight in Sac- ramento	August	1921	345
Kite Tournaments	September	1921	400
Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Specializes in Gardens	December	1921	577
Lantern Parade, A	December	1921	568
Letting the Foreign-born American Speak for Himself	December	1921	578
Library that Goes to the People, A	August	1921	341
Middletown, Ohio, Goes A-Maying	August	1921	321
Mothers' Helpers Clubs	June	1921	230
Move to Conserve the Industrial Arts of Foreign Born Peoples, A	May	1921	118
Municipal Football	December	1921	566
New Courses in Baltimore Training School for Recreation Leaders	April	1921	72
New Rational Athletics for Boys and Girls, <i>Frederick J. Reilly</i>	May	1921	131
Old Fashioned Square Dance, <i>Frances H. Haire</i>	January	1922	641
Play for Crippled Children	April	1921	61
Poem of Trees, The, <i>Josephine Blackstock</i>	February	1922	702
Quoits in Reading, Pennsylvania	November	1921	505
Recreation in Cincinnati	February	1922	701
School Children to Clean Up New Haven.....	July	1921	276
Season of Outdoor Activity, A	April	1921	54
Small Town Speaks Up, The, <i>Opal V. Ralston</i>	November	1921	521
Some Suggestions on Ice Skating, <i>Bobby McLean</i>	February	1922	680
Special Days on the Playground, <i>Genevieve Turner Holman</i>			
I	June	1921	215
II	July	1921	267
III	August	1921	326
IV	September	1921	380
Suggestions for the Organization of a Commu- nity Christmas, <i>Kenneth S. Clark</i>	November	1921	490
Sunday School Delegates at Play	January	1922	634
Toy-Making: A Review of Practical Guide Books for Young Amateurs			
I	July	1921	287
II	August	1921	330
III	September	1921	396
Unique Park Recreation Feature, A	February	1922	705
Winter Sports a Part of the Curriculum at Dartmouth	February	1922	687
Who Is My Neighbor?	December	1921	554
Workers' Education Includes Recreation	June	1921	214

ADMINISTRATION

Can the Sand Pile Be Kept Clean?	February	1922	679
Construction and Maintenance of Municipal Golf Courses, <i>A. A. Fisk</i>			
II	April	1921	8
III	May	1921	168
Day and Night Shift at West Chester, Pa., A... <i>Dr. E. H. Arnold</i>	August	1921	340
Home Equipment for Athletic Recreation, <i>Dr. E. H. Arnold</i>	July	1921	274
Joseph Lee on Health Teaching	December	1921	572
On With the Dance	January	1922	643

	Month	Year	Page
Providing for Play Streets, <i>Austin E. Griffiths</i>	June	1921	221
Plays and Games in Texas Rural Schools, <i>Amanda Stoltzfus</i>	January	1922	636
Right Use of Parks, The	November	1921	513
Suggestions for Increasing Attendance at Swimming Pools, <i>Samuel K. Nason</i>	May	1921	165
Suggestions for Making a Short Budget Go a Long Way			
I	June	1921	202
II	July	1921	285
III	August	1921	323
Suggestions for the Leisure Time of Young Children, <i>Louise M. Welles</i>	May	1921	127
Thoughts from Community Leaders at Milwaukee	October	1921	440
Use of Streets for Children's Play, The <i>Austin E. Griffiths</i>	February	1922	689
York, Pennsylvania, Uses Junior Policemen....	November	1921	517

BOOK REVIEWS

Book of Children's Games, The <i>Constance Wakeford Long</i>	June	1921	232
Clog Dance Book, The, <i>Helen Frost</i>	September	1921	406
Community Organization, <i>Joseph K. Hart</i>	May	1921	176
Cornell Rural School Leaflet	July	1921	296
Design and Improvement of School Grounds, <i>W. C. Coker and Eleanor Hoffman</i>	November	1921	524
Evening Play Centers for Children, <i>Janet Penrose Trevelyan</i>	October	1921	467
Folk Songs of Many Peoples, <i>Florence Hudson Botsford</i>	October	1921	467
Gifts We Bring, The, <i>Nina B. Lamkin</i>	April	1921	91
Music for Everybody, <i>Marshall Bartholomew and Robert Lawrence</i>	April	1921	91
New Rational Athletics for Boys and Girls, <i>Frederick J. Reilly</i>	April	1921	91
Old World Traits Transplanted, <i>Robert E. Park and Herbert A. Miller</i>	November	1921	524
Physical Health and Recreation for Girls, <i>Mary E. Moxcey</i>	April	1921	91
Producing Amateur Entertainments, <i>Helen Ferris</i>	September	1921	406
Report of National Park Service to Secretary of Interior	April	1921	92
School, Church, Home Games, <i>George O. Draper</i>	November	1921	524
Schooling of the Immigrant, <i>Frank V. Thompson</i>	April	1921	92
Through the Portals, <i>Clara E. Sackett</i>	May	1921	176

COMMUNITY CENTERS

Allegory of Citizenship, An	June	1921	231
America's First Community Center, <i>C. M. Goethe</i>	May	1921	113
Children's Playhouse and Playground in Philadelphia, The	July	1921	271
Church Community House, A	April	1921	18
Citizenship and School Centers, <i>Frank V. Thompson</i>	May	1921	105
Community Awakening, A, <i>A. R. Fergusson</i>	July	1921	290
Community Building in a Small Town, A.....	December	1921	552
Deerfield's Village Room	January	1922	625
Gift of a Summer Home for Working Women, The	October	1921	421
			793

	Month	Year	Page
Hampton Community House, The	September	1921	393
Metamorphosis of a White Elephant, The <i>E. G. Vordenberg</i>	April	1921	46
New York Has a Town Hall	May	1921	143
Recreation Centers at St. Paul, Minnesota.....	September	1921	385
Typical Ohio Rural School as Community Center, A	June	1921	232
Village Hearthstone, The <i>Ethel Armes</i>	December	1921	546

COMMUNITY MUSIC

Church Singing	May	1921	156
Community Singing in Minneapolis Parks, <i>J. A. Ridgway</i>	July	1921	257
Every Day Counted	June	1921	198
Henry Ward Beecher on the Social Values of Music	April	1921	13
Music in the Recreation Program, <i>Genevieve Tur- ner Holman</i>			
I	January	1922	638
II	February	1922	714
Music Memory Contest at Port Huron	June	1921	196
Popular Music, <i>Archibald T. Davison</i>	June	1921	192
Why Not? Our Mr. Harding Once Played in a Band, <i>Genevieve Forbes</i>	August	1921	315

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Community Service at Whiting, Indiana	May	1921	140
Community Service Has an Art Department and a Rest House in Hoquiam, Washington....	November	1921	501
Community Service in Connersville, Indiana....	April	1921	24
Community Service in Small Towns	April	1921	51
Community Service Sponsors Local Art Exhibit	May	1921	119
Community Service Tent at County Fair	January	1922	628
Community Service versus Gangsterism and Rowdism in San Francisco	November	1921	509
Community Work	December	1921	561
Duty in the Unemployment Crisis, A	January	1922	602
Editorials on Community Service	June	1921	189
Get-together in Seattle	February	1922	707
How the Community Service League of Fayette County Promoted the Community Service Idea	April	1921	44
Human Interpretations of Community Service, <i>Eugenia Winston Weller</i>	August	1921	312
If Main Street Had Community Service, <i>Kenneth S. Clark</i>	January	1922	605
Letter from Vice-President Coolidge, A	August	1921	311
Potent Force for Democracy, A, <i>E. J. Barnett</i> ..	December	1921	580
Spread of the Community Service Spirit, The	April	1921	50
Toward Practical Patriotism, <i>J. I. Sowers</i>	June	1921	190
War and the Community Movement, The <i>Weaver Pangburn</i>	June	1921	209
Will Community Service Bridge the Gap?.....	November	1921	511

DRAMATIC ACTIVITIES

Away Down South in Dixie, <i>Ethel Armes</i>	February	1922	663
Bootblacks in Vaudeville	February	1922	675
Community Theatre in Poughkeepsie, A	April	1921	75
Continuation of the Pilgrim Tercentenary, The	June	1921	226
Day at Nottingham, A	October	1921	434
Dramatics for Children	July	1921	296

	Month	Year	Page
Festival Producing in Parks and Playgrounds, <i>Constance D'Arcy Mackay</i>	September	1921	362
Gift of the Ages, The	December	1921	551
House Where Magic Has Come to Stay, The..	November	1921	495
Inexpensive Costumes for Plays, Festivals and Pageants, <i>Nina B. Lamkin</i> I	February	1922	666
Pawtucket's Civic Theatre	June	1921	201
Play Production in Churches and Sunday Schools <i>Constance D'Arcy Mackay</i>	November	1921	484
Plays Suggested for Girls' and Women's Clubs I	December	1921	579
II	January	1922	648
Plays Suitable for High School Use I	July	1921	293
II	August	1921	347
III	September	1921	404
Putting Punch and Judy into Life, <i>Frederic K. Brown</i>	July	1921	249
Real Indians in Pageant of The Dalles, Oregon	September	1921	378
Revival of Pantomime, <i>Elizabeth H. Hanley</i>	April	1921	77
Robin Hood Legends Adapted to May Day Celebrations	May	1921	158
Thanksgiving Suggestions	October	1921	434

MISCELLANEOUS

A. A. U. Assists Industrial Athletics	November	1921	518
"Americanization." What Is the Secret?.....	May	1921	147
America via the Neighborhood	May	1921	151
Brothers Under the Skin, <i>Thomas L. Masson</i> ..	November	1921	512
Call of Beauty, The, <i>Howard S. Braucher</i>	December	1921	555
Cardinal Gibbons	May	1921	106
Community Service Treasurer Appointed Am- bassador to France	May	1921	120
Dr. Finley in New Work	April	1921	83
\$53 for War and 57c for Education	May	1921	154
Heart of Life, The	August	1921	316
Hope of Main Street, The	October	1921	463
John Burroughs	July	1921	259
Legion for Playgrounds	January	1922	646
Legion Service at Home	December	1921	563
National Social Workers' Exchange Broadens Out, <i>Clare M. Tousley</i>	April	1921	81
Prizes for Photographs	April	1921	17
Start Now	January	1922	644
Summer Resort as a Playground, The <i>Henry S. Curtis, Ph.D.</i>	April	1921	55
Swimmin' Hole Grips Harding	June	1921	191
Vacations and Vocations	December	1921	562
What Are You Willing to Do for the Blind?	September	1921	383
What Can We Learn from Main Street, <i>Helen S. Jones</i>	November	1921	523
Why Winfield Won	January	1922	615

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF PLAY

Boy in Camp, A	April	1921	57
Brought Joy to the Foreign Born	May	1921	148
Children as Lobbyists	January	1922	645
Community Service and the Iron Man	February	1922	709
Dancing Benefits Cardiac Patients	December	1921	570
Education of Workers	February	1922	696
Feeding the Spirit of Childhood, <i>Joseph Lee</i> ..	January	1922	595

	Month	Year	Page
French Tennis Champion Gives Recreation Philosophy	October	1921	462
International Awakening to the Value of Play for Play's Sake, <i>Wm. M. Sloane, LL.D.</i>	May	1921	109
Janitor Speaks, The	April	1921	48
Joliet Recognizes Its Boy Problem	January	1922	630
Mlle. Lenglen Declares Sports Are Doing Much to Build National Strength in United States	November	1921	506
Making Play a Reality	August	1921	342
Moral Equivalents for Drink	October	1921	443
Oldsters Nowadays Need a School of Play, <i>Charles Loomis Dana, M.D.</i>	August	1921	335
Our National Play Analyzed by a Psychologist	December	1921	556
Play and Citizenship, <i>H. Addington Bruce</i>	November	1921	504
Players and Lookers-on, <i>Winifred Black</i>	February	1922	696
Play—The Fountain of Youth, <i>Joseph Lee</i>	June	1921	188
Rest and Play, <i>Charles L. Dana, M.D.</i>	May	1921	145
Social Decay and Regeneration	January	1922	601
To the Very Old	January	1922	646
Training for Service	December	1921	552
Unrest, <i>Joseph Lee</i>	May	1921	105
Visalians by Twilight	July	1921	281
"Why Girls Leave Home"	February	1922	708

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

National Physical Training	October	1921	445
Why Delay?	June	1921	224

RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS

Added Facilities and Increased Attendance Mark the Playground Season of East Orange, N. J.	September	1921	390
Annual Report of the Playground and Recreation Association of America	March	1922	729
Art in Small Communities	January	1922	626
As One Family	April	1921	52
Bringing Playtime into Institutional Life in York, Pa.	July	1921	273
Brockton's Swimming Beach, <i>Wallace Hatch</i>	October	1921	457
Coatesville, Pennsylvania	January	1922	623
Community Council at Fort Wayne, Indiana....	May	1921	142
Country's Park Departments, The	August	1921	343
Eighteen Months' Work of the Recreation Department of Detroit, Michigan	May	1921	136
Fort Wayne's Most Dynamic Movement—The Community Council	May	1921	107
Framingham's Health Camp for Children.....	April	1921	59
How George Ade Keeps Open House on an Indiana Farm	December	1921	543
Live Neighborhood, A, <i>Sue Ann Wilson</i>	January	1922	614
Modern Swimming Hole, A	April	1921	56
More Play Streets for Cincinnati	November	1921	515
Neodesha, Kansas, Makes Successful Start on Summer Playgrounds	January	1922	632
New Armco Park, The	October	1921	455
Oakland's Playground Charter Amendment....	July	1921	282
Outlet for Stifled Play Spirit in a State Reformatory, An	April	1921	66
Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, Builds a Swimming Pool	November	1921	516
Playgrounds for Colored America, <i>Ernest T. Attwell</i>	April	1921	84

	Month	Year	Page
Play in Institutions	April	1921	64
Play Movement Spreads in the South	February	1922	720
Progress in the Development of an Industrial Recreation Program, <i>Minnette B. Brodke</i>	October	1921	453
Recent Developments in the Recreation Side of "Big Business," <i>S. Wales Dixon</i>	February	1922	703
Recreation at Ellis Island	July	1921	277
Recreation Developments in Detroit	April	1921	20
Recreation in Middletown, Ohio	July	1921	278
Recreation Now a Municipal Responsibility at Highland Park, Michigan	August	1921	338
State Park Proposed for Western New York	June	1921	222
What Fifteen Hundred People Have Accom- plished by Getting Together	April	1921	48
Year Book, The	March	1922	739
Year in West Chester, Pennsylvania, A	April	1921	23
Year of Progress, A	April	1921	22

RECREATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Adult School Movement in England, The	April	1921	70
Chinese Girls at Play	February	1922	710
Coöperative Loaves of Bread and Coöperative Recreation Centers in Belgium, <i>Genevieve M. Fox</i>	June	1921	212
Is Too Busy to Indulge in Play	December	1921	559
Palio, The, <i>Hiram K. Moderwell</i>	September	1921	373
Recreation in Denmark	April	1921	71
Robert Woods Tells of the Far East	July	1921	283
Soviet Theatres	January	1922	647
Team Organization in a Winter Play Center for Boys	December	1921	564

RURAL RECREATION

Home-Made County Fair and Carnival, A	February	1922	676
Model Rural School Building, A	November	1921	521
Serving the Rural Women	April	1921	33
Small Town Equipment, A	June	1921	208
Rural Field Days	April	1921	39
Rural Public Meeting Succeeds	May	1921	161
Rural Tournaments, <i>F. B. Bomberger</i>	April	1921	42
Some Rural Community Programs, <i>Helen Rand</i> I	October	1921	446
II	November	1921	518
III	December	1921	574
Story of a Religious Adventure, The, <i>Rev. Malcolm Dana</i>	July	1921	260

VERSE

Calf Path, The, <i>Sam Walter Foss</i>	February	1922	720
His Pa, <i>Edgar A. Guest</i>	November	1921	510
Song of the New Crusaders, <i>F. A. Cummings</i>	April	1921	90

Index to Authors and Titles The Playground

A

	Month	Year	Page
Aberdeen, South Dakota, Gives a Play Day for Rural Schools	September	1921	384
Added Facilities and Increased Attendance Mark the Playground Season of East Orange, New Jersey	September	1921	390
Adult School Movement in England, The.....	April	1921	70
Allegory of Citizenship, An	June	1921	231
A. A. U. Assists Industrial Athletics	November	1921	518
America via the Neighborhood	May	1921	151
Americanization Project of Mason City Parent Teachers' Association	February	1922	704
"Americanization," What is the Secret?	May	1921	147
America's First Community Center, <i>C. M. Goethe</i>	May	1921	113
Annual Report of the Playground and Recreation Association of America	March	1922	729
Are the Badge Tests Worth While?	September	1921	382
<i>Armes, Ethel</i> , Away Down South in Dixie.....	February	1922	663
Armistice Day in South Bend, Indiana	April	1921	74
<i>Arnold, Dr. E. H.</i> , Home Equipment for Athletic Recreation	July	1921	274
Art in Every Home	May	1921	117
Art in Small Communities	January	1922	626
As One Family	April	1921	52
Athletic Meet and Play Festival for the Rural Schools of Kent County, Michigan	May	1921	163
<i>Atwell, Ernest T.</i> , Playgrounds for Colored America	April	1921	84
Away Down South in Dixie, <i>Ethel Armes</i>	February	1922	663

B

<i>Barnett, E. J.</i> , A Potent Force for Democracy..	December	1921	580
Belleville's Annual Ding Dong	January	1922	629
Belleville's Public School Picnic	September	1921	391
Big Day for Detroit's Children, A, <i>Beatrice Plumb Hunzicker</i>	July	1921	264
<i>Black, Winifred</i> , Players and Lookers-On.....	February	1922	694
<i>Blackstock, Josephine</i> , The Poem of Trees.....	February	1922	702
<i>Bomberger, F. B.</i> , Rural Tournaments	April	1921	42
Bootblacks in Vaudeville	February	1922	675
Boy in Camp, A	April	1921	57
Boys' Community Service of Connersville, Indiana, The	August	1921	320
Boys in Community Service	May	1921	135
Boys' Week in Cincinnati	February	1922	699
<i>Braucher, Howard S.</i> , The Call of Beauty.....	December	1921	555
Bringing Playtime into Institutional Life in York, Pennsylvania	July	1921	273
Brockton's Swimming Beach, <i>Wallace Hatch</i> ...	October	1921	457
<i>Brodke, Minnette B.</i> , Progress in the Development of an Industrial Recreation Program..	October	1921	453

	Month	Year	Page
Brothers Under the Skin, <i>Thomas L. Masson</i> ...	November	1921	512
Brought Joy to the Foreign Born	May	1921	148
<i>Brown, Frederic K.</i> , Putting Punch and Judy into Life	July	1921	249
<i>Bruce, H. Addington</i> , Play and Citizenship.....	November	1921	504

C

Calf Path, The, <i>Sam Walter Foss</i>	February	1922	720
Call of Beauty, The, <i>Howard S. Braucher</i>	December	1921	555
Camps for Tourists	December	1921	560
Can the Sand Pile Be Kept Clean?	February	1922	679
<i>Candler, Martha</i> , Community Service to the Res- cue of American Arts and Crafts	June	1921	224
Cardinal Gibbons	May	1921	106
Catching Coppers at a Fair, <i>M. Caroline Geyer</i> I	October	1921	465
II	December	1921	576
Check Your Babies	May	1921	189
Children as Lobbyists	January	1922	645
Children Hold Election for Playground Officers	April	1921	67
Children's Playhouse and Playground in Phila- delphia, The	July	1921	271
Chinese Girls at Play	February	1922	710
Church Community House, A	April	1921	18
Church Singing	May	1921	156
Citizenship and School Centers, <i>Frank V. Thompson</i>	May	1921	105
<i>Clark, Kenneth S.</i> , If Main Street Had Com- munity Service	January	1922	605
<i>Clark, Kenneth S.</i> , Suggestions for the Organi- zation of a Community Christmas Celebration	November	1921	490
Coatesville, Pennsylvania	January	1922	623
Community Awakening, A, <i>A. R. Fergusson</i>	July	1921	290
Community Building in a Small Town, A.....	December	1921	552
Community Council at Fort Wayne, Indiana, The	May	1921	142
Community Dinner at Bellingham, Washington, A	May	1921	164
Community Nights in Renville County, Minnesota	October	1921	448
Community Service and the Iron Man	February	1922	709
Community Service at Whiting, Indiana, as De- scribed by the Community Organizer.....	May	1921	140
Community Service Has an Art Department and a Rest House in Hoquiam, Washington....	November	1921	501
Community Service in Connersville, Indiana....	April	1921	24
Community Service in Small Towns	April	1921	51
Community Service Sponsors Local Art Exhibit	May	1921	119
Community Service Tent at County Fair.....	January	1922	628
Community Service to the Rescue of American Arts and Crafts, <i>Martha Candler</i>	June	1921	224
Community Service Treasurer Appointed Am- bassador to France	May	1921	120
Community Service versus Gangsterism and Rowdysim in San Francisco	November	1921	509
Community Singing in Minneapolis Parks, <i>J. A. Ridgway</i>	July	1921	257
Community Theatre in Poughkeepsie, A	April	1921	75
Community-wide Coöperation in Vallejo, Calif.	October	1921	442
Community Work	December	1921	561
<i>Connolly, Frank A.</i> , A Founders' League of Children	April	1921	69
Construction and Maintenance of Municipal Golf Courses, <i>A. A. Fisk</i> II	April	1921	8

	Month	Year	Page
III	May	1921	168
Continuation of the Pilgrim Tercentenary, The	June	1921	226
Coöperative Loaves of Bread and Coöperative Recreation Centers in Belgium, <i>Genevieve Fox</i>	June	1921	212
Coöperatively Planned Training School, A.....	June	1921	230
Country's Park Departments, The	August	1921	343
<i>Cummings, F. A.</i> , Song of the New Crusaders..	April	1921	90
<i>Curtis, Henry S., Ph.D.</i> , The Summer Resort as a Playground	April	1921	55

D

<i>Dana, Charles Loomis, M.D.</i> , Oldsters Nowadays Need a School of Play	August	1921	335
<i>Dana, Charles L., M.D.</i> , Rest and Play	May	1921	145
<i>Dana, Rev. Malcolm</i> , The Story of a Religious Adventure	July	1921	260
Dancing Benefits Cardiac Patients	December	1921	570
Day and Night Shift at West Chester, Pa., A..	August	1921	340
Day at Nottingham, A	October	1921	442
<i>Davison, Archibald T.</i> , Popular Music	June	1921	192
Deerfield's Village Room	January	1922	625
Denver Ski Tournament, The	June	1921	223
<i>Dixon, S. Wales</i> , Recent Developments in the Recreation Side of "Big Business"	February	1922	703
Dramatics for Children	July	1921	296
Dr. Finley in New Work	April	1921	83
Duty in the Unemployment Crisis, A	January	1922	602

E

Editorials on Community Service	June	1921	189
Education of Workers	February	1922	696
Eighteen Months' Work of the Recreation De- partment of Detroit, Michigan	May	1921	136
Every Day Counted	June	1921	198

F

Feeding the Spirit of Childhood, <i>Joseph Lee</i>	January	1922	595
<i>Fergusson, A. R.</i> , A Community Awakening....	July	1921	290
Festival Producing in Parks and Playgrounds, <i>Constance D'Arcy Mackay</i>	September	1921	362
Fifty-three Dollars for War and Fifty-seven Cents for Education	May	1921	154
<i>Fisk, A. A.</i> , Construction and Maintenance of Municipal Golf Courses I	April	1921	8
II	May	1921	168
<i>Forbes, Genevieve</i> , Why Not? Our Mr. Harding Once Played in a Band	August	1921	315
For Summer Court Games, <i>William A. McKeever</i>	September	1921	403
Fort Wayne's Most Dynamic Movement—The Community Council	May	1921	107
Forums in West Chester	February	1922	698
<i>Foss, Sam Walter</i> , The Calf Path	February	1922	719
Founders' League of Children, <i>Frank A. Connolly</i>	April	1921	69
Framingham's Health Camp for Children.....	April	1921	59
French Tennis Champion Gives Recreation Philosophy	October	1921	462
Fun for the Grown-ups III	April	1921	73
IV	May	1921	155

	Month	Year	Page
V	July	1921	291
VI	August	1921	346
VII	September	1921	394
<i>Fox, Genevieve M.</i> , Coöperative Loaves of Bread and Coöperative Recreation in Belgium.....	June	1921	212

G

Get-together in Seattle	February	1922	707
Getting Acquainted, <i>Gilbert I. Stodola</i>	November	1921	496
<i>Geyer, M. Caroline</i> , Catching Coppers at a Fair	October	1921	465
Gift Bearers, The, <i>Hazel Hayman</i>	May	1921	157
Gift of a Summer Home for Working Women, The	October	1921	421
Gift of the Ages, The	December	1921	551
Girls' Club That Grew, A	August	1921	318
Girls' Week in Modesto, California	October	1921	466
<i>Goethe, C. M.</i> , America's First Community Center	May	1921	113
Going to the Country in a City School	May	1921	120
<i>Griffiths, Austin E.</i> , Providing for Play Streets	June	1921	221
<i>Griffiths, Austin E.</i> , The Use of Streets for Children's Play	February	1922	689
<i>Guest, Edgar A.</i> , His Pa	November	1921	510

H

<i>Haire, Francis H.</i> , Old Fashioned Square Dance	January	1922	641
Hallowe'en Celebration, A	October	1921	432
Hallowe'en Revels for the Whole Town	February	1922	678
Hampton Community House, The	September	1921	393
<i>Hanley, Elizabeth H.</i> , Revival of Pantomime....	April	1921	77
Harrisburg's Japanese Kipona	November	1921	514
<i>Hatch, Wallace</i> , Brockton's Swimming Beach... ..	October	1921	457
<i>Hayman, Hazel</i> , The Gift Bearers	May	1921	157
Heart of Life, The	August	1921	316
Henry Ward Beecher on the Social Values of Music	April	1921	13
His Pa, <i>Edgar A. Guest</i>	November	1921	510
<i>Holman, Genevieve Turner</i> , Music in the Recreation Program I	January	1922	638
II	February	1922	714
<i>Holman, Genevieve Turner</i> , Special Days on the Playground			
I	June	1921	215
II	July	1921	267
III	August	1921	326
IV	September	1921	380
Home Equipment for Athletic Recreation, <i>Dr. E. H. Arnold</i>	July	1921	274
Home Play	February	1922	711
Home Play Program, A	October	1921	460
Hope of Main Street, The	October	1921	463
Home-Made County Fair and Carnival, A.....	February	1922	676
House Where Magic Has Come to Stay, The... ..	November	1921	495
How George Ade Keeps Open House on an Indiana Farm	December	1921	543
How the Community Service League of Fayette County Promoted the Community Service Idea	April	1921	44
Human Interpretations of Community Service, <i>Eugenia Winston Weller</i>	August	1921	312
Huntington, Virginia, Children's Play Day to Become an Annual Event	September	1921	379

	Month	Year	Page
<i>Hunzicker, Beatrice Plumb</i> , A Big Day for Detroit's Children	July	1921	264
I			
If Main Street Had Community Service, <i>Kenneth S. Clark</i>	January	1922	605
Inexpensive Costumes for Plays, Festivals and Pageants I, <i>Nina B. Lamkin</i>	February	1922	666
International Awakening to the Value of Play for Play's Sake, An, <i>Wm. M. Sloane, LL.D.</i>	May	1921	109
Is Too Busy to Indulge in Play	December	1921	559
J			
Janitor Speaks, The	April	1921	49
John Burroughs	July	1921	259
Joliet Recognizes Its Boy Problem	January	1922	630
<i>Jones, Helen S.</i> , What Can We Learn from Main Street	November	1921	523
Joseph Lee on Health Teaching	December	1921	572
Junior Police	January	1922	631
Just a Song and Dance at Twilight in Sacramento	August	1921	345
K			
Kite Tournaments	September	1921	400
L			
<i>Lamkin, Nina B.</i> , Inexpensive Costumes for Plays, Festivals and Pageants I	February	1922	666
Lancaster, Pennsylvania Specializes in Gardens..	December	1921	577
Lantern Parade, A	December	1921	568
<i>Lee, Joseph</i> , Feeding the Spirit of Childhood....	January	1922	595
<i>Lee, Joseph</i> , Play—The Fountain of Youth.....	June	1921	188
<i>Lee, Joseph</i> , Unrest	May	1921	105
Legion for Playgrounds	January	1922	646
Legion Service at Home	December	1921	563
Letter from Vice President Coolidge, A	August	1921	311
Letting the Foreign Born American Speak for Himself	December	1921	578
Library that Goes to the People, A	August	1921	341
Live Neighborhood, A, <i>Sue Ann Wilson</i>	January	1922	614
M			
<i>McKeever, William A.</i> , For Summer Court Games	September	1921	403
<i>McLean, Bobby</i> , Some Suggestions on Ice Skating	February	1922	680
<i>Mackay, Constance D'Arcy</i> , Festival Producing in Parks and Playgrounds	September	1921	362
<i>Mackay, Constance D'Arcy</i> , Play Production in Churches and Sunday Schools	November	1921	484
Mlle. Lenglen Declares Sports Are Doing Much to Build National Strength in United States	November	1921	506
Making Play a Reality	August	1921	342
<i>Masson, Thomas L.</i> , Brothers Under the Skin..	November	1921	512
Metamorphosis of a White Elephant, The, <i>E. G. Vordenberg</i>	April	1921	46
Middletown, Ohio Goes A-Maying	August	1921	321
Model Rural School Building, A	November	1921	521
Modern Swimming Hole, A	April	1921	56
<i>Moderwell, Hiram K.</i> , The Palio	September	1921	373
Moral Equivalents for Drink	October	1921	443

	Month	Year	Page
More Play Streets for Cincinnati	November	1921	515
Mothers' Helpers Clubs	June	1921	230
Move to Conserve the Industrial Arts of Foreign Born Peoples, A	May	1921	118
Municipal Football	December	1921	566
Music in the Recreation Program <i>Genevieve Turner Holman</i> I.....	January	1922	638
II	February	1922	714
Music Memory Contest at Port Huron	June	1921	196

N

<i>Nason, Samuel K.</i> , Suggestions for Increasing Attendance at Swimming Pools	May	1921	165
National Physical Training	October	1921	445
National Social Workers' Exchange Broadens Out, <i>Clare M. Tousley</i>	April	1921	81
Neodesha, Kansas Makes a Successful Start on Summer Playgrounds	January	1922	632
New Armco Park, The	October	1921	455
New Courses in Baltimore Training School for Recreation Leaders	April	1921	72
New Rational Athletics for Boys and Girls, <i>Frederick J. Reiley</i>	May	1921	131
New York Has a Town Hall	May	1921	143

O

Oakland's Playground Charter Amendment.....	July	1921	282
Old Fashioned Square Dance, <i>Frances H. Haire</i>	January	1922	641
Oldsters Nowadays Need a School of Play, <i>Charles Loomis Dana, M.D.</i>	August	1921	335
On With the Dance	January	1922	643
Our National Play Analyzed by a Psychologist..	December	1921	556
Outlet for Stifled Play in a State Reformatory, An	April	1921	66

P

Palio, The, <i>Hiram K. Moderwell</i>	September	1921	373
<i>Pangburn, Weaver</i> , The War and the Community Movement	June	1921	209
Pawtucket's Civic Theatre	June	1921	201
Phoenixville, Pennsylvania Builds a Swimming Pool	November	1921	516
Play and Citizenship, <i>H. Addington Bruce</i>	November	1921	504
Play for Crippled Children	April	1921	61
Players and Lookers-On, <i>Winifred Black</i>	February	1922	694
Playgrounds for Colored America, <i>Ernest T. Attwell</i>	April	1921	84
Play in Institutions	April	1921	64
Play Movement Spreads in the South	February	1922	720
Play Production in Churches and Sunday Schools, <i>Constance D'Arcy Mackay</i>	November	1921	484
Plays and Games in Texas Rural Schools, <i>Amanda Stoltzfus</i>	January	1922	636
Plays Suggested for Girls' and Women's Clubs I	December	1921	579
II	January	1922	648
Plays Suitable for High Schools I	July	1921	293
II	August	1921	347
III	September	1921	404
Play—The Fountain of Youth, <i>Joseph Lee</i>	June	1921	188
Poem of Trees, The, <i>Josephine Blackstock</i>	February	1922	702

	Month	Year	Page
Popular Music, <i>Archibald T. Davison</i>	June	1921	192
Potent Force for Democracy, A, <i>E. J. Barnett</i> ...	December	1921	580
Prizes for Photographs	April	1921	17
Progress in the Development of an Industrial Recreation Program, <i>Minnette B. Brodke</i>	October	1921	453
Providing for Play Streets, <i>Austin E. Griffiths</i>	June	1921	221
Putting Punch and Judy into Life, <i>Frederic K. Brown</i>	July	1921	249

Q

Quoits in Reading, Pennsylvania	November	1921	505
---------------------------------------	----------	------	-----

R

<i>Ralston, Opal V.</i> , The Small Town Speaks Up..	November	1921	521
<i>Rand, Helen</i> , Some Rural Community Programs			
I	October	1921	446
II	November	1921	518
III	December	1921	574
Real Indians in Pageant of The Dalles, Oregon..	September	1921	378
Recent Developments in the Recreation Side of "Big Business," <i>S. Wales Dixon</i>	February	1922	703
Recreation at Ellis Island	July	1921	277
Recreation Centers at St. Paul, Minnesota.....	September	1921	385
Recreation Developments in Detroit	April	1921	20
Recreation in Cincinnati	February	1922	701
Recreation in Denmark	April	1921	71
Recreation in Middletown, Ohio	July	1921	278
Recreation Now a Municipal Responsibility at Highland Park, Michigan	August	1921	338
<i>Reilly, Frederick J.</i> , New Rational Athletics for Boys and Girls	May	1921	131
Rest and Play, <i>Charles L. Dana, M.D.</i>	May	1921	145
Revival of Pantomime, <i>Elizabeth H. Hanley</i>	April	1921	77
<i>Ridgway, J. A.</i> , Community Singing in Minne- apolis Parks	July	1921	257
Right Use of Parks, The	November	1921	513
Robert Woods Tells of the Far East	July	1921	283
Robin Hood Legends Adapted to May Day Celebrations	May	1921	158
Rural Field Days	April	1921	39
Rural Public Meeting Succeeds	May	1921	161
Rural Tournaments, <i>F. B. Bomberger</i>	April	1921	42

S

School Children to Clean up New Haven.....	July	1921	276
Season of Outdoor Activity, A	April	1921	54
Serving the Rural Women	April	1921	33
<i>Sloane, William M., LL.D.</i> , An International Awakening to the Value of Play for Play's Sake	May	1921	109
Small Town Experiment, A	June	1921	208
Small Town Speaks Up, The, <i>Opal V. Ralston</i> ..	November	1921	521
Social Decay and Regeneration	January	1922	601
Socialization of Rural Communities, The	April	1921	27
Some Rural Community Programs, <i>Helen Rand</i>			
I	October	1921	446
II	November	1921	518
III	December	1921	574
Some Suggestions on Ice Skating, <i>Bobby McLean</i>	February	1922	680
Song of the New Crusaders, <i>F. A. Cummings</i> ..	April	1921	90
<i>Sowers, J. I.</i> , Toward Practical Patriotism.....	June	1921	190

	Month	Year	Page
Special Days on the Playground, <i>Genevieve Turner Holman</i>			
I	June	1921	215
II	July	1921	267
III	August	1921	326
IV	September	1921	380
Soviet Theatres	January	1922	647
Spread of the Community Service Spirit, The..	April	1921	50
Start Now	January	1922	644
State Park Proposed for Western New York...	June	1921	222
Story of a Religious Adventure, The, <i>Rev. Malcolm Dana</i>	July	1921	260
Suggestions for Increasing Attendance at Swim- ming Pools, <i>Samuel K. Nason</i>	May	1921	165
Suggestions for Making a Short Budget Go a Long Way, <i>Genevieve Turner Holman</i>			
I	June	1921	202
II	July	1921	285
III	August	1921	323
IV	September	1921	386
Suggestions for the Leisure Time of Young Children, <i>Louise M. Welles</i>	May	1921	127
Suggestions for the Organization of a Commu- nity Christmas Celebration, <i>Kenneth S. Clark</i>	November	1921	490
Summer Resort as a Playground, The, <i>Henry S. Curtis, Ph.D.</i>	April	1921	55
Sunday School Delegates at Play	January	1922	634
<i>Stodola, Gilbert I.</i> , Getting Acquainted	November	1921	496
<i>Stoltzfus, Amanda</i> , Plays and Games in Texas Rural Schools	January	1922	636
Swimmin' Hole Grips	June	1921	191

T

Team Organization in a Winter Play Center for Boys	December	1921	564
Thanksgiving Suggestions	October	1921	434
<i>Thompson, Frank V.</i> , Citizenship and School Centers	May	1921	105
Thoughts from Community Leaders at Milwaukee To the Very Old	October	1921	440
<i>Tousley, Clare M.</i> , National Social Workers' Ex- change Broadens Out	January	1922	646
Toward Practical Patriotism, <i>J. I. Sowers</i>	April	1921	81
Toy Making: A Review of Practical Guide Books for Young Amateurs	June	1921	190
I	July	1921	287
II	August	1921	330
III	September	1921	396
Training for Leisure	December	1921	552
Typical Ohio Rural School as Community Cen- ter, A	June	1921	232

U

Unique Park Recreation Feature, A.....	February	1922	705
Unrest, <i>Joseph Lee</i>	May	1921	105
Use of Streets for Children's Play, The, <i>Austin E. Griffiths</i>	February	1922	689

V

Vacations and Vocations	December	1921	562
Village Hearthstone, The, <i>Ethel Armes</i>	December	1921	546
			805

Visalians by Twilight	July	1921	281
Vordenberg, E. G., Metamorphosis of a White Elephant, The	April	1921	46

W

War and the Community Movement, The, Pangburn, Weaver	June	1921	209
Weller, Eugenia Winston, Human Interpretations of Community Service	August	1921	312
Welles, Louise M., Suggestions for the Leisure Time of Young Children	May	1921	127
What Are You Willing to Do for the Blind?	September	1921	383
What Can We Learn from Main Street? Helen S. Jones	November	1921	523
What Fifteen Hundred People Have Accomplished by Getting Together	April	1921	48
"Why Girls Leave Home"	February	1922	708
Who Is My Neighbor?	December	1921	554
Why Delay?	June	1921	224
Why Not? Our Mr. Harding Once Played in a Band, Genevieve Forbes	August	1921	315
Why Winfield Won	January	1922	615
Will Community Service Bridge the Gap?	November	1921	511
Wilson, Sue Ann, A Live Neighborhood	January	1922	614
Winter Sports a Part of the Curriculum at Dartmouth	February	1922	687
Workers' Education Includes Recreation	June	1921	214

Y

Year Book, The	March	1922	739
Year in West Chester, Pennsylvania	April	1921	23
Year of Progress, A	April	1921	22
York, Pennsylvania, Uses Junior Policemen....	November	1921	517

Practical Handbooks

AVAILABLE THROUGH

The Playground and Recreation Association of America
1 Madison Avenue, New York

Rural and Small Community Recreation

contains valuable material for workers in rural and small communities.
Price 50 cents

Community Music

discusses the organization of a community for community music.
Price 50 cents

Layout and Equipment of Playgrounds

brings together valuable suggestions, based on experience, regarding the laying out of playgrounds, the selection and placing of equipment, and the construction of home-made apparatus.
Price 30 cents

Community Drama

A discussion of ways of organizing communities for dramatic activities; pageantry; better theatres; rural dramatic organizations; play production; lists of plays and other subjects.
Price 60 cents

Community Buildings for Industrial Towns

contains a description of existing community houses, gives plans for model buildings; information regarding construction, equipment and maintenance. Attractively illustrated.
Price 75 cents

Recreative Athletics

discusses organization and administration of athletics for playground, school, church and industry; badge tests; tournaments; park and field meets; water sports; winter sports; paid and volunteer leadership.
Price 50 cents

Community Recreation

presents the most salient facts regarding the municipal recreation movement; discusses various forms of recreation administration.
Price 30 cents

Comrades in Play

describes the many activities which young men and young women may enjoy together in their leisure time.
Price 30 cents

Summer Camps—Municipal and Industrial

describes the organization and administration of camps which have been in operation for a number of years.
Price 30 cents

Pioneering for Play

outlines methods of carrying on community recreation campaigns. Gives slogans, quotations, pertinent facts, stories and anecdotes, poster and display material.
Price 30 cents

What Can We Do?

contains games and activities for social gatherings.
Price 25 cents

Games and Play for School Morale

A course in graded games for teachers.
Price 25 cents

Every User of Playground Equipment

SHOULD SEE

"The Exerswing"

THE LATEST
DEVELOPMENT IN

PLAYGROUND APPARATUS

Different from the ordinary swing as it is Self-Propelling. The child in the swing, by a pull with the arms, and a push with the feet, swings himself.

None of the pushing from behind and underneath, which is dangerous and makes one child work for another's pleasure.

And the pull on the sliding grips, plus the push on the foot rest, is up-building exercise for the arms, chest and legs.

Write today for details and prices

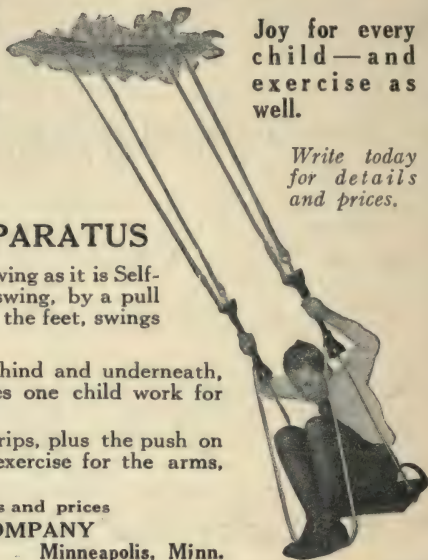
EXERSWING COMPANY

24 North Fifth Street

Minneapolis, Minn.

Joy for every
child—and
exercise as
well.

Write today
for details
and prices.



IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

IT IS TO LAUGH

By Edna Geister

A new book of new games and new stunts. In it there are games for large groups and small; games for the family; for dinner parties; for church social events; for community affairs; games and stunts for almost any kind of social gathering, with one whole chapter devoted to out-of-doors and picnic programs. Enough of the principles of leadership are given in each description to make every event accomplish its purpose to make recreation re-creation. Send for it to complete your Geister library. \$1.25.

RED LETTER DAY PLAYS

By Margaret Getchell Parsons

A collection of short impromptu plays to be given by teen age girls and boys, including "The Rainy Day Plays," "Jack I' the Green," and "The Potentate of Weatherdom." In addition, there are some entirely new plays for special holidays, such as April Fool's Day and Valentine's Day. \$1.35.

ICE BREAKERS AND THE ICE BREAKER HERSELF

By Edna Geister

The two books, "Ice Breakers," the helpful little book of party ideas, stunts and games, and "The Ice Breaker Herself," in which Miss Geister outlines her successful recreational methods, have been combined into one book under the above title. \$1.35.

600 Lexington Ave.

THE WOMANS PRESS

New York City

HOTEL DEL PRADO

HEADQUARTERS FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

BUSINESS AND THEATRE DISTRICTS FIFTEEN
MINUTES RIDE FROM THE HOTEL.

400 ROOMS WITH BATH.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

RATES QUOTED AND DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET
MAILED UPON REQUEST.

MIDWAY BLVD. & BLACKSTONE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

JOSEPH LEE	WILLIAM KENT	GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY
President	Second Vice-President	Treasurer
	ROBERT GARRETT	H. S. BRAUCHER
	Third Vice-President	Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. EDWARD W. BIDDLE Carlisle, Pa.	MRS. CHARLES A. GOOD- WIN Hartford, Conn.	SAMUEL MATHER Cleveland, Ohio
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH Moline, Ill.	AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS Seattle, Wash.	WALTER A. MAY Pittsburgh, Pa.
RICHARD C. CABOT Boston, Mass.	J. M. HANKINS Birmingham, Ala.	CARL E. MILLIKEN Augusta, Me.
CLARENCE M. CLARK Philadelphia, Pa.	MYRON T. HERRICK Cleveland, Ohio	F. GORDON OSLER Toronto, Canada
EVERETT COLBY Newark, N. J.	MRS. FRANCIS DE LACY HYDE Plainfield, N. J.	JOHN T. PRATT New York, N. Y.
MRS. ARTHUR G. CUMMER Jacksonville, Fla.	MRS. HOWARD R. IVES Portland, Me.	ELLEN SCRIPPS La Jolla, Cal.
MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON West Orange, N. J.	WILLIAM KENT Kentfield, Cal.	CLEMENT STUDEBAKER, JR. South Bend, Ind.
CHARLES W. ELIOT Cambridge, Mass.	GUSTAVUS T. KIRBY New York, N. Y.	HAROLD H. SWIFT Chicago, Ill.
JOHN H. FINLEY New York, N. Y.	H. MCK. LONDON Indianapolis, Ind.	F. S. TITSWORTH New York, N. Y.
RAYMOND B. FOSDICK New York, N. Y.	ROBERT LASSITER Charlotte, N. C.	MRS. J. W. WADSWORTH, JR. Washington, D. C.
HUGH FRAYNE New York, N. Y.	JOSEPH LEE Boston, Mass.	J. C. WALSH New York, N. Y.
ROBERT GARRETT Baltimore, Md.	EUGENE W. LEWIS Detroit, Mich.	HARRIS WHITTEMORE Naugatuck, Conn.
C. M. GOETHE Sacramento, Cal.	EDWARD E. LOOMIS New York, N. Y.	ARTHUR WOODS New York, N. Y.
	J. H. MCCURDY Springfield, Mass.	
	OTTO T. MALLERY Philadelphia, Pa.	

Recreations Facts

1921

502 cities report 4,584 centers under paid leadership; the largest number since the Year Book has been published.

11,079 workers were employed to direct play at these centers.

51 cities report playgrounds and recreation centers established for the first time.

244 cities report work supported entirely by municipal funds.

53 cities report playgrounds donated; 18 of this number placing the value of the property at \$1,182,700.

Nearly \$9,000,000 was spent for recreation by 458 cities.
